"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,756. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1912.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER.
Rain to-day; rain and colder to-morrow; east winds, becoming high.
☞For full weather report see Page 19.

ENGLAND IN ALARM AS STRIKE BEGINS

First Coal Miners Abandon Work and Welshmen Decline to Postpone Notices.

BOTH SIDES UNYIELDING

Drastic Remedies Proposed by London Daily Mail, Even to Appointing Receivers for Mines.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 26.—To-day sees the actual beginning of the coal strike, which if allowed to develop will bring England face to face with one of the gravest crises in its history.

To-day the men of the Alfretor pits in Derbyshire cease work. To-morrow many thousand Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire miners desert their pits. On Wednesday tens of thousands of others in Yorkshire and elsewhere follow the Derbyshire lead. By midnight on Thursday about 600,000 federated miners will have brought the strike to its completion. The Government has three days in which to prevent this National stoppage, and to-morrow the Prime Minister meets the delegates.

Both sides are still unyielding. Meetings of the South Wales miners and delegates from Lancashire and Durham collieries voted yesterday against any extension of notices or postponement of the strike.

Despite the difficulties in the way of a settlement, the public have much confidence that the Government will find a means of preventing the disaster.

The Daily Mail in a double-leaded editorial under the caption of "The Government Can Stop the Strike," says:

"By recent occurrences the United States, French, Swedish, Italian, and Portuguese Governments have proved that national strikes can be stopped, and that when a private quarrel in trade is likely to injure a whole people, the Government has ample means for bringing the quarrelers to book.

"In this particular quarrel, the public has no reason for any sympathy with either side. The coal owners are engaged in a prosperous business. The miners themselves are notoriously well paid, if they are often a thriftless class.

"There is no shortage of coal above ground. All over England at the pit's mouth and in many a private hoard there is a vast accumulation of coal.

The Mail agrees that the Government cannot force the men to go down in the mines, but points out that handling the coal above ground is not a tremendous difficulty. The military can shovel coal just as readily as it can dig trenches. It disagrees with the argument that the coal owners under the circumstances are entitled to regard this coal as private property, and says:

"At such a moment coal is no more private property than air. Coal stands in exactly the same position as did food in the siege of Paris or the siege of Ladysmith, and we know that on those occasions the Government appropriated every ounce of food in those cities and dealt it out for the people."

The Mail, however, recognizes that some miners are entitled to serious consideration, and says that the coal trade is like every other trade, although as a rule more prosperous. There are mines that do not pay, but there are also mines paying a dividend that would make gold mine shareholders' mouths water.

It suggests that the Government by drastic remedies, such as the appointment of a receiver to work the mines and render an account to the coal owners afterward or by compulsory purchase of coal already above ground, could afford time for further consideration of a scheme for preventing a catastrophe of such grave dimensions.

In consequence of the threatened coal strike the formation is being hurried forward of a company to exploit a newly-invented coal substitute, which, it is asserted, is equal if not better than good household coal, and can be manufactured, including the cost of labor, for less than 9s ($2.16) a ton, and in a few hours.

The raw material is simply a common form of vegetable matter, the precise nature of which is not disclosed, sea water, which is used for the sake of the salt it contains, and a small quantity of resinous binding material. Tar is also employed.

The company has already made a contract for a supply of 30,000,000 tons of the raw material at less than 16 cents a ton. The finished product could be sold for less than 16s. ($3.84) a ton.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—One of the largest mine owners in England, who has taken part in the conferences with the Government, expressed the opinion to-night that the only hope of preventing a coal strike, which will involve more than 800,000 miners, is for the Government to persuade the men to postpone their notices.

James Haslam, Labor member of Derbyshire and agent of the Derbyshire Miners' Association, has stated emphatically that this is impossible, as the miners have decided to stand together, and the Welshmen persist in laying down their tools next Thursday unless their demands are acceded to. Mr. Haslam added that the Derbyshire miners could settle the whole question in twenty-four hours, but they could not break away from their fellow-workers in other fields.

In other quarters a more optimistic feeling prevails, based on a lack of harmony among the Welsh leaders, which may lead to a postponement of the notices. It is understood that Premier Asquith and Chancellor Lloyd-George will try to induce the miners at a conference Tuesday to hold their notices in abeyance temporarily and urge the owners to deal at once with all questions which have arisen, except that relating to the minimum wage, which could be negotiated later. In the English districts, in case of a strike, the miners will be permitted to keep the mines clear.

NINE HURT ON ELEVATED.

Panic Follows Rear-End Crash on Third Avenue Line.

Nine persons were injured and traffic was held up for nearly an hour on the Third Avenue elevated line last night when a Second Avenue train crashed into the rear of a Third Avenue train while the Third Avenue train was discharging passengers at the 166th Street Station.

The Injured.

NATHAN STEINMAN, 60 years old, of 1,632 Washington Avenue; fractured rib and probable internal injuries; taken to Lebanon Hospital.

BERNARD DUFFY, 25 years old, of 2,576 Morris Avenue; contusions of left arm; attended and went home.

ANNA BORMAN, 23 years old, of 202 West 134th Street; contusions of left eye; attended and went home.

SARA EYDENBERY, 40 years old, of 1,794 Clinton Av.; contusions of back and neck and suffering from shock; taken to Lebanon Hospital.

LILLIE SCHWARTZ, 9 years old, of 631 East 170th Street; contusions of right eye; attended and went home.

ANTHONY SCUARO, 42 years old, of 2,121 Belmont Avenue; contusions of right arm and shoulder; attended and went home.

LENA ROSENER, 25 years old, of 444 Wendover Avenue; contusions of arm and shoulder; attended and went home.

GRACE CASTLE, 39 years old, of 662 East 235th Street; contusions left side and ribs; suffering from shoulder; attended and taken home.

BRIDGET COSTELLO, 24 years old, of 2,053 Washington Avenue; contusions back and right side; internal injuries; taken to Lebanon Hospital.

An eight-car Third Avenue train, northbound, was standing at the 166th Street station in charge of Joseph McDonald, motorman, of 491 East 175th Street, and Fred Abrahams, conductor, of 3,759 Bronx Boulevard. The second train, northbound, also, was in charge of William De Faber, motorman, of 589 East 138th Street, and Louis Meyer of 341 East 138th Street.

De Faber said that he saw the train standing at the station and attempted to slow up, but for some reason the brakes did not work. His train crashed into the rear of the first train with sufficient force to put out the lights on both trains. Immediately a panic on both trains followed.

The passengers on the first train were quickly discharged upon the platform, but the passengers of the second train were kept in the cars. The guards locked the doors in order to keep the excited ones from exposing themselves to the third rail. The windows of the rear car of the first train and of the first two cars of the second train were broken out. Many of the passengers received minor injuries from bits of glass that they did not report.

MYSTERY UNFOLDS MYSTERY.

Black Bag's Owner Is Found, but Owner's Son Is Missing.

How one mystery can help to solve another was demonstrated yesterday evening in the Greenwich Street Police Station when Dr. Henry Daniels of Brockton, Mass., requested the officer at the desk to let him look at the mysterious black bag which a messenger boy picked up last Friday in Wall Street. The bag contained two smoothing irons, bound together by copper wire.

"Why do you want to see it?" the Lieutenant asked.

"I want to see it," replied the Doctor, "to help solve a little mystery of my own. My sixteen-year-old son Paul ran away from home last Thursday, and took a bag of mine which seems to fit the description I have read in the papers of this one. Paul told his mother he was going to commit suicide, and we have had no trace of him since he left home. If this bag is mine, I'll at least know the direction he took."

The bag was produced, and the doctor identified it as his own. Pending search for Paul Daniels, which was immediately begun by the New York police, the bag will remain in the Greenwich Station. Dr. Daniels could not explain the smoothing irons. He said his son had shown artistic tendencies, but had never expressed a desire to become a laundryman.

REFUSED TO WED CARNEGIE.

Old Romance Recalled by the Former Miss Passavant's Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25.—Thirty-five years ago Mrs. Zelie Passavant Emerson, then Miss Passavant, refused to marry Andrew Carnegie. This incident had been almost forgotten until to-day, when friends of Mrs. Emerson's daughter, Miss Zelie Emerson, now of Jackson, Mich., who enjoys a $10,000 annual income, spoke of having heard from her.

The Passavant family was well known here through the founding of the Passavant Hospital by Dr. William Alfred Passavant. The Passavants lived at 1,852 Centre Avenue, and this was the house in which the mother of Miss Emerson was born. Old residents say that she would have married Mr. Carnegie had the parental objection not been so strong because of religious differences.

Later Miss Passavant met Rufus Emerson, who was in the oil refining business. After a short courtship they were married, and went to the West to live.

GIVES DOG SONG TO CLARK.

Gov. Wilson Says, "I Don't Believe It's Worth Fighting Over."

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25.—Champ Clark can have the dog song. Woodrow Wilson will not try to take it away from him, or even to divide it with him, as he did the Oklahoma delegation.

Passing through St. Louis, Gov. Wilson was asked if he had heard the song.

"I have read the words," replied Gov. Wilson, "and I have seen a good deal of comment on the song, but I have not had the pleasure of hearing it sung."

"Do you think," asked the reporter, "that any one candidate has a right to monopolize a song which makes such a universal appeal to the spirit of Democracy?"

"As to that," replied the candidate cautiously, "I could not express an opinion without hearing the air as well as the words."

Without even a preliminary sol-mi-re-do, the reporter sang:

Every time I come to town
The boys keep kicking my dog aroun'
Makes no difference if he is a houn',
Gotta quit kickin' my dog aroun'

As the last wailing note died away, Gov. Wilson gazed pensively out of the car window.

"I don't believe it's worth fighting over."

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—SS. Eva, Boston, Feb. 24; SS. Jose, Port Antonio, Feb. 20; SS. Cevic, Liverpool, Feb. 12.

RUTLAND R. R. TO MONTREAL. Sleepers lv. Grand Central daily 7:25 P. M. Particulars 1,216 Broadway. Phone 6310 Mad.—Adv.

BRANDT WILL HAVE GUARD WHEN FREED

At His Own Request Two Officers Have Been Assigned by Whitman to Protect Him.

BEFORE TWO JUDGES TO-DAY

One Will Accept Bail on the Burglary Charge, the Other for Assault—Verifying Wooldridge's Report.

Foulke E. Brandt, the former servant of Mortimer L. Schiff, whose conviction and sentence to thirty years in prison for burglar was overthrown by a sustained writ of habeas corpus, will walk out of the Tombs at about 11 o'clock this morning a free man at least until such time as the highest State court can decide whether he has been legally released from Dannemora Prison.

Mirabeau L. Towns, his counsel, will present a formal order to Supreme Court Justice Gerard on the writ of habeas corpus decision, and Justice Gerard, it is expected, will demand $5,000 bail on the indictment charging burglary in the first degree. The National Surety Company will furnish bail, and after the signing of the order remanding Brandt to trial on this charge, Brandt will sign the bail bond in the Tombs.

In the custody of District Attorney Whitman the prisoner will then be arraigned before General Sessions Judge Crain, and the District Attorney will ask for additional bail on the assault charge, to which Brandt has never pleaded, to the amount of $2,500. This also will be furnished and, the bond having been signed, Brandt will be allowed to go where his inclination may lead him. He will have money in his pockets and good clothes to wear.

Two detectives from the District Attorney's office will follow Brandt wher ever he may wish to go. They have been assigned to follow him at his own request. He will not be in their custody nor be restricted by them in his movements. They simply will protect him from other detectives and curiosity seekers. Brandt had said he would prefer to go to the House of Detention to having his liberty without police protection. Should Brandt go outside of New York County, however, his bodyguard will, of course, wave him farewell from the county line.

Senator Knute Nelson, who has interested himself in Brandt, was expected in the city yesterday from Washington, but did not arrive. It is believed that he will voluntarily appear before the Grand Jury later in the week at the invitation of Mr. Whitman to tell what he knows of the Brandt case. He turned all the letters he received from Brandt over to his lawyer, who, it is said, destroyed them. It is not known whether the Senator retained copies of the letters or not. Should the Court of Appeals reverse Justice Gerard's decision on the writ of habeas corpus it is believed that Senator Nelson will then carry the case into the United States courts.

Dr. William Mabon, the alienist, who with Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, examined Brandt for sanity on two occasions, once in Mr. Schiff's office and again in the Tombs, is in Florida, it was learned yesterday; hence the Grand Jury will have to get along without his testimony. Dr. MacDonald, however, will be called, and it is expected that he will be asked about the examination in the Tombs on March 21, 1907, which was performed, it is said, without the authorization of the court or the District Attorney.

Carl Fischer-Hansen, who was counsel for Brandt at the time Brandt was sentenced, is also expected to be a witness before the Grand Jury to-day. Hansen's story about the alleged "deal" with Brandt whereby the prisoner agreed to plead guilty to first-degree burglary on a promise of receiving one year in prison is said to corroborate Brandt's story. Hansen, it is believed, will try to show that he was not called into the Brandt case until Brandt had peladed guilty. An affidavit is said to be in existence, nevertheless, in which Hansen states that he was present in the courtroom as the prisoner's counsel at the time Brandt pleaded guilty. One of the points on which Judge Gerard sustained the writ of habeas corpus concerned itself with the absence of counsel for the prisoner at the time of the pleading, which is contrary to law, and if this alleged affidavit to the contrary can be established, it would consequently have a bearing on the case when the decision is appealed. The court record does not show that counsel was present.

Brandt will also be called before the Grand Jury, but probably not until to-morrow. He has appeared several times before the District Attorney, but has not yet told his story to the Grand Jury.

District Attorney Whitman would not discuss the delay of Lieut. Wooldridge's trial beyond denying that it had been checked by any influences which he exerted. The District Attorney did ask Commissioner Waldo a few weeks ago to allow the Grand Jury the first opportunity to fully investigate Detective Taylor's connection with the Brandt case, but since then, it is said, no attempt had been made in any way to interfere with Police Department trials.

One of the lawyers for Mr. Schiff said last night that the report which Mr. Whitman had sent to the Governor and which Mr. Schiff's lawyers have been demanding for a week had not yet been turned over to them. Mr. Whitman said that he could not give up the report, and referred the lawyers to Commissioner Hand. Commissioner Hand said yesterday that he could not give up the report because he did not have it.

THE WOOLDRIDGE REPORT.

Its Statement of Brandt's Career Unexpectedly Verified.

A new opportunity for the introduction of the testimony which De Lancey Nicoll was prevented from introducing at the hearing before Commissioner Hand may be presented when Lieut. Wooldridge is placed on trial before Deputy Commissioner Walsh on charges growing out of the Brandt case. Wooldridge and Detective John Taylor were ordered to appear for trial next Thursday, but late Saturday night both men were notified that the trial had been postponed without date. No reason for the postponement was made public, but the inference has been drawn that the trial was postponed on request of District Attorney Whitman for some reason not as yet clear.

Lieut. Wooldridge, when he does go to trial, will be asked by Commissioner Walsh about the letter written by him in the form of a report to William W. McLaughlin, then Police Inspector in charge of the Detective Bureau. This letter is dated April 3, 1907, a day before Brandt pleaded guilty to burglary. It purports to cover the career of Brandt from the time he arrived in this country as a steerage passenger up to his employment in the Schiff household.

A peculiar thing about this report at the present time is that although some of the statements in it were bitterly denounced as absolutely false, they have

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ANTEDILUVIAN WHISKEY. Lots of time and bother to get it just right, but it pays. Luyties Bros., New York.—Adv.

NEWEST PARIS FASHIONS
Photographs, just arrived from France, showing what is most novel in the latest gowns created by the great dressmakers, will be one of the features of
NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

$5,500,000 HOTEL IN NEW GRAND CENTRAL

A 23-Story Structure Will Be Part of New York Central's Terminal Improvements.

BAUMANN TO BE THE HEAD

Establishment Planned to Rank with the World's Best in Point of Luxury and Comfort.

A hotel twenty-three stories high, costing about $5,500,000, is to be one of the buildings erected over the terminal of the New York Central and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroads. It will occupy a plot 200 by 215 feet in the block between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets and Madison and Vanderbilt Avenues.

President Brown of the New York Central said last night that negotiations which have been going on for a long time in regard to the building have practically been concluded, and that the hotel will be leased to an operating company of which Gustav Baumann of the Holland House is President and John M. E. Bowman is Vice President and Treasurer.

The structure will contain more than 1,000 rooms, and will accommodate more than 1,200 guests at one time. The foundation will descend fifty feet below the street, leaving room for five stories under ground. While it will not be the greatest in the area which it covers, it will be far larger in cubic feet space than any other New York hotel.

Since the New York Central and the New Haven Roads adopted plans for the new $100,000,000 terminal, a hotel which should rank with the best in the world has been one of the features in contemplation. Apartment houses, business structures, and places of amusement will occupy the remainder of the property north of the station, which was purchased for use as a train yard.

The architecture will be of the modern type. The hotel will be built around a court, inclosing it on three sides. The front will rise solidly for the first few stories, but above that it will be divided into two sections, so that the court is surrounded only on the two sides and in the rear. This is a superior arrangement for letting light into the rooms. There will be outside rooms only, either overlooking the court or the street.

The necessity for economizing space usually prevents the building of an open-court style of hotel. The style is used in this case under unusual conditions, since the land was not primarily purchased for building, but for railroad uses.

The incoming-train station will be located under the east end of the hotel, so that passengers may step from the coaches to a hotel elevator. This will make it possible for a visitor on business to arrive in New York at this station and take the Subway without setting his foot on the street. If he goes to a building built over a Subway station, it would be possible for him to transact his business in New York and start on his way home without using the surface sidewalk during the trip.

The first hotel to be erected over a railway terminal was the Palais d'Orsay, which was opened at the Paris Exposition in 1900. It covers the terminal of the Orléans Railroad.

One wing of the main floor of the hotel will be devoted especially to the men and another to the women. The former will be provided with a guests' barroom, a dining room, a grill room, and a large lounging room containing writing desks, public stenographers, telegraph and telephone offices, stock tickers and files of out-of-town newspapers. On the women's side of the main floor will be a reception room for their exclusive use, a tea room, a dining room, a large library and reading room, and other accommodations that will especially appeal to them.

The three dining rooms, including the grill, on the ground floor, will be sufficiently commodious to accommodate a large number of guests at a time. The main dining room will be 40x120 feet, and the men's dining room 40x80 feet.

The private dining rooms, which will be located on the third floor, will be of various sizes, to meet the needs of small and large parties. These will be so arranged that on occasions they may be thrown together when an unusual number of guests is to be accommodated.

The grand ball and banquet hall will be located on the top floor, and will be the only one in New York twenty-three stories above the street. It will have galleries running around three sides which will be furnished with boxes for the accommodation of ladies who may desire to look on at public and society banquets. It will have its own foyer, assembly and lounging rooms and bar, and its own kitchen.

The decorations, although rich in character, will be quiet in tone and will convey to the observer the idea of refinement and elegance. The best artists will be commissioned to furnish the ceiling and wall paintings. Special attention will be paid to the lighting of the room, and some unusual effects are promised.

As the banquet hall will have high windows on three sides, in Summer it can be converted into what is practically a roof garden dining room, through which the slightest breeze will find its way. It will be so far above the roofs of other buildings in the vicinity that guests will have an uninterrupted view of the city and surrounding territory.

The new hotel will have eight passenger and five service elevators, besides a number of dumbwaiters connecting with the kitchen. Each floor will be equipped with a service kitchen for the accommodation of guests who may desire meals

Continued on Page 3.

$50 NEW YORK TO PACIFIC COAST. Lehigh Valley Railroad. March 1 to April 14.—Adv.

QUICK ARRESTS FOR MURDER IN A SHOP

Two Men Held After Stolen Watch and Razors Are Traced to Pawnshops.

REWARD OF 36 HOURS' WORK

One of the Suspects a School Teacher's Brother, Never in Trouble Before—Other Known to Police.

Less than 36 hours after Walter Meseritz was shot and killed in his haberdashery at 779 Flatbush Avenue, Flatbush, between 12:30 and 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, two young men were locked up in the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, last night, charged with his murder.

The capture was made after Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, Inspector Hughes, in command of the Detective Bureau in Manhattan, Capt. Coughlin, in charge of the Detective Bureau in Brooklyn, and a dozen detectives had worked almost unceasingly since early Saturday afternoon.

The prisoners are James Cassidy, who lives with his parents at 56 State Street, Brooklyn, and who, the police say, has a prison record, and a youth calling himself John O'Brien, of 376 Clinton Street. The police say O'Brien is generally known as Frank Redmond, this name being his mother's after a second marriage. Redmond has never been convicted of or charged with a crime. His mother and his sister, the latter a school teacher, fainted when the young man was arrested at his home last night.

Cassidy and Redmond deny that they had a hand in the slaying of Meseritz and the robbery from his store of five safety razors, as well as a gold watch and fob taken from the murdered man's pockets. Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, Inspector Hughes, and Capt. Coughlin are convinced, however, that they have the right men. Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, who spent almost the whole day in Brooklyn Police Headquarters, told last night with considerable satisfaction just how his men had connected Cassidy and Redmond with the crime.

There seemed to be no clue to the murderers when Meseritz was found dead behind his counter with a bullet wound behind the right ear. There had been no one seen entering his shop, and nothing except his watch and fob and the safety razors had been taken. These supplied all the clues the police had.

Without the number of Mr. Meseritz's watch there was no way for the police to trace it through the pawnshops, and to get this number a dozen detectives scattered through Flatbush Avenue in the neighborhood of Mr. Meseritz's shop, visiting every watchmaker and jeweler in the hope of finding one who had cleaned or repaired the watch at some time. The search was rewarded at last when the police learned that W. I. Fancher of 772 Flatbush Avenue had once repaired the watch.

As is usual at such times the jeweler had taken the number of the watch, and, equipped with this, every detective in the Butler, Adams, and Amity Street police station, and in the Hamilton Avenue station, the precincts in which are the most pawnshops in Brooklyn, began a search for the watch. Meantime other detectives had gone over Mr. Meseritz's bills and from these had got the numbers of the safety razors which were missing. Other detectives started a search for these.

Before nightfall Detectives Manning, Cunningham, Doneringer, and Reynolds had learned that two men had pawned several of the razors as well as the watch and fob. They discovered that about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, less than an hour and a half after the murder, a man who gave his name as Scott and his address as 238 Harrison Street, had pawned the watch and fob for $15 in the pawnshop of Sol Lehman, at 247 Smith Street. About an hour afterward a man who gave the name of Lyons pawned a razor for $2 in the same shop, and another razor for the same amount in the pawnshop of James J. Reilly at 149 Smith Street, this time giving the name of Murphy. Still another razor was pawned by Lyons in the pawnshop of Arthur Heaney at 214 Atlantic Avenue, and there Lyons had redeemed a pair of shoes which he had pawned for $1 last Monday.

Cassidy is well known to the police in the precinct in which he lives, and some of the detectives there, their suspicions aroused first by the descriptions of Lyons and Murphy given by the various pawnshop keepers, recalled that Cassidy had a sister-in-law whose maiden name had been Lyons and a brother-in-law named Murphy. On the strength of this the detectives went to his home and, finding him out, surrounded the house and began a watch which lasted until 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They caught Cassidy then and arrested him.

Cassidy was kept at Police Headquarters in Brooklyn all the afternoon, and, though whatever he might have had to say was not given out, the detectives, after a long interview with him, went to the home of Redmond, whom they arrested about 10 o'clock last night.

Afterward Deputy Commissioner Dougherty said that Cassidy had admitted pawning the first razor, but said that it had been given to him by a man named George Clark, whom he knew to be a thief. The Deputy Commissioner believes Clark is a myth.

Cassidy was lined up with policemen in plain clothes and reporters, while several persons endeavored to pick him out as the man who had been involved in several recent hold-ups. No one identified him, however. James Flanagan, a clerk in Heney's pawnshop, did identify him, however, as the man who had pawned a razor and redeemed a pair of shoes.

Redmond refused to admit anything or to give an account of himself. He and Cassidy were locked up at about 11 o'clock, and will be arraigned in the Flatbush Court this morning.

BEATEN ON BRIDGE; ROBBED.

Policeman Catches Fleeing Man, Who Is Held as the Robber.

Policeman McEntee of the East 126th Street Station heard yells and calls for help on the Second Avenue bridge over the Harlem River about 7:30 o'clock last night, and ran to the bridge just in time to intercept a big man who was running for the Manhattan side. The man broke away from McEntee and fled into Second Avenue, where at 130th Street he jumped a fence into a coal yard.

McEntee followed him, and as the man reached for his hip pocket McEntee, believing that he was going to draw a revolver, struck him on the head with his club. He cut his scalp and half stunned the man, who ceased to resist. McEntee led him back to the bridge, where he found two small boys, William Carroll, 15 years old, of 51 East 134th Street, and William Finn, 10, of 111 East 129th Street, helping Victor Faltpeter of 65 Stanton Street brush off his clothes. Faltpeter had a bad cut over the left eye.

He and the boys—they had attracted McEntee by their yells—said that McEntee's prisoner had followed Faltpeter over the bridge and had attacked him near the Manhattan shore, hitting him in the face and then going through his pockets while Faltpeter lay half stunned.

At the station house the man said he was Charles Thompson of 3,086 Third Avenue. He was locked up charged with assault and robbery. A wallet belonging to Faltpeter, containing $7, was found in Thompson's pocket, say the police.

Angostura Bitters lends delicious flavor to grapefruit and jellies.—Adv.

ALFONSO OPERATED ON.

Spanish King Goes to Bordeaux to See Dr. Moure.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The London Times's Paris correspondent announces that King Alfonso arrived at Bordeaux on Saturday and visited Dr. Moure, who performed a slight operation on the Spanish ruler.

"TENNYSON" ON MILK CANS.

Son of Poet Must Display Name Hereafter on His Dairy Carts.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Henceforth Lord Tennyson will be obliged to have his name displayed on the milk carts and milk cans which he uses in connection with his dairy in the Isle of Wight.

For failure to comply with the law which demands this, His Lordship was fined 15s. ($3.60) by the Magistrate on Saturday. His Lordship's solicitor explained that formerly Tennyson's name was on the cart, but that out of deference to the wishes of his neighbors, who considered the name gave Tennyson's dairy undue advantage in trading, His Lordship had his name removed.

75,000 AT CONEY ISLAND.

Such a Happy Advance Spring Crowd Additional Police Were Idle.

The police estimated that 75,000 visitors journeyed yesterday to Coney Island. Hundreds went in bathing, among them being Second Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty, who went down in his automobile, took one plunge, and then hurried back to Manhattan to direct the work of the detectives assigned to solving the hold-up cases.

Nearly all of the merry-go-rounds and other regulation shows were going, and all of them did a big business. It was announced that the work of preparing Luna Park for the opening several weeks hence will begin this week, when 500 mechanics, carpenters, and painters will go to work under the supervision of Frederic Thompson.

Fifty additional policemen were sent to Coney Island, but the crowd was so well behaved their services were not needed. The beaches were crowded all day, and the Ocean Boulevard was one long line of automobiles.

TOURAINE BUCKS ICE FIELD.

Pack Extended for Miles and Was Dotted with Sea Fowl.

The French liner Touraine arrived yesterday from Havre, several hours late, owing to the storm she passed through last Friday. On Thursday morning the liner bucked her way through a field of ice in latitude 48 degrees north and longitude 48 degrees west, which extended on either side as far as the eye could reach. Gulls and other sea fowl in great numbers were resting on the floes.

Among those who arrived on the Touraine were Mrs. Laura Butler, Mrs. Frances Carnwright, Mrs. M. G. Hanlon, Mrs. E. Saunders, the Rev. Jouvin, H. Terrien, M. Genin, Mr. and Mrs. Hausen, and Jules Teran.

WON'T FOLLOW AUTO ENGINE.

Bessie, the Dalmatian Fire Mascot, Resents Change from Horses.

Bessie, the pet Dalmatian that always accompanied Engine 39 on its runs to fires while the horses were in use by the company, for the first time since she has been the mascot of the firemen at Headquarters failed to follow the apparatus yesterday when it responded to three alarms during the day. Since the horses were taken away the company has had a period of inactivity, and the alarms of yesterday were the first that the company has been called upon to respond to since the new auto fire engine was placed in commission.

When the gong sounded Bessie pranced about, and it looked as if she would accompany the men, but when the automobile motor began to chug Bessie tucked her tail between her legs and returned to the sleeping quarters of the company, upstairs. The dog did this each time the apparatus was called out during the day. Bessie has missed the horses as much as have the men, but her action yesterday was the first time she has shown any actual resentment over their departure.

WED MOTHER'S SWEETHEART

Mrs. Morris Left Boarder in Daughter's Care and He Changed His Mind.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 25.—When Mrs. Ella Morris, a widow of 52 Grove Street, returned this afternoon from a week's visit to her son in New Jersey, she learned that during her absence her twenty-year-old daughter, Olive, had married the man she herself expected to wed in the Spring. Mrs. Morris became hysterical and was removed to the hospital. She was suffering also from a gashed arm, having plunged it through a window pane in the excitement.

Mrs. Morris had gone away early in the week, leaving in her daughter's care Joseph Tremonte, a retired business man, who boarded with them, and who had promised to marry the mother. Mrs. Morris was made still more angry because the daughter could not understand her mother's pique. Tremonte said he was sorry his mother-in-law had cut her arm, but as he and his bride were happy, he thought Mrs. Morris should not make such a fuss.

TRIPLETS 70 YEARS OLD.

Elias H. West and His Two Sisters Celebrate with a Dinner Party.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., Feb. 25.—The seventieth anniversary of three prominent members of the Society of Friends, two sisters and one brother, who were born triplets on Feb. 24, 1842, was quietly observed here yesterday. The sisters are Mrs. Rachel P. West Leys and Miss Kate B. West of 319 Broad Street, this city. Elias H. West of Upland is their brother. They celebrated the day with a family dinner party.

Mr. West and his sisters are descendants of one of the oldest families in Delaware County. They were born in the home that was built more than 200 years ago, originally owned by their great-grandfather, William West, and subsequently by their grandfather, Samuel West, and later by their parents, William and Martha D. West. The house still stands at Upland.

Benjamin West, the celebrated painter, was a brother of William West, grandfather of the trio.

MAILLARD'S VANILLA CHOCOLATE is the basis for some of the most delicate desserts. It is used by chefs at leading hotels.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT SAYS HE WILL ACCEPT THE NOMINATION

Puts Himself in the Race to Stay Until the Convention Expresses Its Preference.

WANTS PEOPLE TO SPEAK

Believes That Where Possible They Should Instruct Delegates at the Primaries.

ANSWERS THE GOVERNORS.

Long-Awaited "Yes" Brings Prediction of His Defeat from Press of the Country.

DENOUNCED IN HIS PARTY

Republican Newspapers and Leaders Criticise and Few Praise Him.

TAFT MEN ARE CONFIDENT

Believe the Colonel's Columbus Speech Was Fatal—Koenig Says New York Will Be For Taft.

ROOSEVELT CONSENTS.

New York, Feb. 24, 1912.

Gentlemen: I deeply appreciate your letter, and I realize to the full the heavy responsibility it puts upon me, expressing as it does the carefully considered convictions of the men elected by popular vote to stand as the heads of government in their several States.

I absolutely agree with you that this matter is not one to be decided with any reference to the personal preferences or interests of any man, but purely from the standpoint of the interests of the people as a whole.

I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered to me, and I will adhere to this decision until the convention has expressed its preference.

One of the chief principles for which I have stood, and for which I now stand, and which I have always endeavored and always shall endeavor to reduce to action, is the genuine rule of the people, and therefore I hope that so far as possible the people may be given the chance, through direct primaries, to express their preference as to who shall be the nominee of the Republican Presidential Convention.

Very truly yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The Hon. WILLIAM E. GLASSCOCK, Governor of the State of West Virginia, Charleston, West Va.
The Hon. CHESTER H. ALDRICH, Governor of the State of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb.
The Hon. ROBERT P. BASS, Governor of the State of New Hampshire, Concord, N. H.
The Hon. JOSEPH M. CAREY, Governor of the State of Wyoming, Cheyenne, Wyo.
The Hon. CHASE S. OSBORN, Governor of the State of Michigan, Lansing, Mich.
The Hon. W. R. STUBBS, Governor of the State of Kansas, Topeka, Kan.
The Hon. HERBERT S. HADLEY, Governor of the State of Missouri, Jefferson, Mo.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt's announcement of his willingness to accept the Republican nomination for President, printed above, was handed out at The Outlook office last evening by Secretary Frank Harper, in the absence of the Colonel, who is in Boston. The Roosevelt letter was in answer to the following:

Chicago, Feb. 10, 1912.

We, the undersigned Republican Governors, assembled for the purpose of considering what will best insure the continuation of the Republican Party as a useful agency of good government, declare it our belief, after a careful investigation of the facts, that a large majority of the Republican voters of the country favor your nomination, and a large majority of the people favor your election as the next President of the United States.

We believe that your candidacy will insure success in the next campaign. We believe that you represent as no other man represents those principles and policies upon which we must appeal for a majority of the votes of the American people, and which, in our opinion, are necessary for the happiness and prosperity of the country.

We believe that, in view of this public demand, you should soon declare whether, if the nomination for the Presidency comes to you unsolicited and unsought, you will accept it.

In submitting this request we are not considering your personal interests. We do not regard it as proper to consider either the interests or the preference of any man as regards the nomination for the Presidency. We are expressing our sincere belief and best judgment as to what is demanded of you in the interests of the people as a whole. And we feel that you would be unresponsive to a plain public duty if you should decline to accept the nomination coming as the voluntary expression of the wishes of a majority of the Republican voters of the United States through the action of their delegates in the next National Convention. Yours truly,

WILLIAM E. GLASSCOCK,
CHESTER H. ALDRICH,
ROBERT P. BASS,
JOSEPH M. CAREY,
CHASE S. OSBORN,
W. R. STUBBS,
HERBERT S. HADLEY.

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, New York City, N. Y.

His "No Third Term" Pledge.

On Nov. 8, 1904, Col. Roosevelt made this announcement at the White House:

> On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and a half years, and this three and a half years constitute my first term. The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination.

On Dec. 11, 1907, he declared:

> I have not changed and shall not change that decision thus announced.

In an editorial article two weeks ago The Outlook paved the way for the Colonel's present attitude by declaring that his announcement in 1904 was to be interpreted as referring to a consecutive third term. It gave this illustration:

> When a man says at breakfast in the morning, "No, thank you, I will not take any more coffee," it does not mean that he will not take any more coffee to-morrow morning or next week or next month or next year.

There was not much disposition among Republican leaders last night to comment on the Roosevelt statement. In Washington the feeling, even among the progressives, was not one of great jubilation. It was said there that the Colonel's Columbus speech had driven into the Taft ranks some State leaders who had planned to line up with Roosevelt when he announced his candidacy.

President Taft was quoted yesterday as being confident of the result, and his supporters saw no serious menace to his chances in the Roosevelt announcement.

In the press comment obtained last night by THE TIMES, the preponderance of opinion was that Col. Roosevelt was doomed to defeat.

WON'T ADD TO STATEMENT.

Roosevelt Spends Evening in Boston Discussing Literature.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—All attempts to induce Col. Roosevelt to supplement his statement of his candidacy met with flat failure to-night. All he would say was this:

"I think I have made my position clear. I have no plans beyond this night. For to-morrow and afterward no one knows what is in store."

Then he added with a chuckle:

"I'm having a quiet literary evening. I haven't talked politics with any one."

Col. Roosevelt was at the home of Judge Robert Grant, a Harvard classmate, with whom he spent the night. News of his decision spread around the city and created a great deal of interest. Judge Grant's home was besieged by a crowd of persons anxious to see the Colonel. When at last he appeared at the doorway he beamed upon his interviewers as though something had made him more than usually happy.

A dozen questions were fired at the Colonel as soon as he appeared. He cut them off with a laugh, saying: "I am spending a very quiet day. In regard to politics, I have seen no human being."

"But, Colonel," said an insistent questioner, "will you not explain what you think should be done in regard to direct primaries for the choice of Presidential nominees?"

"Everybody knows my position on direct primaries," he replied. "I have always believed in them."

"Now that you have taken this stand," was suggested to him, "you will doubtless be urged by your supporters to take the stump. Will you enter upon such a campaign?"

"That is a bridge which I must cross when I come to it," was his only comment.

The Colonel was told that his discussion of the recall of Judges and of judicial decisions in his speech last week in Columbus, Ohio, had been interpreted in various ways. He said that evidently there had been much confusion as to his meaning.

"I shall reiterate what I said," he declared, "and if possible, I shall put it in plainer language."

Again protesting that he was not concerning himself in the least with politics, Col. Roosevelt said he must return to his discussion of literature. He remarked that he wanted to talk over Dickens, Thackeray, and Scott with a certain Harvard Professor with whose views he did not entirely agree.

Col. Roosevelt's Sunday in Boston was spent quietly with friends. He remained over Saturday night with Edward M. Brandegee in Brookline, and this morning said that he wished to go to Trinity Church to hear Bishop Brent preach. With Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Mr. Brandegee he motored to church. After the service he proceeded alone to the Porcellan Club in Harvard Square, Cambridge, and took luncheon there with Kermit Roosevelt and his friends. Thence he went to the clubhouse of Alpha Delta Phi, of which fraternity he is a member. He remained there nearly an hour before going to Judge Grant's home.

To-morrow he will take lunch with Margaret Deland, the novelist, and Mrs. Roger Wolcott, widow of a Governor of Massachusetts. He will then go to the home of Grafton D. Cushing, Speaker of the Massachusetts House, with whom he will spend the night.

On going to Speaker Cushing's home Col. Roosevelt will plunge into politics. He will hold a number of conferences. Among those he expects to meet are Gov. Bass of New Hampshire and representatives of one or more Massachusetts political organizations.

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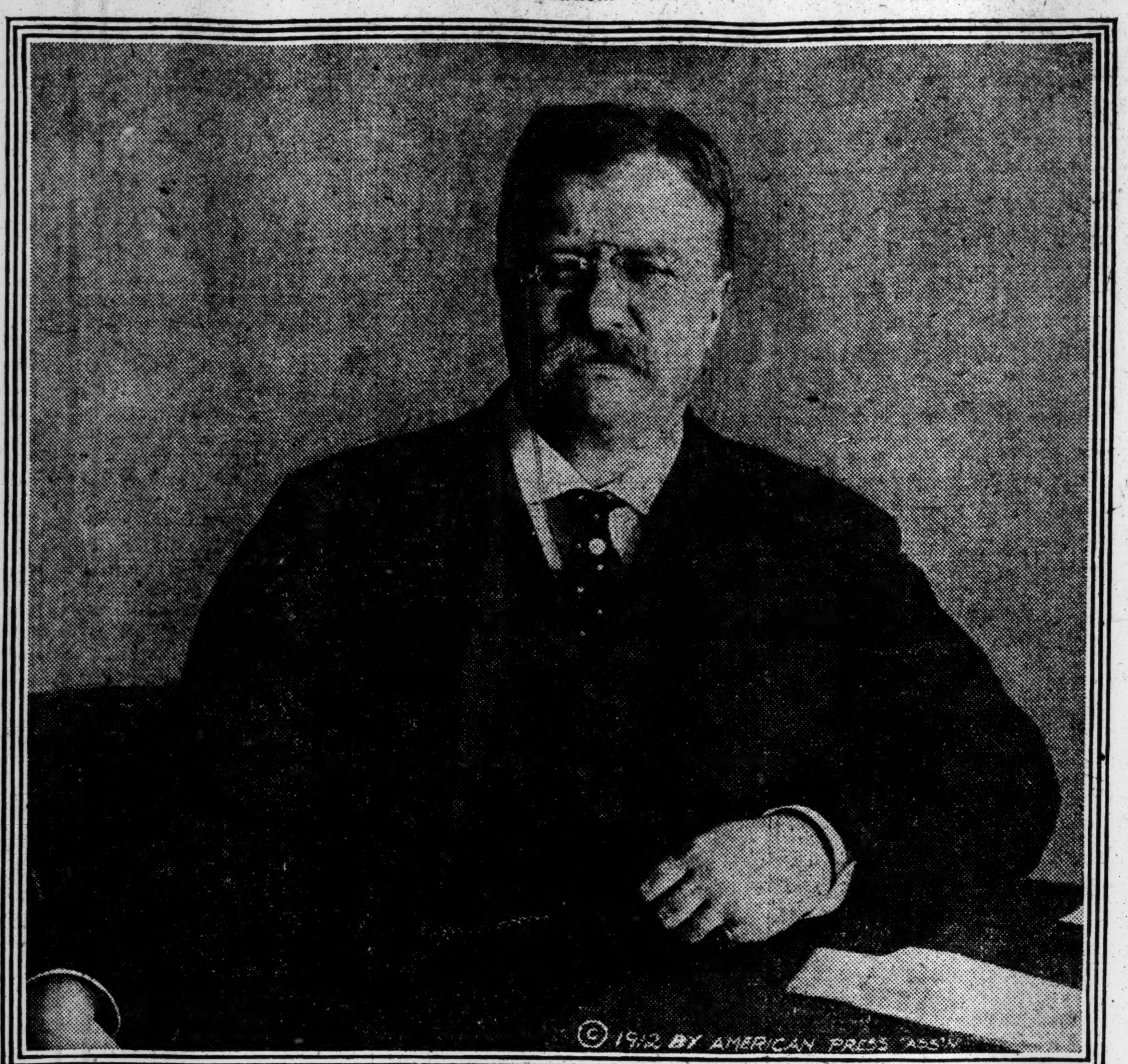
Col. Theodore Roosevelt

Latest Photograph, Taken Last Friday, of the Ex-President, Who Now Announces He Will Accept Another Nomination.



THE GOVERNORS PLEASED.

Roosevelt Could Do No Less, Their General Comment.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 25.—Gov. Hadley, when told of Col. Roosevelt's statement, said:

"Col. Roosevelt's statement is such as I had expected from previous communications from him and statements that he has made.

"If the methods suggested by Col. Roosevelt for the selection of delegates to the National Convention were adopted there is little doubt in my mind that he would be nominated."

When asked in what States the seven Governors would now undertake to further the nomination of Col. Roosevelt, Gov. Hadley said:

"I know one Governor who is doing all he can to further Roosevelt's interests in each of the several districts of Missouri."

He said he thought the Governors would make no organized efforts, as he could see no good to be accomplished by such a move.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 25.—Gov. Bass said to-night:

"Mr. Roosevelt's answer to the Governors' letter makes the situation clear It is now the duty of the party leaders to support the man whom the majority of the voters of the party believe will carry into effect the principles they favor. This can only be done by giving the voters an opportunity directly to express their choice before the convention."

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 25.—Gov. Aldrich made the following statement to-night:

"The statement of Col. Roosevelt is concise and to the point. His announcement that he will accept the nomination if tendered him is the correct position. He could not do less than he has done.

"Roosevelt is abreast of modern progressive political thought. His desire to have the people of each State express by a primary election their choice for President shows his faith in the wisdom of the people, and in my judgment sounds the death knell of corrupt political machines, which have already nominated too many men to high office."

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 25.—Gov. Stubbs declared to-night that Roosevelt's letter of acceptance is positive, patriotic, and thoroughly Rooseveltian.

"If Roosevelt is nominated," the Governor said, "he will receive practically the solid Republican vote, as well as a heavy Democratic vote, in Kansas."

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 25.—"The statement of Theodore Roosevelt rings true. It is just like him," said Gov. Osborn to-night. "He enlisted in the public service as soon as he left Harvard. His statement to-day is in line with his entire life's work for the people.

"Roosevelt has built his structure of public character by precept and performance. Wherever he has been needed, whether as a member of the New York Legislature, as Police Commissioner, Civil Service Reform Commissioner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, organizer and commander of the Rough Riders, Governor of New York, Vice President, President of the United States, there he has gone.

"Consequently when such a call was made upon him to become a candidate for President as was never before made upon any citizen of the United States, he does not shrink. His candidacy means nothing to him. It means everything to the people.

"The people believe in Roosevelt, in his ability, courage, experience, honesty, leadership, and most of all in his interest in them, loyalty to them, and sympathy for them. If the Republican Party has not lost its sense completely and its interest in the masses, and it has not, it will nominate Theodore Roosevelt. Michigan sentiment is for him, three to one."

VIEWS FROM OTHER CITIES.

Philadelphia and Chicago Citizens Give Opinions on the Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Former Judge Dimmer Beeber, one of the leading jurists in the State, had this to say concerning the Roosevelt statement:

"I do not think this reflects much credit on the Colonel. I do not think there is the slightest danger of his getting the nomination, and I do not think he would be elected if he were nominated. Too many straightout Republicans are opposed to him. The Columbus speech settled Col. Roosevelt's status. He belongs with the Bryanites. I am still for Taft, if that is a matter of any interest, and I will be for Taft."

Charlesmagne Tower, former Ambassador Russia and Germany, said:

"This is rather a surprise. Here in Pennsylvania we expected President Taft to be renominated without opposition."

M. Hampton Todd, former Attorney General of Pennsylvania, said:

"I do not care to discuss the subject of the willingness of Col. Roosevelt to accept the nomination for the Presidency further than to say that I am not for him, but favor the nomination of President Taft. I do not believe that Col. Roosevelt can be nominated."

Hampton L. Carson, another former Attorney General of the State, said:

"The most pressing duty of the hour is that of rational patriotism. Mincing words are out of place. The Constitution, as framed by George Washington, as expounded by Daniel Webster, as interpreted by John Marshall, as preserved by Abraham Lincoln, and as loved and revered by millions of freemen, has been contemptuously assailed. Its division of power, its partition of authority, its checks and balances, its nice adjustments, its wisdom, have been scoffed at. Representative government is to be destroyed.

"The judiciary is to be sapped and undermined. The Judges are to be stripped of their ermine and the independence of the bench is to yield to the clamor of town meetings. Ignorance and passion are to supplant wisdom and Demos is to rule.

"Had a shot been fired against the flag, 5,000,000 men would have sprung to arms. Now, that an impious attack has been made upon that system of Government for which the flag stands, let 20,000,000 voters execrate the act. It is no extenuation to say that the man who leads the attack once does the State some service. Benedict Arnold lost a leg at Saratoga before his soul grew black at West Point."

Oscar F. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor under President Roosevelt, and later Ambassador to Turkey, who came to Philadelphia to preside at the meeting Saturday night at which Mr. Morgan Shuster spoke, said:

"I have not read the Colonel's reply to the Governors. If he said that he would accept the Republican nomination for President if it were tendered to him, his answer is in accordance with the high esteem of patriotism he has always shown to his party and to the country. Certainly the party should have a right to select for its candidate that standard bearer whom it regards as most likely to gain victory, and no man, be it President Taft or Mr. Roosevelt, who can serve his party and the great principles for which it stands, should permit personal considerations to stand in the way of rendering so great a service to his party and country. While I have the highest regard for President Taft, I look upon Roosevelt as the greatest President since Lincoln."

Voices from Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—Phillips Lee Goldsborough, first Republican Governor of Maryland in twelve years, declared he was for Taft, first, last, and all the time. The Governor said he had expected such an announcement from Roosevelt, but he declined to comment upon it. He declared that he believed President Taft would be renominated and re-elected upon his good record, and that he would carry Maryland in the election.

Gen. James A. Gary, Postmaster General under McKinley and a veteran Republican leader, said:

"I think Roosevelt is making the greatest mistake of his life. He has done a great work, to which none of his predecessors was equal, but it is best to have a quiet administration of a judicial character, upon the lines that President Taft is now giving us, and I hope this sort of an administration will be continued through another term. If Roosevelt's expressions in regard to judicial recall have been reported correctly, I am of the opinion that such a policy would sap the foundations of our Government, and under such conditions we would have mob rule."

As Viewed in Indiana.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—"Mr. Roosevelt's reported decision to accept the Presidential nomination will be glad news to the vast majority of Republicans, and to a host of independent voters," said Charles O. Roemler, President of the Marion County Roosevelt Club.

W. W. Lambert, former State Senator, of Columbus, said: "I was with Beveridge and the Taft organization, but now I am progressive and for Roosevelt. He is the strongest man in the Nation."

State Senator Will R. Wood of Tipton said that he thought that Roosevelt should have adhered to his announcement that he would not run for a third term. He added that Taft would beat him for the nomination.

"SECOND ROOSEVELT TERM."

That Is the Demand, Says Head of the Colonel's Western Boomers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Alexander H. Revell, Chairman of the National Roosevelt Committee, the body of professional and business men who are responsible for the launching of the Roosevelt boom in the Middle West, made this statement to-night:

"Col. Roosevelt's announcement in answer to the plea of the Governors and also to resolutions of the large general conference which the Governors attended in Chicago, and hundreds of thousands of his admirers, that he accept the nomination for President, marks a climax in the spontaneous uprising of sentiment favorable to him.

"I had no doubt as to Col. Roosevelt's answer, because he always has been essentially a man of the people, who has subordinated his own personal desires to serve them. He did this when he accepted the nomination for Vice President. He tried to avoid it, as all know, but finally submitted to what the people thought the best interests of all.

"He has come through a period when he was considered by the many a dangerous radical, and when he was subjected to indignity in many forms of criticism, to a time when he is regarded as, after all, the true, far-seeing conservative, who disregards time and considers only that which will serve best the people to whom service is due.

"Because of this later recognition of his worth he must realize how much better able he is now to bring about a consummation of his phrase, 'Back to the people,' than he ever was before.

"With this realization, and with his high ideals of the debt every citizen owes to the public, there appeared to be only one possible reply to this wonderful demand upon him by the people in whom he places the highest regard.

"One of the considerations which I think determined him is that which he could not have overlooked—that among those not inclined to his nomination, no word is said of any lack of ability, of public respect, of high ideals, of earnestness of purpose, of efficiency as an executive, of his stalwart courage and sincere honesty. He stands for what the people want, and that is why they love him.

"I think the general demand, crystallized by our committee, that has sprung up all over the country, that he accept if nominated, is based largely on the same idea—that we have a 'second Roosevelt term,' and not confine his National service to one term of his own and a portion of one, when he practically was representing another."

Senator Lorimer at first asked to be excused from making any comment, but later consented to allow the following to be printed as his opinion:

"I do not believe the people of the United States are willing to raise the red flag, upset the Constitution, destroy representative government and adopt the Socialistic heresies of the initiative, the referendum and recall of officials and adopt the recall of judicial decisions."

David R. Forgan, banker, and President of the Taft Club of Illinois, declared that Roosevelt's chances, never good, are less than they were before his Columbus speech.

WE'LL WIN, SAYS C. P. TAFT.

President's Brother Sure Roosevelt Won't Get the Nomination.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 25.—After reading the statement of Col. Theodore Roosevelt that he would accept the Presidential nomination if it was tendered him, Charles P. Taft, brother of President Taft, said here to-night:

"I don't think Mr. Roosevelt will get that nomination. In fact I am positive we will beat him. Mr. Roosevelt has made himself unpopular with the Republican Party by his speech at Columbus."

Mr. Taft said that this statement was his own personal opinion.

NO THIRD PARTY PLAN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—At the National Roosevelt Committee headquarters here, of which Medill McCormick is director, the following statement was given out to-night:

"Col. Roosevelt has no intention whatsoever of forming a third or 'people's party' in the event the Chicago convention fails to name him as the candidate of the Republican Party. Statements recently made that the former President would take such action are declared to be without foundation.

"That such a proposition has been made to Col. Roosevelt is not denied. It is stated that the activity of the Administration nomination campaign managers in making use of the 'steam-roller' caused several admirers of Col. Roosevelt to fear the Chicago convention would be 'packed,' and that the popular will of the people would find no expression there. In this event, it was asserted, it would be well to give the people a chance to express their sentiments at the polls, an independent party being formed to place Col. Roosevelt's name before them.

"From an authoritative source it was learned to-day that Col. Roosevelt did not look upon the proposition with favor, and in effect stated that such a proceeding was out of the question."

WISCONSIN DROPS LA FOLLETTE.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 25.—Senator La Follette has lost even the delegation from his home State, which was expected and pledged to support him to the end. According to reports here to-day the delegates will vote for La Follette only on the first ballot, and will then turn to Roosevelt.

The Wisconsin men take the stand that Roosevelt is the recognized progressive leader, and as such must be given support regardless of his attitude toward La Follette. One delegate, it is said, stands firmly for La Follette, and may vote for him to the end.

WASHINGTON TAKES DECLARATION COOLLY

Not so Many Will Come Out for the Colonel, It's Thought, Since His Ohio Speech.

SOME SIGNIFICANTLY SILENT

As to the Appeal to Primaries Only Seven States Have Provided for Them—Taft Men Claim Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Col. Roosevelt's letter to the Governors makes only a slight difference in the situation that has existed for several months, but that slight difference is calculated to have considerable effect. He now merely states publicly what he has been saying in private to various callers for a long time.

This will have its principal effect upon the great number of railbirds who have been sitting on top of the fence afraid or uncertain on which side to hop down. The real Roosevelt men have known for a long time that there was no doubt as to the Colonel's action in case the nomination should be offered to him by the Chicago Convention. The real Taft men have had practically the same feeling of certainty about Col. Roosevelt. It was only the timid railbirds who hesitated. But their hesitation was of value to the Taft managers, inasmuch as those who held their peace could all be counted as for the President. They did not dare to make an open break with the President and come out for Roosevelt as long as there was any chance that the Colonel might in the end decline to permit his name to go before the convention. But with this statement of Col. Roosevelt's out, most of these fearsome birds will now have to get down from the fence of their own motion lest they be rudely pushed off. Consequently, declarations on one side or the other may be expected now from various gentlemen who have been maintaining a very discreet silence heretofore

Columbus Speech Hurt Him.

But there will not be as many declarations for Col. Roosevelt now as there would have been had he issued his reply to the Governors before he made his Charter of Democracy speech at Columbus the other day. Nothing shows this better than the pained and painful silence of some of Col. Roosevelt's friends from Massachusetts, including Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and his son-in-law, Representative Augustus P. Gardner. It had been the confident expectation of friends of these two statesmen that the reply of Col. Roosevelt to the Governors would be followed promptly by public announcement on their part that they would support his candidacy. This expectation was not founded in ignorance, it may be said. There was ample reason for it. But now the expectation is that the present silence of these Massachusetts leaders will continue. No matter what their personal fondness for Col. Roosevelt may be, and no matter what the favors he may have shown them in the past, neither can bring himself to swallow the strong meat of that Columbus speech. The recall of judicial decisions is considerably too much for them, as it is for so many others who had hoped they would find in the leadership of Col. Roosevelt a new chance for Republican success at the polls next November.

The situation of another distinguished Massachusets Republican, Secretary of the Navy Meyer, is slightly better than that of Mr. Lodge and Mr. Gardner. There was an apparently well-grounded report here in the middle of the week that Mr. Meyer would join Messrs. Lodge and Gardner in declaring for Col. Roosevelt. That, of course, would mean Mr. Meyer's retirement from the Cabinet. But the Columbus speech came along just in time to save Mr. Meyer any such difficulty.

On Thursday evening, when a note was sent to Mr. Meyer at his home asking the direct question whether or not he intended to take any such action, the reply came back that he had unexpectedly gone out. Next morning, as he went to the Cabinet meeting, he was asked squarely what he would do, and replied: "I will do my duty." Subsequently a note was sent him asking for elucidation of what he would consider his duty and he replied: "If I stay in the Cabinet, as I intend to do, my loyalty will be to my chief." But later that afternoon he made his declaration more positive and incapable of misunderstanding.

The same hesitancy to declare themselves has been observed on the part of several other prominent Republicans who have been known as warm friends of Col. Roosevelt, both in the Senate and the House. They were waiting serenely for the reply to the Governors as the signal for them to get out in the open and begin hustling. But they simply cannot hustle for the recall of judicial decisions, or as it has been termed, the recall of Constitutions.

Fear Effect on the Party.

There was a strong impression among Republicans generally here before the Columbus speech that an open declaration by Col. Roosevelt would make certain his nomination by the Chicago convention. That impression has undergone a decided change since last Thursday. The feeling of many of these same Republicans to-night is that the events of the week simply precipitated a hopeless fight, that the party is now split irretrievably, and that the election of the Democratic nominee is the greatest probability for November.

The fact that Col. Roosevelt makes this public declaration of his candidacy is taken by one element of his friends to be an added reason for discouragement. It has been their contention all along that the only way in which he could justify an acceptance of the nomination would be to have it come to him absolutely unsought and as a spontaneous demand from the people. Col. Roosevelt himself recognizes this apparently in that part of his letter in which he refers to the pouplar expression at Presidential preference primaries. But despite that it is recognized by politicians generally to-night that this declaration will be construed everywhere as the public announcement that he is a candidate for the nomination and the most possible will be made of that against him.

There are seven States which have adopted the Presidential preference primary—Oregon, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin, New Jersey, and California—which has recently had a special session of the Legislature for that purpose. The first primary is to be held in North Dakota on March 27. Wisconsin follows on April 2. Then come Oregon and Nebraska on April 19. New Jersey is next on May 28, and South Dakota on June 4, just before the meeting of the Republican Convention.

Progressives Not Jubilant.

Among the few prominent Republicans who were willing to-night to discuss the Roosevelt situation for quotation there, was a variety of opinion. The avowed supporters of President Taft naturally declared that his candidacy was helped by the development of the week. Among the Progressives there were some outspoken declarations of satisfaction, but others were not overenthusiastic. Most of the progressives remained non-committal.

Congressman J. Hampton Moore, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, said:

"Col. Roosevelt's announcement clarifies the Republican situation in this: It makes a clean-cut issue between his followers and those of the Administration. It is better for all Republicans to understand just what the situation is. They will now line up for Taft or Roosevelt, and the Republican Convention will be spared the annoyance and uncertainty of a guerrilla warfare.

"In the end the issue now presented may prove beneficial to the Republican Party, since it brings the two candidates into the open. The supporters of Mr. Taft are now in a better position than they were yesterday or have been for some time to proceed with his campaign. Unless my judgment is awry, the Administration forces will from this time develop increasing activity and strength.

"Col. Roosevelt's Columbus speech defined his position, and if this is the platform on which he is to run it will not appeal to conservative Republicans, nor to those who, after reflection, appraise at their full worth the achievements of the Taft Administration. In advocating the recall of Judges' decisions Col. Roosevelt makes a startling departure from established policies in the United States. By many it is regarded as a dangerous departure. This may not be his intention, but it is the interpretation placed upon it by the average business man.

"There must be protection somewhere for the home-loving, property-owning citizen, and unless the Constitution is to be overthrown, this protection in the last analysis must be provided by the courts. I have a personal admiration for Col. Roosevelt, but in view of the issue raised by him shall support Mr. Taft and do what I can to aid in his renomination."

"I agree with Col. Roosevelt that the nominee of the Republican Party should be selected by the Presidential preference primary system," said Senator Bristow of Kansas. "The people of every State should have opportunity to express themselves regarding the candidacies of those who seek the nomination. Personally I am for Senator La Follette, but I cheerfully shall abide by the decision of the Republican majority as recorded at such a primary. If the majority desires Col. Roosevelt, he ought to be the nominee.

"I earnestly hope that the Republican State Committee of Kansas will provide the people of that State with an opportunity to express their preference, and also their second choice. That would clearly present the sentiment of the people not only regarding candidates, but as to public questions as well. Unquestionably Col. Roosevelt has a large following not only in Kansas, but throughout the entire West. His statement to-night will provide them with the opportunity they have long sought to go to work earnestly in his support."

Representative Jackson of Kansas predicted that Col. Roosevelt would be nominated and elected. He said:

"My advices from Kansas are that the State Committee will adopt the Presidential preference system. If so, Col. Roosevelt will sweep the State. His announcement will remove the hesitancy of many of his admirers to openly declare for him through the belief that he would refuse the nomination. I know personally many influential Republicans in Kansas now counted for Taft who will go to work for Roosevelt. I believe the West will be solidly for him. His nomination will insure success for the Republican Party and make certain a Republican House in the next Congress. He is the only Republican who can defeat Woodrow Wilson. He can defeat any man the Democrats can name."

"Roosevelt will be nominated," said Senator Works of California. "He will be supported by every Western State. He is the only man who can save the Republican Party from defeat. With Taft as the candidate the Democrats would easily elect their ticket."

The Roosevelt letter was read to Senators La Follette and Cummins, both avowed candidates for the Republican nomination, but neither would make any comment.

The Woodrow Wilson and the Judson C. Harmon headquarters issued statements expressing their delight at the muddying of Republican waters, and several prominent Democratic leaders took occasion to predict an easier task for their party in the coming campaign.

TAFT IS CONFIDENT.

Declares "We Are Right and We Shall Be Successful."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—As if in answer to Col. Roosevelt's letter to the Governors, some of the supporters of President Taft are quoting him to-night as having said to a Senator to-day:

"I know we are right, and I am confident we shall be successful."

There is no direct authority from the White House for using this sentence as the President's reply to Col. Roosevelt, but coming as it does concurrently with the Colonel's announcement, it will inevitably be accepted as the answer to the progressive challenge. President Taft received a copy of the Roosevelt statement, but would make no direct comment on it.

The President is plainly much encouraged by recent developments of his campaign for renomination. The fact that the number of delegates instructed for him is steadily increasing is one of the reasons for this encouragement, and the open signs of distress among the progressives on account of Col. Roosevelt's Columbus declaration in favor of the recall of judicial decisions is another.

A statement issued by the Taft forces to-night gives an account of the developments of the week, as follows:

"Twelve additional Taft delegates, six each from Georgia and Virginia, were elected last week, making a total of forty-four, with no delegates but Taft delegates yet in the field.

"Important contributions to the progress of the Taft campaign came from many sections of the country. In Texas the Executive Committee of the Progressive Republican League, declaring that 'Senator La Follette seems to be out of the race,' resolved unanimously in favor of President Taft's renomination.

"In West Virginia the situation was cleared by the announced support of President Taft's cause by former Govs. Dawson and White and former United States Senator Davis Elkins.

"The Rhode Island leaders are out in the open for the President and 70 per cent. of the Republican Legislators have declared President Taft to be their choice, the other 30 per cent. remaining non-committal for the time.

"Wisconsin has put a full set of Taft delegates in the field ready to contest for the support of that State.

"In Iowa, Calhoun County instructed its delegates to State and district conventions for President Taft and the City of Creston did likewise, assuring President Taft of the support of the Union County delegation, the Union County Committee having previously gone on record as favoring the President's renomination. Oskaloosa and Newton in the Sixth District have instructed for the President and in Madison County 80 of the county's delegation of 97 to the State convention are similarly bound.

"In Oklahoma, Ottawa, Adair, Craig, and Wapello Counties have instructed delegates to State and district conventions for the President.

"New York made further strides toward a solid Taft delegation by indorsements from the district committee of the Nineteenth Assembly District, the Republican committees of Clinton and Franklin Counties, and the Bronx Republican Club organization of the Thirty-second District.

"In Tennessee the committees of Bedford and Shelby Counties unanimously indorsed the President for renomination, and the Roan County delegation was instructed for him.

"Page, Henry, Rockbridge, and Franklin Counties, in Virginia, chose Taft delegates to State and district conventions.

"In Minnesota, according to Representative McCall, just returned from that State, the situation is improvinf daily, and but little opposition to the President's renomination is in evidence.

"In Louisiana the contending factions of the party have been harmonized through the efforts of a subcommittee of the Republican National Committee, and the State's delegation of twenty, to consist of thirteen white and seven colored men, will cast a solid vote for President Taft at the Chicago Convention.

"At Lewiston, Idaho, the Nez Perce County Convention instructed its eleven delegates to the State Convention for Taft, and in Alabama county Republican gatherings already held indicate that the State's delegation to Chicago will be solid for Taft."

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THE NATION'S PRESS ON ROOSEVELT'S 'YES'

Pitied by The Sun, Lampooned by The Herald, and Welcomed to His Defeat by The World.

VIOLATES SOLEMN PROMISE

Generally Criticised for His Treachery to Taft—Slogan Now, "Me or a Democrat"—Few Praise Him.

Here is a summary of the opinions expressed by the newspapers of New York this morning upon Col. Roosevelt's declaration of his willingness to accept a nomination for the Presidency:

Taft Has No Reason to Fear.

From The Tribune.

The Tribune regrets that Col. Roosevelt is again seeking the Republican nomination for the Presidency. His candidacy, because of personal relations formerly existing, can hardly fail to engender unusual political bitterness and create a breach among Republicans wider than rival candidacies ordinarily produce, and in a year when the party will need its full strength to win. Col. Roosevelt would have served best the party that has often honored him generously by remaining in the background.

No public exigency drags him into the arena. There are no principles whose service requires this candidacy. President Taft is denied the title of progressive only with a monstrous disregard of the facts. The difference between him and Col. Roosevelt is one of temperament and methods rather than one of ends. And Mr. Taft's methods have the justification of success. He has put upon the statute books an unprecedented amount of progressive legislation, and has carried forward extraordinarily the ideal of equal rights to all. Nor is there any halt in the work. The latest act of the Administration, recommending to Congress a Workmen's Compensation bill of a drastic character, is that of a courageous progressive. This bill, which is expected to pass Congress, is as thoroughgoing and progressive a measure as the New York law in behalf of which Mr. Roosevelt makes his sweeping condemnation of our Court of Appeals. It is a tremendous advance upon any labor legislation secured in the seven years of Col. Roosevelt's own incumbency, and it measures the reality of progress under Mr. Taft.

Social justice is as much Mr. Taft's aim as it is Col. Roosevelt's. The President is sanely progressive, unless to be progressive one must be willing to abandon the safeguards of a written Constitution. As a candidate for renomination he has no reason to fear the issue raised by Col. Roosevelt's scheme for the recall of judicial decisions in the name of progress.

Has Torn Up His Solemn Promise.

From The World.

There are more than 7,500,000 Republican voters in the United States.

Theodore Roosevelt cannot be nominated for President by the Republican National Convention next June unless a majority of these Republicans favor his nomination.

If nominated, he cannot be elected next November unless fully 7,500,000 American citizens vote to make him President again.

It is not Theodore Roosevelt but the American people who are on trial. The issue at stake is not his qualifications for a third term in the White House but their fitness for popular self-government under constitutional restraints.

Mr. Roosevelt has torn up his solemn promise of Nov. 8, 1904, that "under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination." But the promise remains as valid as it was on the day it was written. Mr. Roosevelt cannot nullify it. Only the American people can nullify it.

Mr. Roosevelt has no power to nominate himself for a third term or elect himself to a third term. He is simply a private citizen. He is in control of none of the agencies of Government, either civil or military. He can reward nobody. He can coerce nobody. He can punish nobody. Not a single bayonet is back of his candidacy; not even the nightstick of a solitary policeman. No voter has been or can be conscripted into the Roosevelt service; nor can a dollar be drafted for his campaign fund except with the free and full consent of its owner. All of the frenzy and folly of his supporters is a voluntary manifestation. * * *

If human history and human experience count for so little that this issue of personal government must again be fought out, it might better be fought out now than later. The country will never be better prepared for it. The American people temporized with slavery until it forced them into a great civil war. They temporized with flat money until it forced a great financial crisis upon them and became their Iliad of economic woe. To temporize with personal government is to invite another National disaster.

The World therefore welcomes Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy. It will rejoice to see this issue squarely presented to the American people in the coming campaign, when the country is reasonably prosperous, when the Democratic Party is united, when the main question cannot be evaded or obscured, and when the verdict of the voters at the polls will have its influence upon the course of American institutions for another century.

Roosevelt in the Ring.

From The Press.

Theodore Roosevelt's announcement that he stands before the Republican Party as a candidate for its nomination, is gratefully received. It clears the air of doubt, and it is fair alike to his followers and to those of President Taft.

When the Colonel asserts that he will stay in the ring until the convention expresses its preference, he gives the party a wider opportunity to show where it stands with regard to the ambition of President Taft. Where the Republican voters have the means to say what is their Presidential choice, as in some States through direct primaries, it is necessary for rivals to be in the field if the delegates are not to be committed to Mr. Taft by default. With Mr. La Follette practically out of the race, the formal candidacy of Col. Roosevelt affords to those voters who feel sure that Mr. Taft can never be elected, or who do not want him re-elected, the means of declaring their opposition.

The New York Press doubts that Mr. Roosevelt can get a majority of the delegates away from Mr. Taft on the platform he has presented to the people. But his contest with the President is fortunate for the Republican Party if it serves to convince the National Convention that the renomination of Mr. Taft would be a sorry mistake. If Mr. Roosevelt achieves that object, and no more, he will do his party a higher service than he could possibly do for it by going into the convention with a majority of the delegates instructed to vote for himself.

An Object of Pity.

From The Sun.

Theodore Roosevelt, twice President of the United States, is the possessor this morning of our profound commiseration. With all his native force he has been unable to master the boyish impulses that are so marked a feature of his very interesting character. This is purely a matter of personal psychology. Neither the very distinctly recorded pledge not again to be a candidate for and under no circumstances again to accept a nomination for President nor the ordinary obligations of decent behavior toward the loyal friend who for some not yet written reason now incurs his jealous resentment has prevailed over the selfish considerations, the hunger for the ears and eyes of the multitude, the invincible ambition to be at the centre of things, the lust for power and primacy.

We give Col. Roosevelt credit for semi-unconsciousness of the despicable nature of his performance. He is probably able to persuade himself for the moment that he is sacrificing himself rather than sacrificing another. Such palliatives of conscience are easily procurable by a man of his resources. Nevertheless, we pity him sincerely all the same; pity him for the weakness he has shown; pity him on account of the place he has deliberately elected to hold in the pages of history.

The political consequences will probably be less appalling than the direct effect upon Col. Roosevelt individually. If he should fail to wrest from the President that which is Mr. Taft's by every right of reason and every rule of fair play and square dealing, Col. Roosevelt will be one of the most ridiculous figures upon which posterity can bestow its amused contemplation. If by any unlikely chance he should succeed in his enterprise, it will be at the cost of much that men of honor and magnanimity hold dearer than even office or power. The third term question will become vital and decisive. The question of gratifying indefinitely one man's ambition to rule will produce an alignment of sober patriotic common sense against hysterical personal adulation; and he must despair of the Republic's future who can for a moment doubt the issue of that test.

Get Out the Big Posters!

From The Herald.

Get out the big posters! Have the streets cleared for the parade! Wave the flags and ring the bells! How about the dynamite? See that it is ready! Will the big balloon hold the hot air? Make her stanch and tight! Where are the Abernathy kids? Is the aeroplane ready, and how about the hydroplane, to say nothing of the submarine?

Americans, all who are out of office and have a score to settle with Taft, listen! I have braved the perils of sea and land in the campaign of 1910. I have kept quiet while they have been smoking me out, and feel like a Susquehanna herring. I am well smoked and am now back from Elba to fight for my heritage, which is also yours.

So, "let her rip," as they say when they shoot off the skyrocket. True, a solemn promise was made in 1904 that, under no circumstances would another nomination be accepted, but at that time nobody was angry with Taft. True, another solmen promise adhering to the first was made in 1907, but what of that? The tennis Cabinet were not out of jobs. Surely, little things like that should not stand in the way.

So do not get hysterical. It is not as serious as it looks. For, please notice, the Colonel only says: "I will accept the nomination if it is tendered to me."

Lust for Power Overcame Him.

From The Commercial.

The great silence has at last been broken and the people of the country and business interests, big and little, are no longer in doubt. Theodore Roosevelt has announced his candidacy for the Presidency. The strenuous, self-acknowledged leader of "We Progressives" has taken the bit in his teeth and permitted the lust for power to overcome all other considerations, such as a previous pledge not to become a candidate and the obligations to friends.

Col. Roosevelt's long-delayed announcement may or may not have a serious effect on the business interests of the country at large. It is difficult to conceive, however, how a candidate who holds the demagogic and dangerous views such as were outlined in the address at Columbus last Wednesday, can either obtain or expect to obtain favorable consideration from the sane business men of the United States.

"A genuine calamity," is the expression which was attributed to the Colonel only a few months ago, in speaking to a friend regarding what was then considered only a remote possibility. It is impossible at this time not to recall and repeat this expression. It is indeed a "genuine calamity," and it would be even a greater calamity if the voters of the country elected Theodore Roosevelt to be the next President of the United States, a situation far from likely.

His Return Would Be a Calamity.

From The Staats Zeitung.

It is impossible to explain how Theodore Roosevelt can reconcile his present statement with his earlier declaration that he would never again accept the honor or solicit it. But to him, who is never caught in perplexity when it is a question of his own advantage, this trick will not come hard.

In his letter of acceptance, Theodore Roosevelt speaks of the interests of the people which have again demanded his candidacy.

If here the "interests of the people" is taken to mean the same thing as the welfare of the people, then the return of Roosevelt could not have been based on worse reasons. Every one will recall the political and industrial conditions under Roosevelt's regime and will be mindful of the boundless industrial distress which fell upon the whole country in the last years of his administration, and every one will assent to the earlier words of Roosevelt, that his return would be a calamity for the whole country. Not only an industrial calamity, but, more than all, a moral one, for if truth and trust toward the people is worth no more to him, what can be sacred to him?

His earlier promise, by which he forever and for all time renounced another term, Theodore Roosevelt has broken to the American people, and from his words the political power, which he now seeks to snatch up, cannot absolve him.

A new Roosevelt regime would indeed be a calamity for the land. The Democracy is intrusted with the duty of warding off such a calamity from our country.

PREDICT HIS DEFEAT.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat and Baltimore American Speak—Other Comment.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25.—The Globe-Democrat will say to-morrow:

The Republican Party has great admiration for Col. Roosevelt, but his truest friends will be inclined to believe that his entrance into the canvass gives more comfort to his Democratic enemies than it does to his Republican compatriots. Unless a vast and altogether unexampled change in the temper of the Republican Party takes place between now and the opening of the National Convention the Colonel will be beaten. He has already received unparalleled honors. These achievements ought to satisfy any man's ambition.

Many old-time Republican admirers of Col. Roosevelt will look upon his act as unfair to an old friend and as something closely resembling bad faith to his party. The third-term tradition and his promise not to be a candidate again under any circumstances would impede the party if he should be nominated. His nomination would probably create a feud in the party which would deprive it of many votes and might defeat it.

His Offenses Against Good Morals.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—The Republic will say:

We do not imagine for an instant that Roosevelt will receive the nomination of his party. There is nothing to indicate it. We have no fear that, even if so abject a surrender should take place, he would not be the worst beaten man that ever ran for the Presidency. We believe that most men in their senses will have no anxiety on these grounds.

What is to be deplored is the fact that a man who has held the highest honors that the people can bestow has shown himself capable so lightly of breaking down their unwritten laws; capable so easily of betraying a friendly successor in office; capable so fiercely of seeking power and glory that were refused by Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson, and, what is and has been habitual with him, we are sorry to say, capable of repudiating his own words, the soberest that he ever uttered.

These offenses are against good morals as well as against decent political and social ideals. They prove that we have had one President who was wrong at heart as well as wrong in the head. They bring shame upon his fellow-countrymen as well as upon him.

We believe that the time will come, and soon, when all who have encouraged this turbulent compound of vanity, ambition, and ingratitude to make this unnecessary exhibition of himself will be consigned in his company to everlasting contempt and shame.

Afflicted With Exaggerated Ego.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 25.—The Commercial Tribune will say:

The only basis on which the Roosevelt entrance into the fight may be consistently defended is upon the theory that President Taft is unworthy of re-election. The valorous Rough Rider, however, sweeps away this theory by declaring that he will support the present occupant of the White House should the latter succeed in capturing the nomination. All of which simplifies the situation, and makes his ambition explicable on a single ground.

He evidently is so greatly afflicted with "exaggerated ego" that he believes he alone of all men in the Republican Party is worthy of the position of standard bearer in the forthcoming campaign. To enter the Presidential fight with Theodore Roosevelt as the nominee would be to begin the campaign on the defensive, and to end it with disaster.

Will Add to Taft's Strength.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 25.—The American, the oldest Republican newspaper in Baltimore, will say:

Roosevelt has become an arrant, even a dangerous, demagogue. His speech at Columbus, made as a forerunner of his candidacy, was a vicious, high-handed attack on institutions and forms of Government that have made this Nation what it is today. Many of its doctrines went far beyond the radicalism of the extremists of that wild-eyed school and astounded those who had classed Roosevelt as sane in his political views. Even Bryan, father of more political fallacies than any man alive, found Roosevelt going far beyond him, and can fairly count himself a conservative compared with this new apostle of unrest. That Columbus speech, a tirade against the Constitution, holding up to ridicule the Supreme Court of the land, proved that Roosevelt is no longer a Republican. He has read himself out of the party, and the strong men of the party will rejoice at it. They know now where Roosevelt stands, know what manner of man he is, know that he cannot be trusted. Roosevelt's announcement will add to the strength of Taft.

No Reason for His Long Delay.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25.—The Dispatch will say:

Col. Roosevelt's declaration on the long-mooted subject of his candidacy settles finally a doubt which has not been acute in these latter days. It will not cause any perceptible jar in the political world. For, while Col. Roosevelt has scrupulously abstained from a plain declaration heretofore, every one who followed his course has had little doubt that he had shaped it to this end. There is no special reason why he should not have made the avowal long ago, except that he desired to retain a freedom of action that might have been restrained by an avowal earlier in the day. He is in the field avowedly now, but the alignment will not remain as it was. The convention will settle the question, and its decision will be a sharp rebuff to one or the other of the rival political ambitions.

Still Doubts His Sincerity.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 25.—The Register and Leader will say:

While the Roosevelt announcement has been in the air, there has been much speculation over what it would be. That of itself is a rather notable fact, when we consider the definiteness and bluntness with which he makes his purposes known. Now that it is made, speculation will not wholly cease.

There is much doubt, ever after all that has happened, whether there will be a Roosevelt candidacy. There is much doubt whether the Columbus speech was for the purpose of encouraging a Roosevelt movement. On the contrary, there are those who accept that speech, and with some show of reason, as an announcement that he does not want the nomination at this time.

Decision Reluctantly Reached.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—The Star will say:

Roosevelt's frank and outspoken declaration will probably surprise many who have been expecting a repetition of his earlier assertion that he was not a candidate. It has been generally believed that he would accept if offered the nomination.

Doubtless Mr. Roosevelt would have preferred to maintain this attitude, but he realized that it was not fair to his friends and supporters. His position was difficult, and it may be assumed that he came to his final decision with reluctance. But it is his way to work in the open. When he decided that circumstances called him to be a candidate, he said so frankly and freely. The public knows now where he stands and can act accordingly.

Above and back of all minor forces that have led Mr. Roosevelt to declare himself again a candidate may be counted the lofty, patriotic, and unselfish desire to serve the people and his conviction that he can serve them. It remains now for the people to decide.

Drifting Toward Anarchism.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 25.—The Times will say:

When Col. Roosevelt advocated taking an appeal from a court decision to a popular election and urged "the recall of specific decision as more necessary even than the recall of Judges," he doubtless thought he was making a point for himself with the National Republican Convention, when he was in truth making a far-reaching, a dense and an incomparable ass of himself. Roosevelt is not yet an anarchist, but he is drifting that way. Surely some unkindly disposed deities are qualifying Teddie the Terrible for the bug house.

What Else Could Any One Expect?

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25.—The Journal will say:

Mr. Roosevelt's hat is in the ring, and he is stripped to the buff. In other words, he will accept the nomination if it is offered to him. The world is out of joint; and, far from regarding it as a cursed spite, he rejoices that he was born to set it right. To regard Mr. Roosevelt as a conscious impostor, a deliberate hypocrite, would be to defy the very principles of psychology. The plain, blunt man may not understand how, when he said that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for President again, he can become a candidate without regarding himself as forsworn. "When I said I would die a bachelor," remarked Benedict, "I did not think I should live until I were married." Why blame Mr. Roosevelt for not anticipating that "the genuine role of the people" might drag him into the ring again after he had retired on his well-earned laurels? stripped to the buff. Why, what else could any one expect?

Calls Him a New Caesar.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 25.—The Republican will say:

Mr. Roosevelt should be congratulated upon the commendable brevity of his letter announcing his candidacy and nothing else in connection with so fateful an act. A period of bitter and ugly turmoil has been opened in our politics, passions will run high before this new Caesar gains control of the Government again. Unnecessary is his performance if undertaken in the interest of democracy, and tragic in some way the end of the reckless adventure may prove to be.

Should Get the Rebuke He Deserves.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 25.—The Times-Dispatch will say:

We doubt if Col. Roosevelt appreciates this morning the light in which he stands before his fellow-citizens.

Now, the dullest intellect may understand why he put forward Pinchot and betrayed La Follette; why he lauded La Follette and condemned the Constitution. He has done for the country what the country would not do for itself. He has unmasked to it the motive behind his actions and convinced the world that it was not the love of country, but mere selfish ambition, that guided his course.

For the sake of the country, if we must have a Republican President, we earnestly hope it may be Mr. Taft. For the sake of morality and decency we would like to see Mr. Roosevelt get the rebuke that he deserves.

Won't Follow the Ignis Fatuus.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 25.—The Republican will say:

Colorado and the West have had enough of Pinchot and Pinchotism, and Roosevelt's election would mean the deification of Pinchot. Republicans of this State must not follow the Roosevelt ignis fatuus. This State ought to be and will be for Taft, who deserves a renomination. If, thirty years ago, Grant the soldier and savior of the union could not overcome the antipathy to a third term, what show of doing so has Roosevelt in this day of a united Republic?

Keeps Faith With the People.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 25.—The Star will say:

It was not a matter of personal preference. He simply had to give his consent. No other course was open.

The Presidency is too great an office to bestow for sentimental reasons. It "belongs" to none. It ought to go to the man who is regarded by the majority of the people as best fitted to lead the forward movement. At the present time there can be no doubt who that man is.

His declaration, issued last night, was his plain duty. It was keeping faith with the people.

Now watch their response!

"Me or a Democrat" This Time.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The Globe will say:

Well, Mr. Roosevelt has followed his hat into the ring. Now we shall see whether he is in his old fighting form and can come back. He has already trimmed and used up his insurgent sparring partner, Senator La Follette. But he will have to put up a fierce and furious fight to regain the Presidential belt. If the ex-President should down the President he would have to meet the great unknown which the great unterrified will bring against him.

Oh, yes, Mr. Roosevelt is in for a perfectly corking time, and so are all the rest of us.

"Taft or me," was Mr. Roosevelt's threat to his Republican opponents in 1908. "Me or a Democrat" will be his most effective threat this year. His candidacy was born of Republican despair over the electoral outlook, and the chief plank in the Roosevelt platform will be his promise that his nomination means success for the party in November.

The definite announcement of his candidacy will no doubt call many to his standard with a rush. It will be the signal, too, for an uprising against him and the third term. It may even impart some warmth to the sentiment for Mr. Taft, and excite real human sympathy with our much-admired, highly-respected, and well-liked but uninspiring Chief Magistrate.

What will be left of the Republican nomination after these two forces have finished their fight over it we do not venture to say.

He Is the Prophet of Revolution.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The Post-Standard will say:

Col. Roosevelt has translated actions into words. For weeks he has been an active candidate for the Presidential nomination. Now he makes public announcement of his candidacy.

Let us at least give him credit for candor in the announcement. There is no pretense that he will yield only if there is an insistent call from his party, no flubdub about the sacrifice of personal inclination and comfort to meet a crisis in public affairs, no attempt to explain away the solemn promise he gave in 1904.

Col. Roosevelt wants the nomination, he will be a candidate for it until the last ballot is taken in convention, and he will use every means in his power to get it. It need not be added that Col. Roosevelt is an adroit and accomplished politician. He proposes a change in our form of government. He is the prophet of revolution. He would change the Republic into a socialistic democracy.

Has Not Given Himself a Square Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 25.—The Courant will say:

We regret deeply that the Colonel has made what we must consider a most unwise and unfortunate decision. He does not make at all clear in his letter the reasons of his present readiness to accept what he solemnly declared he would under no circumstances accept; he will doubtless be voluble in explanation later on, and the public will learn that good Dr. Lyman Abbott's coffee cup allegory was official.

Our regret is chiefly—almost wholly—for Theodore Roosevelt. He has not given himself a square deal in this matter. As to the President, we were not a bit more cheerfully confident of his renomination last Monday than we are to-day. All the arguments which Theodore Roosevelt urged so earnestly for Taft's first nomination are far stronger in 1912 than they were in 1908; they have been supplemented and reinforced by years of extraordinarily faithful and efficient service.

For the Republican Party to go back now on Taft and make the Democrats the unhoped-for present of the third term issue into the bargain would be simply to invite political disaster. The Republican Party is not going to commit any such folly as that.

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of Stock

We cheerfully answer inquiries for information on any subject connected with New York Stock Exchange securities.

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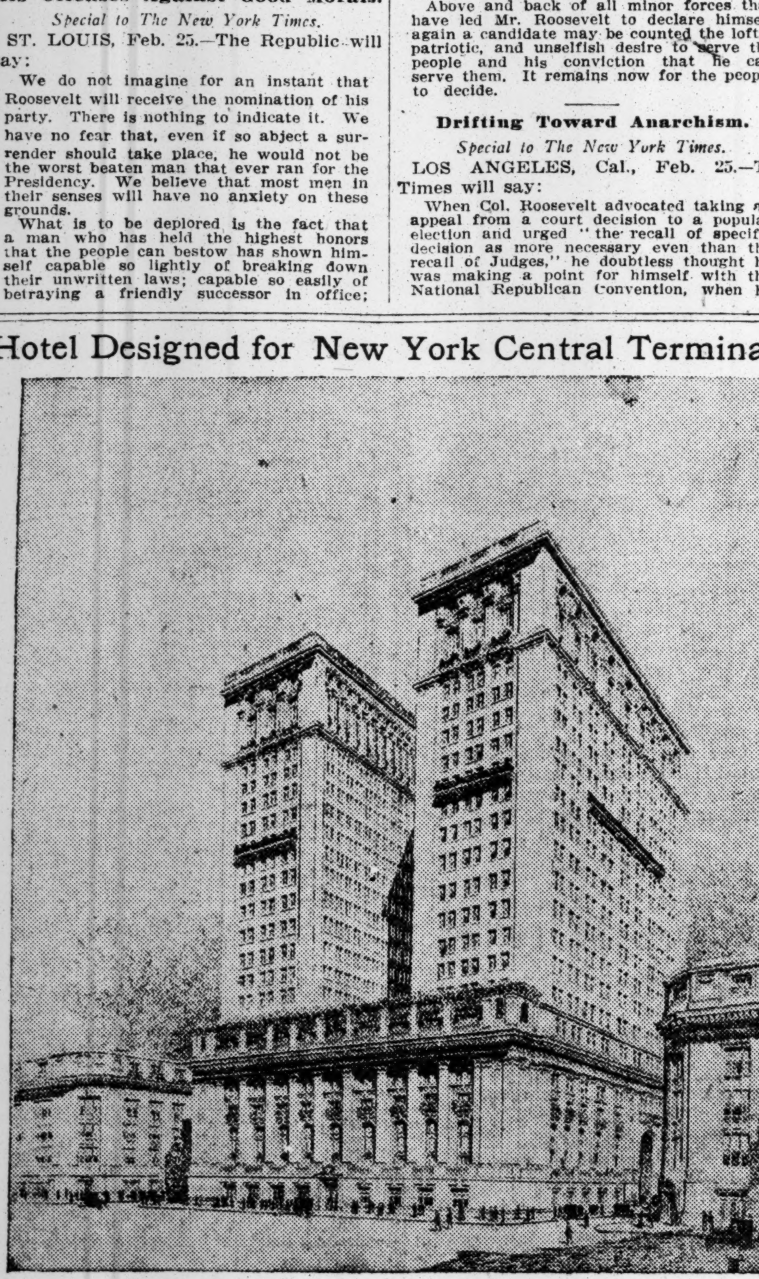

$5,500,000 HOTEL IN NEW GRAND CENTRAL

Continued from Page 1.

served in their rooms. Several of the apartments will be connected with the kitchen direct and have their own service and butler's pantry.

The housing and care of help in a hotel is a momentous matter. In the new hotel the rooms for the help will be so arranged that each group or class of employes will have separate accommodations. In order to make them feel at home, several parlors will be provided where they may assemble when off duty and meet their friends. This is an entirely new feature, and no doubt will find considerable favor among the employes, who will at once feel that the management realizes that they are not mere machines, but possess the same desire for social diversion that characterizes other people.

Still another feature that will be distinctive will be a Turkish bath containing the largest plunge in the United States, and in its appointments will be unexcelled in America or Europe.

NEW ROOSEVELTISM CHEERS FRIENDS ONLY

Many National Committeemen Wire The Times His Ohio Speech Will Weaken Him.

STUBBS IS ENTHUSIASTIC

"A Clear Interpretation of Country's Opinion," he Says—Nathan Scott Disapproves, Being no Populist.

In response to inquiries from THE NEW YORK TIMES to a number of Republican Governors and National Committeemen as to whether they consider that Col. Roosevelt's Columbus speech strengthens or weakens his campaign for the Presidency, and whether they share his views on the recall of Judges and of judicial decisions, the following answers have been received:

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 25.

I do not share views of Col. Roosevelt as expressed in his Columbus speech on recall of Judges and judicial decisions.

P. L. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Governor of Maryland, (Republican.)

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 25.

I regard Roosevelt's speech at Columbus as a remarkably clear interpretation of the public opinion of the country, and it fully justifies the demand of the people that he again enter the White House as a servant of the Republic. It will increase this demand among thoughtful friends of popular self-government.

W. R. STUBBS,
Governor of Kansas, (Republican.)

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 25.

Roosevelt's strength lies in his character as so thoroughly understood by the common people. His Columbus speech serves to inform the people that he is the same courageous, independent, constructive, sympathetic Roosevelt that he has always been, and I agree with him exactly upon his attitude as to recall of Judges and recall of court decisions involving constitutional questions.

Big people and big business may expect a square deal from Roosevelt and little people and little business are always insured a square deal plus protection from him. His Columbus speech unquestionably strengthens him.

CHASE S. OSBORN,
Governor of Michigan, (Republican.)

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 25.

I do not believe Col. Roosevelt's Columbus speech will meet with general approval in all its details. Personally, I am unalterably opposed to the judicial recall for anything or any referendum review of judicial decisions. Our impeachment laws afford all protection necessary.

JOHN W. BLODGETT,
National Republican Committeeman from Michigan.

Boston, Feb. 25.

Telegram to Nashua just received. Think Roosevelt's Columbus speech must weaken him in his campaign for Presidency. I do not share his views on recall of Judges or judicial decisions.

F. W. ESTABROOK,
National Republican Committeeman from New Hampshire.

Wilmington, Del., Feb. 25.

Have read four different accounts of Roosevelt's Columbus speech without knowing exact wording. Cannot give satisfactory answer.

T. COLEMAN DU PONT,
National Republican Committeeman from Delaware.

Salisbury, Md., Feb. 25.

Replying to your telegram, in my opinion Roosevelt's speech at Columbus has weakened him as a Presidential candidate, and my opinion is confirmed by personal interviews I have had with several of his ardent admirers.

I do not indorse his views on recall of Judges and judicial decisions.

W. P. JACKSON,
National Republican Committeeman from Maryland.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 25.

I do not share or approve the views expressed by Col. Roosevelt in his Columbus speech. In my judgment, it will not strengthen him with Republicans in Indiana or elsewhere.

HARRY S. NEW,
National Republican Committeeman from Indiana.

Washington, Feb. 25.

I could not approve of the Colonel's speech at Columbus because I am a Republican, not a populist.

NATHAN B. SCOTT,
National Republican Committeeman from West Virginia.

CLAIMS NEW YORK FOR TAFT.

Chairman Koenig Says Roosevelt Won't Get Delegation from This State.

It was shortly after 6 o'clock last night when the letter of Col. Roosevelt was given out for publication. Secretary Frank Harper called the dozen newspaper men, who for more than an hour had been waiting in an outer room of The Outlook office, into his sanctum and handed them copies of the statement. After it had been read over the reporters began to ply Mr. Harper with queries as to the plan of campaign to be followed by the local supporters of the former President. Beyond admitting that he "supposed headquarters would be opened in this city," Mr. Harper was unable to make any statement. He professed ignorance as to the probable location of the headquarters, and said that he did not know who would direct the hunt for New York delegates to the Chicago Convention in Mr. Roosevelt's behalf.

Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, said last night when he heard of the Roosevelt statement:

"You may quote me as saying that this announcement on the part of the Colonel will not affect the situation in New York County. New York County is for President Taft, and will remain steadfast to Mr. Taft in spite of this letter."

A member of the Republican State Committee, who declined to be quoted, stated that the members of the committee, with three exceptions, were all pledged to President Taft. The three Roosevelt State Committeemen are William L. Ward of Westchester County, the National Committeeman from this State; George W. Aldridge of Monroe County, and John Mott of Oswego County. In the New York County Republican Executive Committee there is only one of the thirty-six district leaders who is an avowed supporter of Mr. Roosevelt. He is William Halpin, who has been persona non grata with the local organization for some time.

State Committeeman's Estimate.

"Col. Roosevelt will not be able to secure more than ten delegates from this State out of a total of ninety," declared the leader. "Personally I feel that he is rendering a valuable service to the party and to President Taft by injecting himself into this campaign. It will result in the disappearance of the gravest obstacle to party success next November and the one factor in political conditions upon which the Democrats have been counting. I mean the apathy which has been noticeable in certain factions of the party in various States.

"Col. Roosevelt cannot hurt Mr. Taft, and the promised contest for the nomination will result in awakening party enthusiasm. No personalities will be indulged in by either side, and it is certain that both factions will so conduct their campaigns as to guard against precipitating a breach which would result in the ultimate defeat of the candidate who will be nominated. President Taft is certain of a solid delegation from the South with the exception of a few Congressional districts in Texas and Alabama.

"In addition to this we have conducted a careful investigation which proves that Col. Roosevelt will not be able to secure as many delegates from the Western States as his supporters expect. In some of the States from which it has been claimed a solid Roosevelt delegation will be sent to Chicago, I am in a position to know that President Taft will secure a considerable number of votes in the convention.

"The New York State Committee," continued the speaker, "has not been idle. We have made inquiries as to what present indications show in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In Ohio President Taft will have a majority of the delegates. Roosevelt will get a considerable number, but not enough to affect us seriously. From Senator Penrose, who certainly ought to know what is doing in Pennsylvania, we have received assurances that the pro-Roosevelt campaign has not resulted in any serious losses. So far as former State Senator Flinn of Pittsburgh, and the crowd of has-beens associated with him, are concerned, their activity in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt is only an attempt on their part to come back."

"With the exception of those Western States in which the so-called progressive wing of the party is in control," declared the speaker, "the demand for Roosevelt's nomination has been voiced principally by former party leaders who have been ousted from power and are trying to use this propaganda as a means to regain control of the State organization."

MONEY TRUST

is going to be busted—they say! Whether it is or not, you'll live just as long. If we paid more attention to our interests and less to those who are trying to bust other men's interests we'd solve the problem of bad business. Anyway, demagogues cannot bust the fact that New York's available ocean frontage is a gold mine for investors and that Long Beach is New York's last available ocean front.

Estates of LONG BEACH, 225 Fifth Ave.
W. H. Reynolds, President

HARPER'S
FOR MARCH . .

The Conquest of a Great Mountain

The first ascent of the highest peak of Mount Coropuna in Peru was recently accomplished by the Yale Expedition under the leadership of Professor Hiram Bingham.

In the March Harper's Professor Bingham himself tells the story of the climb for the first time. A graphic and dramatic account of a notable feat. Illustrated with many photographs.

The Woman Who Lost "Bull Run"

W. G. Beymer tells the true story of Mrs. Rose Greenhow, the heroic woman spy of the Confederacy, whose information, sent to the Confederate commanders, lost to the Union army the battle of Bull Run.

Two Motor-Car Philanthropists

Another of Margaret Cameron's most amusing stories of the difficulties in which a young married couple involve themselves by endeavoring to play the part of Good Samaritans with their new automobile. There are six other stories in the March number—a charming story of young love by Alice Brown, and others by Forrest Crissey, Mrs. H. G. Wells, Thomas A. Janvier, etc., etc.

Mark Twain in California

Albert Bigelow Paine, the authorized biographer of Mark Twain, writes of the great humorist's early rollicking days in San Francisco when he first met Bret Harte and others who, like himself, were to become famous.

Science, Adventure, Travel, Humor, Literature, Etc., Etc., Etc.

"The Street Called Straight"
The New Serial by the Author of "The Inner Shrine"

To the

Man Who Likes Music

the playerpiano makes its strongest appeal. In the last five years the piano business has changed greatly. Where pianos were seldom purchased by men, to-day over half our business is done with the man of the family. It's because he realizes that a playerpiano will satisfy those who play by hand and also gives him an instrument that he can use. The extra cost is a trifle compared to the value received.

The Pease Playerpiano

has a double value. It's a thoroughly good piano, and the player is so easy to use that you don't have to be an expert to play it.

Our prices range from $475 to $750, and our music roll library is open to our customers **absolutely free.** Easy payments if desired. Old pianos taken in trade.

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WHEN the wind was blowing 110 miles an hour Thursday Morning—
WHEN hundreds of Plate Glass windows were being demolished—
WHEN yours either were or might have been amongst them—
WHEN you should have been insured in the AETNA—
WHEN you would have had no trouble with glaziers and no worry—
WHEN you would merely have phoned—
AND known that your glass would be replaced at once—

WHEN you insure in the AETNA you get the quickest and best service obtainable—

THE TIME TO GET IT IS NOW.

Mention "AETNA" to your broker—he will do the rest.

The Aetna Accident and Liability Company
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New York Branch, 100 William St.
CHARLES H. PHELAN, Manager.

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

ASKS BERLIN BANKS TO INCREASE RESERVE

When Warning Is Not Heeded Herr Havenstein Brings Pressure to Bear on Boerse.

RESULT IS A DULL MARKET

Joint Stock Banks Argue that Action Ties Up $250,000,000 Needed in Daily Business.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—Important developments which are bound to have an effect on international markets are taking place in German finance.

Rudolf Havenstein, President of the Reichsbank, who is one of the most conservative financiers in Germany, expressed emphatic criticism toward the end of last year of the policy of some German joint stock banks, and urged the Directors to preserve a greater margin of cash and effects which would be readily negotiable in case of a pinch. Herr Havenstein's warning has been without effect upon some of the banks concerned, and in consequence the President of the Reichsbank, not content with words, has signified his disapproval by acts.

The Reichsbank is in a position to make its wishes effective, and the past week of so has seen considerable curtailment of the funds which the official bank was willing to place at the disposal of the Berlin Boerse, the stagnation of which was due chiefly to this cause.

The joint stock banks argue that the measures which Herr Havenstein urges upon them of cash holdings of 15 per cent. against all deposits, a margin of 50 per cent. on all speculative accounts, and an increased commission on acceptances would involve locking up $250,000,000, which German industry cannot at present spare.

The Reichsbank's President, however, has the support of some of the more conservative, and at the same time, the strongest joint stock institutions and undoubtedly will have his way or at least to some extent.

CRITICISE GERMAN BANK LAWS.

Austrian Papers Say Situation in Berlin Is Unsatisfactory.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to The London Times from its Vienna correspondent says:

"The uncomfortable though not precisely critical banking situation in Germany is attracting considerable attention here. It is thought probable that the German Government will presently be compelled radically to reform the statutes of the Reichsbank, the President of which was recently obliged to urge German bank managers to be more cautious in granting credit.

"The leading Austrian financial economic review, the Oesterreichischer Volkswirth, declares that greater financial mobility on the part of German banks is very desirable. It relates, without guaranteeing the accuracy of the story, that when the Morocco crisis was acute last Summer the German Emperor inquired of the President of the Reichsbank whether the German banks were prepared for war. On receiving a negative reply, he said he wished not to hear such an answer in the future. On every heavy pay day the Reichsbank, adds the Volkswirth, is in danger of transgressing its statute as to the minimum metallic reserve, and in view of the comparative failure of its efforts to popularize the small banknotes with the object of concentrating the national stock of gold in its own vaults, the bank is compelled to check the demands upon its resources, without considering whether those demands are economically well founded or not. In Germany credit is employed far more than is desirable, capital investments in particular being too often covered by long floating credits instead of by shares or mortgages. In Austria-Hungary the Secretary General of the State Bank recently took occasion to warn the Austrian bank managers against the excessive employment of bills of exchange to cover capital investments and building credits.

"The Neue Freie Presse reiterates the warning and complains that at the end of February, when money is usually most plentiful, this year brought no relief. The portfolio of the State Bank stands £10,000,000 higher than a year ago, and has not fallen since last Summer. The recent State loans have completely absorbed the liquid capital on the market, and the securities offered for sale can rarely be disposed of without loss. 'Consequently,' the Neue Freie Presse concludes, 'there is no sign of a fall in the bank rate.'

"It urges, however, the banks to be prudent in restricting credits granted, lest industrial developments be hampered."

AN EARL'S DIVORCE CURES.

Common-Sense Legislation and Equality for Sexes Urged in Book.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Earl Russell has put his experiences to account by writing a book on divorce, which will be published shortly. Earl Russell says he desires to see common sense introduced into the divorce law, and favors the abolition of judicial separation, which he styles "an invention of the devil" and has done more harm than any other legislation. He recommends that women, in the matter of divorce laws, be placed on an equality with men.

"It doesn't follow," says Earl Russell, "that all women would divorce their husbands at the first opportunity."

Earl Russell suggests that ecclesiastical tradition should be got rid of and the divorce law altered in accordance with common sense views, just as it is in other legislation. He advocates strongly that the poor be given facilities for divorce, and says that nine-tenths of the population have no chance of obtaining divorces, although the law says they are entitled to them.

FIFTY ARE MISSING ON BEIRUT WARSHIP

Dispatch to London Reports One Shell from Italian Vessel Killed and Wounded 200.

CITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Turkey Orders Expulsion of Italians from Syria—Will Continue the Struggle.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 26.—The London Times correspondent cables from Constantinople:

"According to the latest news from Beirut, the local authorities are confident of their ability to prevent disturbances following Saturday's bombardment by the Italian warships.

"The refusal of the Moslems who plundered the arms depot to surrender the arms aroused natural alarm in the foreign and native Christian communities, but the panic was largely allayed by the promptitude with which the Vali took measures for the maintenance of order and summoned Turkish troops from Damascus. The attempt by a number of prisoners to escape from the local jail was frustrated by the police. Martial law has since been proclaimed.

The Italian warships remained all night in the offing, but made no further hostile demonstration.

There is reason to believe that the two Turkish warships were scuttled by their own crews as soon as the attack began, neither being in a position to offer any effective resistance. The Angora was only a torpedo boat, and the Aronillah, however interesting as a naval antiquity, was utterly useless as a fighting ship. It belonged to a group of ancient coast defense ironclads, facetiously described by British officers in the Ottoman service as the "Buffalo class" on account of their constant need of water to replenish their boilers.

"The casualties ashore were caused by splinters and ricochets, it being as impossible to sink vessels by shell fire in the small harbor of Beirut without doing damage ashore as it would be to shell a company of infantry out of Trafalgar Square without breaking any windows.

"It may, indeed, be asked whether the Italian triumph was worth the loss of non-combatant life actually caused, or the risk of provoking a serious riot in a Turkish town.

"In Turkish official circles the suggestion that such operations are likely to weaken the Government's determination to continue the struggle is laughed to scorn.

"Meanwhile the Council of Ministers has decided as a retaliatory, and perhaps too as a precautionary, measure to instruct the Governors in Aleppo, Beirut, and Damascus to order Italian residents in these provinces to leave Turkish dominions within fourteen days. It is believed that further attacks on Ottoman cities will be followed by the extension of the Turkish measure to other villayets.

"The necessary orders were communicated to-night to the Syrian Valis, who are at the same time bidden to protect the Italians, pending expulsion, against popular hostility."

ROME, Feb. 25.—An official report of the destruction of two Turkish warships yesterday in Beirut Harbor was received to-day from Admiral Favarelli, commanding the squadron, to which the cruisers Giuseppe Garibaldi and Francesco Ferrucio, the attacking vessels, are attached. The Admiral sent the following dispatch:

"I surprised the Turkish gunboat Avnillah and the torpedo boat Angora at daybreak in the Port of Beirut. These ships were ordered to surrender, the time limit being fixed at 9 o'clock. My decision was communicated to the Governor and Consular authorities through the Turkish officer who came aboard.

"At 9 o'clock a signal demanding surrender was again hoisted. As no answer was given, fire was opened on the gunboat, which replied energetically. At 9:20 the gunboat was silenced, fire having broken out aboard. Having suspended fire, I proceeded aboard the Giuseppe Garibaldi to the mouth of the harbor, where an action ensued with the Angora, which was badly damaged. Her destruction was completed with a torpedo.

"The report that the town of Beirut was bombarded is absolutely false. The squadron then departed."

It is officially announced that all reports regarding damage done in Beirut during the action are unfounded. The Italian ships, it is asserted, limited their action to shelling and sinking the Turkish warships.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25.—The Vali of Beirut telegraphs that fifty men of the Avnillah are missing.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—All Europeans are safe at Beirut, according to a dispatch from that city, but it is reported that shells bursting on a quay killed or wounded 200 persons.

BEIRUT, Feb. 25.—Not less than 60 persons were killed and 100 wounded during the bombardment by the Italian warships Saturday.

It developed that three torpedoes finally destroyed the Turkish vessels. The Turks fought bravely, but were at a great disadvantage, as they were unable to manoeuvre their vessels and their guns were of small calibre.

MALTA, Feb 25.—The British armored cruiser Lancaster left here to-day under sealed orders, presumably to protect British interests at Beirut.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—An outbreak of fanaticism in Turkey is feared as a result of the bombardment of Beirut. To prevent as far as possible the consequences of such an outbreak, the French Government has ordered the armored cruiser Amiral Charner, now at Suda Bay, to proceed to Beirut without delay.

DRY SUNDAY FOR LONDON.

Bill in Parliament to Limit Drinking Causes Great Agitation.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Clubland in London is agitated over proposed new legislation, which, while designed chiefly for the control of workingmen's social clubs, will affect the most exclusive organizations of the West End.

Samuel Roberts, M. P., is introducing in the Commons a bill by which all clubs in the metropolis will be closed from midnight on Saturday to 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and will close for the night at 11 o'clock on Sundays and half an hour after midnight on week days. Speaking of this measure, the Secretary of a well-known West End Club said:

"It is obviously impossible to make any distinction between a West End club and a little East End drinking shop, which calls itself a club. In the workingmen's clubs, no doubt, a good deal of drinking goes on late at night and on Sundays, but the temperance fanatics seem to imagine that men go to these clubs for the mere purpose of 'soaking.' This is not so, even in the workingmen's clubs, which is specially aimed at. Drunkenness is not at all common, even in the most ill-regulated clubs, for the good reason that a drunken man disturbs the general harmony and is objectionable to his fellow-members.

"Drinking at night and on Sundays at the leading West End clubs is practically nil, with one or two possible exceptions where the clubs have a large country membership. As a matter of fact the West End clubs are very little used on Sundays, and the restrictions proposed would not be felt there nearly so much as in the poorer districts. But we oppose the bill on the ground that it is an infraction of the rights of members, which is already infringed on by the Registration act, whereby a club has to be registered every year and has to give its rules to some police authority."

STUDY KAISER'S PLAN FOR OIL MONOPOLY

Merchants' Guild Will Meet in Berlin Tuesday to Discuss Huge Project.

MAY TAKE ELECTRICITY ALSO

$15,000,000 Income Figured from Nationalization of Oil—Standard Issues a Warning.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The Merchants' Guild, the leading commercial organization of the country, has called a special meeting for Tuesday next to discuss the feasibility of a State monopoly in oil, which, as cabled to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, is definitely contemplated by the German Government.

Official denial of the project is still made, but Tuesday's meeting was undoubtedly called at the behest of the Government for the purpose of sounding business sentiment on the question. It is estimated that eventually an annual income of $15,000,000 would be obtained from the nationalization of oil.

The Deutsche-Amerikan Petroleum Gesellschaft, the German branch of the Standard Oil Company, has issued a pamphlet decrying the plan for a State monopoly and warning the country that the immediate effect would be to materially increase the price of oil, owing to the expensive machinery which the State would employ.

It is stated that the Government also contemplates an eventual State monopoly in gas and electricity if the oil scheme works out profitably.

The American oil business in Germany passed to the Vacuum Oil Company when the Standard Oil Company was dissolved by the Supreme Court. The Vacuum Company is a $2,500,000 corporation of Rochester, N. Y., of which every share was held by the Standard Oil Company.

A spokesman for the Standard Oil Company said last night:

"The distribution of American Oil in Germany is an example of the high efficiency to which the Standard Oil Company brought its methods. Within recent years it could be truthfully said of a great quantity of American oil that it passed from the wells in this country to the consumer in Germany without ever having been 'put into the package.' That is, it was handled always in bulk. The oil was piped to the seaboard refineries, and from them loaded on the tank steamers and shipped to Hamburg. There it was taken over by the Deutsche-Amerikan Petroleum Gesellschaft and piped into large tank cars from first distribution, while within the cities the distribution was made by means of local tank wagons.

"By such methods as this the American oil was able to much more than hold its own with the Austrian, Russian, and Roumanian oils, which were much nearer at hand, but because of much cruder facilities could not be sold at anywhere near the price. More than this, it was found and generally admitted that the American oils were of a much higher grade. The other oils do not burn so well, and the demand for them has fallen off before the superior American product.

"The German movement for a Government monopoly in oil goes back some four years, when the improved tank distribution was put into effect. It is believed here that the move was due to the middlemen who were thrown out of business by the means that were put into effect at that time for handling the oil in bulk.

"The pamphlet issued by the Deutsche-Amerikan Petroleum Gesellschaft has not been seen in this country, but the mention of the increased cost to the German consumers is undoubtedly correct. A German monopoly would necessitate the importation of the crude oil from Russia, Austria, and other sources of an oil of inferior quality and at a higher cost, and put the Government to all the cost and uncertainties of refining the oil in Germany."

PANAMA CUTS EXPENSES.

Administration Economies and Reduction of Consular Service Ordered.

PANAMA, Feb. 25.—Acting President Rodolfo Chiari is introducing economies in the administration of affairs, which are expected to reduce the expenditure more than $600,000 yearly. Orders have been issued for the reduction of the Consular Service. Hereafter there will be five Consul Generals—at New York, New Orleans, Liverpool, Hamburg, and Kingston, Jamaica. The Consulates also have been reduced to five, these including Hongkong, San Francisco, Genoa, and Southampton. The Consular Service in other cities will be conducted by agents in the capacity of honorary appointees.

Walter L. Fisher, the American Secretary of the Interior, who arrived here last Thursday, has been making a careful inspection of the canal. A reception was given in his honor at the American Legation to-night.

LIMITS DIPLOMAT'S IMMUNITY

French Court of Cassation Decides Point Affecting America.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The Court of Cassation has handed down an important decision bearing on diplomatic immunity.

Recently the Appeal Court decided that charges made in 1909 against Christopher J. King, American Consular Agent at Lille in connection with the sale of shares in a Mexican mine, must be abandoned. Prior to this Mr. King had been summoned before the Correctional Court where he asserted that his activities were strictly confined to his official duties and pleaded diplomatic immunity, as provided for in the Franco-American agreement of 1853. This plea was accepted, and the Appeal Court, to which the case was taken, held that as Consular Agent Mr. King could neither be arrested nor tried by the Correctional Court.

The prosecution carried the case to the Court of Cassation, which reverses the previous decision and rules that a diplomatic capacity precluded arrest but not trial in the event of condemnation. It would, therefore, be for the Government to take up the matter with the Government of the United States.

Marconi Leases Home on the Coast.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, has leased Eaglehurst, at Fawley, one of the most beautiful places on the Hampshire coast. He is now living there.

NEW YORK
CHICAGO
BROOKLYN
EXTRA QUALITY
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Celebrated Hats
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Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey

R. J. Horner & Co.
having removed from their 23rd St. Store to their New Building, 20 to 26 West 36th St., where they will open, on or about March 4th, with an entirely New Stock,
Jacques Cohen, Auctioneer
has been instructed to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION
the entire stock of
High Grade Furniture
of Every Description
For the Drawing Room, Library, Living Room, Buodoir, Dining Room, etc. Also for the office
which was carried in their 23rd St. Store,
TO-DAY AT 11 A. M. AND FOLLOWING DAYS
Sale takes place on the premises,
61-65 West 23rd St., bet. Broadway and 6th Ave.
NOTE.—The character, quality and immense variety of this stock, which will be sold at absolute public sale, affords a rare and very unusual opportunity to prospective buyers.
CATALOGUES ON PREMISES.

Pianos
and
Rheumatism

It isn't unreasonable to say that some pianos are rheumatic.

But we never knew it to be wise to purchase that kind.

However, pianos, like human beings, are sensitive to their surroundings.

They feel cold and heat, dampness and dryness, kindness and unkindness, care and neglect.

Some are frail and sickly, and become stiff and rheumatic when the weather doesn't suit them.

Others, by their very nature, are always strong and healthy—can withstand disease and the ravages of time—their whole framework and build indicate long life and usefulness.

Like the sane and healthy brain of a perfect man or woman, they are capable, on all occasions, of expressing the deepest sorrow or the most exalted joy.

The very nature and construction of

Sterling Pianos

make for lasting enjoyment and greatest usefulness—there's not a string that doesn't pulsate with healthful energy—not a note that doesn't attune itself to the joy or sorrow of the person who loves music.

Born and brought up in New England—rugged honesty has entered into every part of their construction—and for this very reason, while they have the poet's heart and musician's soul, they have the reliability and endurance of the strong man who comes from the soil.

Every Sterling Piano is absolutely dependable.

Then the prices, the same to all, are moderate, with terms that really put them within the reach of any family wanting a **reputable piano.**

Our new catalogue of Sterling Playerpianos is ready—let us have your address and we will send you a copy.

The Last Week of Our
Annual February Sale of Exchanged Pianos

This sale is an annual clearing out of pianos that have been taken in exchange as part payment on the purchase of a Sterling Piano or Playerpiano.

These pianos are not offered with any idea of making a profit on them—in fact, all we want is what they have cost us.

Our workshop, in a conscientious way, has put them in perfect order, and we guarantee them—indeed give you the privilege of exchanging any time within a year if you are dissatisfied—There are

Some Pianos as Low as $95

and creditable pianos, too.

Music in the home to-day is not only a necessity, but an economy—and yet you may not be ready to invest in one of our new Pianos or Playerpianos—let us pave the way for your future happiness — you will meet some agreeable surprises among these slightly used instruments—as for terms, you may almost make your own.

Open Evenings by Appointment
The Sterling Piano Co.
Manufacturers Sterling Building
518-520 Fulton St., Corner Hanover Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The Big Store"
TWO MAMMOTH BUILDINGS
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER Co.
BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. J. B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18TH AND 19TH STS.

Share Our Profits to the Extent of 5 Per Cent.
by collecting the only old and reliable S. & H. Trading Stamps
given free with every purchase you make at The Big Store.
There are positively NO RESTRICTIONS to this offer. It is FREE TO ALL.
If you are not already a charge customer, we will make it easy for you to become one.
And if you care to take advantage of the excellent banking facilities and the undoubted safety of Greenhut, Siegel, Cooper & Co, Bankers, you will be allowed 4 per cent. per annum on your money.
BUT, MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL—HERE YOU ALWAYS GET
"Better Goods for the Same Money or the Same Goods for Less Money Than Elsewhere."

Today's Sales

GREENHUT-SEIGEL COOPER CO.—*MAIN BUILDING*
Famous "Wright-Form" Shoes
At Less Than Cost of Making
The Big Store has purchased the entire stock of the old-established firm of Wm. J. Wright Co. of West 125th Street, and inaugurates, today, a comprehensive sale which will establish a new record in the retail shoe business.
WOMEN'S $3 to $6 SHOES at $1.95.
WOMEN'S $3 to $5 OXFORDS, PUMPS AND COLONIAL PUMPS at $1.95.
WOMEN'S $3 to $5 EVENING SLIPPERS, $1.95.
MEN'S $3 to $6 SHOES AND OXFORDS, $2.45.
BOYS' $3 and $3.50 SHOES, $1.95.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S $2.50 to $3.50 SHOES, $1.65.
WOMEN'S $1.50 and $2 HOUSE SLIPPERS, 98c.
(Main Building, Second Floor.)

Other Big Sales Today:
MAIN BUILDING—Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Wearing Apparel, Groceries, etc.
WOMEN'S WAISTS of Pongee, Messaline, Taffeta, Chiffon, Net and Batiste; sensational bargains at $1.98.
WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS, GOWNS AND DRESSES, $19.50 and $25.
GREAT DISTRIBUTION OF FANCY AND DOMESTIC WHITE GOODS.
WOMEN'S FINE LISLE THREAD SPRING-WEIGHT UNDERWEAR at 39c.
WOMEN'S EXTRA FINE LISLE THREAD COMBINATION SUITS 95c
THE NEW SPRING SILKS IN COLORS AND BLACK—UNDERPRICED.
HUNDREDS OF SPECIALS IN WASHABLE DRESS FABRICS.
WOMEN'S SPRING COATS—first showing in new models; sale at $14.75.
WOMEN'S $1.35 UMBRELLAS 95c.
WOMEN'S $2 HEATHERBLOOM PETTICOATS $1.
A MATCHLESS SALE OF EMBROIDERIES.
FIRST SHOWING AND SALE OF REPRODUCTIONS OF PARIS MILLINERY, at $15.
THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF OSTRICH PLUMES underpriced.
A BIG LIST OF SPECIALS IN GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

GREENHUT BUILDING—"Everything for the Home"
LAST FOUR DAYS OF OUR FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE.
These last 4 selling days of this big annual home outfitting occasion promise to eclipse any previous record.
ASSOCIATE SALES OF CHINA, GLASSWARE, FLOOR COVERINGS, DRAPERIES AND UPHOLSTERIES, KITCHEN AND BATHROOM SUPPLIES.

$30,000 to Charity
WE give this amount and we ask OUR CUSTOMERS to tell us by their VOTES which charitable and benevolent institutions, societies and churches shall receive this money. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO VOTE.

Double S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o' Clock

TAKE THE
FAMOUS FAST FLYERS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
ONE HOUR & 50 MINUTES TO
Philadelphia

592
SET YOUR WATCH BY YOUR TIMETABLE
New Jersey Central

THE ONLY DOWN TOWN ROAD
running fast hourly trains from Jersey City to Philadelphia, without CHANGE or TRANSFER. From Liberty St.—(EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR) 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., and midnight with sleepers. 10 minutes of the hour from West 23d St. ☞Baggage carried on same train with passenger if delivered at either terminal in reasonable time.
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—NO TUNNELS

REBELS ARE MASSING TO ATTACK JUAREZ

Nearly 2,000 Men Are Being Assembled Fourteen Miles South for Forward Movement.

MISS WILSON IN EL PASO

Daughter of New Jersey Governor Reports Excellent Treatment While Detained by Mexican Rebels.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 25.—Another attack upon Juarez is impending. Gen. Emilio Campa, commanding the vanguard of the rebel forces, stated this afternoon that Gen. Inez Salazar and Gen. Antonio Rojas, with 1,500 men, are expected at any time from the south over the Mexican Northwestern Railroad. Gen. Campa's own command includes 700 well-armed and mounted rebels, with four heavy fieldpieces, which will be used in taking Juarez should the garrison fail to surrender, as it will be formally asked to do by Gen. Salazar when he arrives outside the city.

A burned bridge at Bauche, the scene of a fierce battle between the Maderistas and Federal troops last year, prevented the vanguard from moving upon Juarez. This bridge was burned to prevent any troops from Juarez reaching Bauche to give battle, and it is now being repaired, as the force encamped there is sufficient to repulse the entire Juarez garrison. This bridge will not be repaired until to-morrow morning, when Gens. Salazar and Rojas are expected to join Gen. Campa's force, ready to move on Juarez.

Juarez will not be attacked until proper notice has been given by the rebels to foreigners in the town, according to Gen. Campa. He stated that care would be used to attack from such a position that El Paso would not be hit by any bullets from rebel guns.

"If there is firing into the United States when we take Juarez," he declared, "it will not be our fault. The least thing we desire is intervention, though we do not put it past the Madero Administration to raise this point, working toward the cessation of the present movement which is to sweep Mexico."

"We are for Emilio Vasquez Gomez for the Provisional Presidency, and will not accept any one else. Gen. Trevino is an old and respected man, but we do not feel that any one can meet the exigencies of the present situation as can Gomez.

"When we will advance on Juarez is problematical. It is certain that when we advance we shall be prepared not only to take Juarez, but to march from Juarez to Mexico City."

Regarding the position of Gen. Orozco Gen. Campa said:

"We have every reason to believe that Orozco will join us in the march from Juarez to Mexico City."

Covered with alkali dust, wrapped in a Mexican variegated zarape given her by an insurrecto army officer, and almost frozen from the biting wind which accompanied the snowstorm of Saturday night, Miss Eleanor Wilson, daughter of Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, arrived in El Paso this morning after being detained in the rebel stronghold of Madera, in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, for several days.

Miss Wilson had been the guest for five weeks of the family of P. A. Hutching, purchasing agent for the Madera Lumber Company. She enjoyed the mountain country, the horseback rides in the pine woods, and the hunting parties after deer and big game in the Sierra Madres until the rebels rose in Chihuahua against Madero's Government. Madera was taken, and so was the rebel army, for Miss Wilson was as busy as a newspaper staff photographer getting pictures for her friends in the East.

It was a real lark for the Governor's daughter until she decided it would be best for her to come to El Paso and go home to Trenton. In the private car of a railroad official Miss Wilson traveled over the continental divide to Pearson, where there were more Americans and a battery of machine guns ready for action should anti-American feeling take definite form. The rebels tied up the train at Pearson and would not allow the party to come to Juarez.

In the meantime Gov. Wilson had sent several messages to newspapers in El Paso concerning his daughter. An automobile went from here this morning to the rebel camp at Bauche, fourteen miles south of Juarez, and brought away Miss Wilson, after permission had been obtained from Gen. Salazar and Gen. Campa. She arrived here, tired out from her experiences, but warm in praise of her treatment by the rebels. She is now the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Todd in El Paso. She telegraphed her father as soon as she arrived and asked permission to remain here and see the expected second battle of Juarez.

To a reporter Miss Wilson declared that she was never in any danger, but was held up at several points by the destruction of bridges.

MEXICO QUIET, CONSULS REPORT

Federal Troops Relieve Monterey and Torreon—Conference at White House

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Consul General Hanna of Monterey, Mexico, reports to the State Department that the situation at Durango has been relieved by the arrival of Mexican troops and that troops have also arrived at Torreon, the troop train having repaired the railroad and relieved San Pedro and neighboring towns. Consul Hostetter at Hermosillo has also telegraphed that in his entire consular district the present situation is quiet, the only disturbing element being the Yaqui Indians.

The Mexican situation was discussed at a conference last night at the White House between the President and Senators Lodge, Bacon, and Stone of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senators Bailey and Culberson of Texas. It was said to-day that should a situation arise wherein it might be necessary for the American troops to cross into Mexico Congress would not hesitate to give the President full authority to act.

It is believed that more American troops will be ordered to the border towns within the next week. The Administration thinks that the presence of a large body of well-equipped regiments and cavalry, as well as field artillery, might have a deterrent effect on lawless bands in Northern Mexico, and would reassure the Texas communities.

COMES HOME TO BE A BRIDE.

Miss Frances Carnwright Here from Paris to Wed Broker Mendham.

Among the passengers yesterday on the French liner Touraine was Miss Frances Carnwright, an American girl who has come over to marry her guardian, Maurice B. Mendham, a banker and stock broker of 20 Broad Street. He is 55 and she is 22. She was married at the age of 16, but declined to give any particulars. Mr. Mendham met her at the pier.

Miss Carnwright is the sister-in-law of Dana T. Webster, the architect, and the great-granddaughter of a full-blooded Indian of the Mohawk tribe of the Iroquois Nation. She was born at Malden-on-the-Hudson, and has been for the last four years in Paris, studying music and teaching. Her father died seven years ago and her mother died three years later. Shortly before leaving Paris, Miss Carnwright said, she posed for Bourgoin, the sculptor, for a head.

$33.00 TO PACIFIC COAST
VIA CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RY.
Colonist one-way second-class tickets daily, March 1st to April 15th, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, and other Pacific Coast points. Variable routes, daily, and personally conducted excursions. For full particulars apply to R. M. Johnson, General Agent, 461 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.—Adv.

SEA BREEZES FOR CRIPPLES.

Nation-Wide Movement Inaugurated in Aid of Helpless Little Children.

A nation-wide movement for the care and treatment of helpless crippled children and of youngsters in a state of convalescence after operations, has been inaugurated through the efforts of several well-known women of Manhattan and Brooklyn. It is the ambition of those behind the movement to establish a string of Summer homes for little sufferers, regardless of race or creed, on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, that there may be ample accommodation for deformed or bed-ridden children the country over.

Already there has been founded, chiefly through the work of Mrs. Harrison Gray Lamson of Brooklyn, a large open air pavilion on th grounds of Mrs. Lamson's Summer residence, in Ocean Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, which is capable of housing a score or more of helpless little cripples. The organization of which Mrs. Lamson is President was organized in June last, and it already contemplates building extensive additions to its Summer home before the coming of warm weather.

The Sheepshead Bay establishment, however, is only one link of a chain that Mrs. Lamson and her associates hope will cover the entire United States, and work great benefits of victims of paralysis and similar diseases. The size of the mail received daily in the offices of the Summer Home for Helpless Crippled Children, as the local organization is called, is proof to those behind the movement they will have little difficulty in enlisting recruits. Membership applications are coming in from cities and towns many miles from New York, where branches are being established.

Such branches have already been established in Seattle, Washington, where Mrs. Robert Bruce Wallace and her daughter, Charlotte Elizabeth Wallace, are considering plans for the building of a Summer home similar to that in Sheepshead Bay; in Denver, where Mrs. Caroline de la Roche is in charge; in Tampa, Fla., Washington, D. C., Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Boston, and throughout the States of New Jersey and Vermont.

"There can be no better way of caring for crippled children," Mrs. Lamson said yesterday, in explaining the plans of the organization, "than in the Summer time at the sea shore. Pure sea breezes, plenty of sunshine, and opportunity to play in the sand, all help enormously in bringing about a cure. That is why little ones suffering from some spinal or other disease of the bones are handicapped if they are out of reach of the ocean front. Our intention is to establish homes enough on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts to accommodate deformed children or those convalescing from operations from all over the country, and thus give youngsters living in St. Louis or Chicago or other inland communities an equal chance with those whose homes are close to the sea."

Officers of the local organization, besides Mrs. Lamson are Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. Anna D. Walton, and Sarah L. Dolan, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Florence Hart Jerome, Secretary and Treasurer; Dr. Henry Ling Taylor, State Controller William H. Sohmer, Herman A. Metz, John C. Fitzgerald, Andrew T. Sullivan, President of the Nassau Trust Company, and Magnus Gross, President of the New York City Teachers' Association, members of the Advisory Board.

PALM FORCES OUT SKYLIGHT.

Plant at Zoo Outgrows the Capacity of the Reptile House.

How to keep a $1,500 seforthia palm tree housed is at present vexing the officials of the Zoological Park in the Bronx. The palm was put in the reptile house eight years ago. It was then about five feet high, and fitted comfortably in a tub about the size of a quarter barrel. In the moist, warm air it has done some record-breaking growing, and it is now thirty feet tall, remarkably healthy, and so large that it cannot be moved to other quarters without tearing down a part of the building.

About a year ago the palm tree grew to such a height that its topmost leaves began to brush against the glass skylight. Curator Raymond Ditmars had the skylight raised about eight feet to give the tree room. The tub in which it rested was forced apart by the growing roots, and a larger one substituted. About six months ago it had grown until its leaves again touched the skylight. Mr. Ditmars had a section of the floor removed and the tree lowered five feet.

Now the tree is again approaching the roof, and the question is what to do to give it growing room. It is now resting on the heating supply pipes of the building. Mr. Ditmars said yesterday that the only plan he could think of was to change the route of the pipes and lower the palm again.

"If it keeps on growing at the present rate it will not be many years before as much of the palm will be under ground as above it. How the tree will stand it is another question."

BRANDT WILL HAVE GUARD WHEN FREED

Continued from Page 1.

been verified recently by persons named in it, who now give to Brandt a character as bad, if not worse, than that outlined in the Wooldridge document. This is the Wooldridge report in full:

The Disputed Record.

Detective Bureau,
Manhattan, April 3, 1907.

William W. McLaughlin, Inspector of Police, Detective Bureau.

Sir: In compliance with your orders of April 1 in relation to one Lawrence De Foulke, alias Foulke Engel Brandt, I respectfully submit the following:

On Oct. 3, 1903, De Foulke arrived in this country on the White Star Line as a steerage passenger, steamship Celtic, being brought here by a foster aunt by the name of Josephine Johnson, who is a maid for Mrs. George B. Post, Jr., at 18 East Thirty-seventh Street, Manhattan Borough.

She states that her brother adopted De Foulke in Sweden, his parents being unknown, and his claim that he is of royal blood is false.

His first place of employment in this country was with Ledyard Blair of Blairstown, N. J., and not Blairsden, and his reason for being discharged from this place was, as near as I can ascertain, due to some matter concerning the disappearance of $25, which he either stole or obtained from some of the other servants there. Mr. Blair is away on a yachting trip and could not be interviewed concerning this matter.

His second place of employment was with Mr. and Mrs. Williams of Stonington, Conn., at their home, called Stoneridge, from which place he was discharged for dishonesty.

He was next employed by B. F. Granville, 1642 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn., and though this family have since moved away, he was discharged from their employ for dishonesty, so far as I can learn.

His next place of employment was with W. J. Kull, Far Hills, N. J., where he padded the payrolls and forged over twenty checks amounting to $1,200, also a check of $394 from Frederick Cromwell of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, 32 Nassau Street, who has a Summer residence at Far Hills, N. J., and then ran away.

Rumor says that he was living with an actress in great style at the Ffith Avenue Hotel.

He next obtained employment with Mr. Hodges, 39 East Forty-ninth Street, but only remained there four days, when they learned that his letters of recommendation were fraudulent, he having been sent to them by Sampson & Nelson's Intelligence Office, 412 Fourth Avenue, who later notified Mr. Hodges of the false recommendation.

He then obtained a position with W. H. B. Hoffman, 35 West Fifty-first Street, through the agency of Mrs. Johnson's Employment Bureau, 906 Sixth Avenue, and later Mrs. Johnson learned of his being dishonest, and wrote to Mrs. Hoffman informing her of his reputation; but she kept him, and this is the only place where he was employed that the people speak well of him.

The next place he obtained employment was in the service of Mr. Schiff, the details of which are familiar to you.

Upon leaving Mr. Schiff's he hired a furnished room for $3 per week from a Mrs. Loyd (not Floyd) at 156 East Forty-sixth Street, not West Forty-sixth Street, as alleged, and was ordered out of her house on the fourth week, he having been in arrears $3 for room rent, and from there he went to where Detective Sergt. Taylor found his clothes on Forty-second Street.

C. A. Peterson's Employment Bureau, 386 Fourth Avenue, inform me that they did not send him to any place, as they knew about his being dishonest and could not recommend him. Respectfully,

JOSEPH D. WOOLDRIDGE,
Detective Sergeant.

Some of Those Who Accuse Brandt.

The first intimation that there was, after all, some truth in the Wooldridge report came a few days ago from Philadelphia, where Dr. James Weir Robinson of 326 South Sixteenth Street stated that he had employed Brandt in 1905, and that he had had him arrested for stealing goods valued at $200, most of which were recovered. The Wooldridge report gives the name of B. F. Granville of 1642 Walnut Street as Brandt's Philadelphia employer. Then it was learned that there was no such address at all. Now Wooldridge's attorney, Adrian T. Kiernan, it is said, will show that Wooldridge simply made a technical mistake; that his information was in fact well grounded.

Next came the affidavit from Alfred J. Kull of Far Hills, N. J., also adding damaging statements to Brandt's record. Wooldridge had used Kull's name, but had the wrong initials. The reasons stated for Brandt's discharge are alike in the affidavit and in the Wooldridge report. The name Frederick Cromwell, who had written a check to the order of Mr. Kull, and which check Brandt is charged with having forged, is also in both reports.

Further, the affidavit secured from Kull also contains the names of Ledyard Blair of Blairstown, N. J., Mr. Hoffman of this city, and Mr. Williams of Stonington, Conn. A note appended to the affidavit also states that Mr. Kull had been informed by one of Brandt's acquaintances that Brandt had lived for a time with a woman at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in this city. The only name of an employer appearing in the Wooldridge report which does not appear in Mr. Kull's affidavit, in fact, is that of Mr. Hodges of 39 East Forty-ninth Street, and at the home of Mr. Hodges, according to Wooldridge's report, Brandt was spoken well of.

George Gordon Battle was in conference with Lieut. Wooldridge and Mr. Kiernan yesterday at Wooldridge's home in Brooklyn. He reiterated that he knew nothing about the cause of the delay of the trial before Commissioner Walsh.

At GIMBELS

February FURNITURE
At HALF PRICE

Closing Days of the February Furniture Sale Are Rich In Opportunity
Seventh and Eighth Floors

The Women's Salons
In Gala Spring Attire

Charming Reproductions of Paris Models in Taffeta, Trotteur and Lingerie Dresses And Women's Tailored Suits
Third Floor

A Reproduction at $14.75
Of Louison's Flower Hat, For Spring
Third Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
THIRTY-THIRD ST. NEW YORK BROADWAY

KILLS WOMAN AND HIMSELF.

First Visit After a Quarrel Ended with Pistol Shots.

Mrs. Rene Weill was shot twice and almost instantly killed last night in a resort at 477 Seventh Avenue, by a man who took unusual precautions to conceal his identity, and who killed himself by putting a bullet into his own brain.

Mrs. Weill had occupied the two upper floors of the three-story building, and, according to Mathilde Mampaume, her maid, had received frequent visits from the man who murdered her. His visits ceased about a month ago after a quarrel. Yesterday noon, the maid said, the man telephoned to Mrs. Weill and said he would call about supper time. He called about 6 o'clock, and began an earnest conversation with Mrs. Weill in English, which the maid, who is French, could not understand. Mrs. Weill told the maid to carry some empty glasses out of the room, and just after the maid left the room she heard three pistol shots.

Mrs. Weill ran out of the parlor into the hall and called downstairs to Julius Guggenheim, a waiter in Collins's restaurant, which occupies the first floor of the building. When Guggenheim ran upstairs he found Mrs. Weill lying dead in the second floor hallway, while her visitor, also dead, lay in the parlor near the lounge.

The man had removed all letters and papers from his pockets and had cut the name of the mat maker from his hat. Coroner Feinberg found among Mrs. Weill's papers several cards bearing the name of Peter V. Grenelle of 66 Cranberry Street, Brooklyn, who is in the automobile business at 22 College Place, Brooklyn.

MONS. LOUIS COMES BACK.

Beaux Arts Cafe, Danceless, Again in Hands of Original Bustanoby.

Mons. Louis, he is coming back to the Café des Beaux Arts, at l'Avenue Six and La Rue Forty. It is now two years he is not there. But for the future, it is Monsieur Louis alone who will be the maitre de café. How does that make itself? It is that Mons. A. A. Anderson has purchased all the assets of Bustanoby Frères and has given to M. Louis Bustanoby the lease. And so it comes that M. Jacques and M. André, they make the departure and for themselves they will build one restaurant. For Mons. Louis there will nothing of the dance, nothing of the license, de toute la nuit. For M. Jacques and M. André, one has found that it is necessary, the dance and the license of all the night. It is that they demand it, these Americans. Voila!

All of which is to say, in plain English, that Louis Bustanoby announced last night that he would bring the Café des Beaux Arts back to what it was when he took it ten years ago and brought his brother Jacques and André to join him in the enterprise. About two years ago Louis retired and since then the affairs of the brothers have been the subject of much litigation.

Jacques and André will give up possession on Feb. 28. They will open temporary quarters somewhere in the neighborhood, and later they say they will build, with provisions for a dance room. Louis will make extensive alterations in the present building and will keep the name of the Café des Beaux Arts. He will drop the all-night license and the dance hall license.

HUNTS PACIFIC CABLE BREAK.

Repair Ship Leaves Honolulu for Midway Island.

News was received by cable last night from Honolulu by the Commercial Cable Company that the repair ship Restorer, which was sent from Seattle when the break in the Pacific cable became known, was on her way from Honolulu to Midway Island.

The break in the cable occurred east of Midway on the way to Manila, which is the next relay station and the end of the Pacific cable.

GREAT REPUBLIC OF CHINA ITS TITLE

New Government Decides on Official Designation of the Country.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW CAPITAL

Yuan Shi-Kai Believed to be Inspiring Demonstration in Favor of a City in the South.

PEKING, Feb. 25.—The Government is preparing an elaborate reception for the delegation of republicans which is coming here, under the leadership of Tang Shao-Yi, from Nanking to notify Yuan Shi-Kai of his election as President of the republic. The people, however, seem to be indifferent regarding the momentous visit.

Telegrams have been received from various sections of the country embodying various proposals with respect to the future capital. It is believed that Yuan Shi-Kai is secretly inspiring this, with the object of dividing the south on the matter of the location of the capital.

While Yuan Shi-Kai realizes the imperative need of uniting the country, he is proceeding confidently in the knowledge that he possesses the means of converting or defeating his opponents politically. Apparently the country is very strongly in favor of Yuan Shi-Kai as President. Many soldiers who are not republican have given their full adherence to the President-elect, and Yuan Shi-Kai holds the confidence of both Manchus and Chinese, which probably indicates that the suspicions that he was double dealing for the Court's overthrow were unwarranted.

The new Government has decided that the country shall hereafter be officially styled the Great Republic of China, the word "great" being intended to include Thibet, Turkestan, Mongolia, and Manchuria.

It has practically been decided to convert the Forbidden City into a Government inclosure, where all the offices will be situated. When the Empress Dowager and the Emperor depart, the extensive grounds about the Winter Palace will be converted into a public park.

BOYS GO TO SEA ON ICE.

Float Away on Cakes Released by Thaw and Keep Police Busy.

Several boys floated out into the Harlem and Hudson Rivers yesterday on cakes of ice which the thaw had liberated from the ice fields along the river shores. They were all thoroughly scared when they were rescued.

Two youngsters floated away from 140th Street and were nearly in the middle of the Hudson, floating upstream, before they attracted the attention of the crowds in Riverside Drive. No one could do anything for them from the shore, but Capt. Charles McGuire of the Street Cleaning Department scow Robert Emmett rowed out for them in a small boat and brought them ashore. They scuttled away without giving their names.

Twelve-year-old Alfred Peete of 2,452 Second Avenue, Frank Grozo, same age and address, and Gustavus Erickson, 7 years old, of 303 East 125th Street went to sea from 127th Street. The cake on which they were carried out into the river floated up as far as the Willis Avenue bridge before Policeman Farrell in a launch from Harbor Squad B, at 120th Street, rescued them.

Half an hour after Farrell had landed the boys he was called out again, this time to rescue 12-year-old Francis Rosal of 323 East 125th Street. Rosal had been playing with the three whom Farrell had just rescued, but he didn't profit by their experience and presently found himself afloat on an ice cake.

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street 34th Street

On Monday and Tuesday,
February the 26th and 27th.

SILK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

"McCREERY SILKS"
Famous over half a Century.

Complete assortments of the latest weaves and colors always in stock.

25,000 yards of Dress Satin in a choice variety of Street and Evening colors, also White, Cream or Black. 75c per yard
value 1.25

10,000 yards of Black Summer Dress Silks, including perspiration proof Habutai, Chiffon Taffeta, Surah, Peau de Cygne and Palette de Soie. 85c per yard
value 1.35

WASH DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores*

White and Colored French Costume Linen, including Alice, Copenhagen, Light and Navy Blue, Pink, Lavender, Wistaria, Myrtle Green, Golden Brown, Champagne, Old Rose, Natural, White or Black. 46 inches wide. 48c per yard
value 65c

White Old Bleach Pure Linen Suiting, crash and round thread weaves. Irish manufacture. 45 inches wide.
65c, 75c and 85c per yard

WOOL DRESS GOODS.

Ten Thousand yards of All Wool Suiting, including Serge, Mixed Fabrics, Diagonal and Natte weaves. Suitable for tailor-made Suits. 45 to 50 inches wide.
95c per yard
value 1.50

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street 34th Street

CROKER HUNTS A WILDCAT.

Animal Frightened ex-Leader's Niece Near Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 25.—Richard Croker, the former Tammany Chieftain, hunted all day to-day for a wildcat which is still at large, presumably on his estate here, which he calls the Wigwam. Mr. Croker is living with his two nieces, Miss Emma Croker and Mrs. Stella Bowman.

When Mrs. Bowman stepped to the beach to take an ocean bath before breakfast a wildcat sprang out of the woods near by, and, although it did not attack her, it scared her. Mrs. Bowman ran to the house. Mr. Croker got one shot at the cat with a rifle, but missed. He gave up his daily trip to Palm Beach and spent the day with dogs and a gun trying to get the animal.

JUST PUBLISHED

Greyfriars Bobby

By ELEANOR ATKINSON

It is fine to be loved by a whole big city-full of people, even if one is only a dog—and "a wee bit doggie" at that. Everybody from the lordly officials of the town to the poorest children had a tender, loving spot in his heart for the little dog. And what a splendid, true, frolicsome, faithful fellow he was. Just the kind of spirit you would like to have yourself or like your children to have. It is really a strange story this of "Greyfriars Bobby," strange, but every word true, and interesting—interesting beyond words. They put up a statue to him for all the world to see and admire—a statue that stands first of all for the power of affection. It is a story no man can read without a catch in his throat. With Frontispiece. Cloth, $1.20 net.

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Rug Sale
Of Unusual Importance
About 50% less than former prices

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,
February the 26th, 27th and 28th.

A collection of Oriental Rugs, including Serapi, Meshed and Afghan weaves.

Extra quality Persian Serapi in rich colors.

Average size 9 x 12 ft..............100.00
former price 225.00
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Meshed Rugs. Size 9x 12 ft........100.00
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Silky Afghan Rugs. Sizes range from 6 x 9 ft. to 7 x 10 ft. 45.00
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23rd Street 34th Street

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Blankets and Comfortables.
At reduced prices

White California Blankets. Full size.
3.65, 4.50 and 6.00 per pair

Comfortables,—figured silkoline coverings, floral or Persian patterns. Cotton filled.
1.65 each

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS. *In Both Stores.*

New Importation of Satin Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, much below usual prices.

Cloths..........2.75, 3.75 and 4.75 each
Napkins to match..........3.00 " 4.00 doz.

Madeira hand-embroidered Tea Napkins with design in one corner.
4.50 per dozen
usual price 6.00

Hemstitched or Scalloped Huckaback Towels.
3.50 per dozen
usual price 4.50

Hemmed Cotton Sheets, superior quality. 55c, 60c, 75c and 85c each
Pillow Cases..........17c "

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street 34th Street

THIEVES TERRORIZE UPPER WEST SIDE

Scores of Robberies Between 110th and 115th Streets Productive of Not a Single Arrest.

TENANTS GET WATCHDOGS

Police Belittle the Complaints and Declare the Section Is Unusually Free from Crime.

Scores of robberies in the course of the last two weeks on the upper west side, particularly from 110th to 115th Street, west of Fifth Avenue, have produced apprehension and precautions unusual in that normally quiet section of the city. There is scarcely an apartment house on 114th and 113th Streets, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, in which there has not been at least one intruder in the last ten days.

So prevalent has been the crime in this district and so helpless the police to prevent it, that people are introducing watchdogs in large numbers in their apartments, and many boys of the neighborhood with a knack for electrical devices are earning extra dollars by constructing crude burglar alarms in flats not otherwise fitted with electricity.

The Lucile Apartments, St. Nicholas Avenue and 114th Street, have twice been visited by a gang of thieves who, on each occasion, broke into a number of rooms by way of the back fire-escape and stole more than $1,000 in cash and jewelry. Mrs. Julia Hirshfield, who conducts the apartments, left her rooms a few days ago for twenty minutes. When she returned, her dining room had been ransacked and more than $50 in bills stolen.

In most cases, the thieves, who show familiarity with the interior of the houses, do not touch silver or clothing, confining themselves to money and jewels.

On two blocks alone which were yesterday visited by a TIMES reporter, it was learned that at least thirty small robberies had been committed. In no case was there any attempt at violence, and frequently the burglars were frightened away before they could finish their work. It is probable that the thefts are in all cases committed by young hangers-on at saloons in the section. These young fellows, who are in most cases not more than twenty-one years of age, know fairly well when the various families go out and retire for the night. The day-light crimes are about as frequent as those at night. Not a single arrest has been made.

Few Crimes, Say the Police.

At the West 125th Street and East 104th Street Police Stations, the detectives' attitude would indicate that this series of crimes was an illusion of the residents, and that the year 1912 would go down as one of the most peaceful in the annals of the New York police.

Detective Captain Thompson of the 125th Street Station professed ignorance of the thefts that have been complained of. He declined to show the "squeal book" in which complaints are recorded, but he declared that robberies had seldom been so infrequent.

"Why," he said, "this is the easiest time we've had in five years. I don't remember when this district has been as law-abiding as it is now."

When confronted with several addresses where residents had been robbed and had appealed in vain to the police, Capt. Thompson looked at his records and replied that he had no knowledge of the thefts.

At the 104th Street Station, the detectives said there had been no crime dave at all, and that conditions had never been better.

"We haven't had a decent robbery, all week," was the way one detective put it.

It is true that many people have failed to report their losses.

"What can the police do?" said one man, Louis Spiegel, whose attitude is typical, and whose losses amount to $150 in furs and about $50 in cash. "You tell the police and they say you should keep quiet about it, and then that's all you ever get. The robberies are following so thick and fast in this street that the police don't know where to begin."

Spiegel, who lives at 107 West 114th Street, is one of three tenants who have been robbed. The apartments of A. Goodman and T. H. Levine were entered by the fire escape, and A. Brady came home one evening to find his door "jimmied" open and the lock destroyed.

Many of the landlords complain that their tenants are leaving them because of the crimes. Wherever one goes in the district he is challenged by barking dogs and by inquiring janitors who are particularly exacting in following each visitor to his destination in order to make sure that he is visiting an apartment in which he will be welcome.

One of the most daring of the recent thefts occurred in the apartment of L. Raphael, 212 West 111th Street. On Saturday night Raphael was out with his family from 7 o'clock until 9 o'clock. When he returned, he found his door "jimmied" open and $500 worth of cut glass and bric-à-brac stolen. The thieves had hoisted their loot ot the roof by means of the dumb-waiter, and had made their escape down the airshaft of another house The same house was visited successfully by thieves about two weeks ago. The tenants believe that the gangs are fully equipped with rope ladders, but the fact that they always run on the least sign of disturbance strengthens the theory that they are young and inexperienced men.

Watchdog Proves Useful.

J. Stolzenberg, a grocer, 112th Street and Fifth Avenue, has been robbed twice since Feb. 1. Thieves several days ago robbed an apartment house at 107 West 114th Street, in which a policeman lives. At 12 West 113th Street, on a single night W. Sloat was robbed of all his silver and a number of the fixtures were removed and carted away.

Those tenants who have gone in for the watchdog idea were encouraged last week by the news that the bull terrier of J. P. Ott of 119 West 114th Street had scared away a fire escape visitor at 10:30 in the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Ott had just fallen asleep when they were awakened by the growling of their dog. Mrs. Ott immediately sprang from her bed and nearly ran into the burglar. He turned and slammed the door in her face before she could catch hold of him.

The following persons have been visited by thieves in the last few weeks, the losses varying from $40 to $500:

Samuel Isaac, 136 West 114th Street; E. S. Siegel, Isidore Osorio and Mrs. Julia Hirshfield, all of 122 West 114th Street; I. Rothschild, 114th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue; Louis Kalb and D. Kohn, 107 West 114th Street; Samuel Kreisner, 114 West 114th Street; Louis Spiegel, A. Goodman, T. H. Levine and A. Brody, 107 West 114th Street; J. P. Ott, 119 West 114th Street; L. Raphael, 212 West 111th Street; J. Strolzenberg, Fifth Avenue and 112th Street; A. Appleblum, 112th Street and Lenox Avenue; M. H. Hockdorf, 82 West 113th Street; W. Sloat and I. Wasserzug, 12 West 113th Street, and B. Wolfman and Levi Levy, 113 West 113th Street.

Robberies have also been committed in these houses: 51 West 114th Street, 2 West 115th Street, 40 West 114th Street, 18 West 113th Street, 113 West 114th Street, 111 West 114th Street, 112 West 114th Street, 113 West 114th Street, and 57 West 112th Street.

HOLD-UPS BOOM FAKE GEMS.

Many Frightened Into Locking Up or Pawning Their Jewels.

The increase of hold-ups and robberies in this city has started a boom in imitation jewelry. This is indicated not only by the number of pieces of imitation jewelry that have found their way into pawnshops, where they are accepted for the gold settings alone, but by the demands made upon the pawnbrokers for the imitation article. Hundreds of persons, owners of valuable collections, have long found it expedient to have imitations to wear when the risk was too great for the appearance of the real articles.

At one loanshop uptown, where there is kept a large stock of both real and artificial jewelry, an order was received a few days ago from a man who is well-to-do and of some prominence. He wanted duplications made of some $15,000 worth of jewelry belonging to himselt and his wife. The wife explained that often they were unable to use their own automobile and had to hire a taxi. Since the taxi hold-ups and the publication in THE TIMES that 200 men with police records were employed in this city as chauffeurs, she did not want to take the chance of wearing thousands of dollars worth of gems.

If there was a hold-up, she said, it would at least be a comfort to know that only imitation jewelry would reward the thieves. This woman, one man connected with a loanshop said, simply expressed the opinions of hundreds of others in this city. Some have put their real jewelry in safe deposit vaults and are wearing nothing but the imitations. Others are pawning their jewelry for safekeeping.

Two real estate men, one of whom wears a fine diamond ring, dine every evening in a certain restaurant. They became convinced that they were being watched by a slick-looking young man who had taken a seat at a near-by table. When they left the place the man followed. Just before they separated they found a policeman. They told him of their suspicions and pointed out the fellow, who was lounging in front of a shop a few doors away, much interested, apparently, in the window display. He saw them point to him, and started on a run down the street, to dodge around a corner.

One woman called at a west side pawnshop a few days ago and got a loan of $5 on a six-hundred-dollar diamond ring, the same amount on earrings wroth $800, and another bill of like amount on a thousand-dollar sunburst. She explained that she could no longer keep them at home and retain her peace of mind.

Imitation jewelry is not as cheap as one would think, and this is especially so when pieces have to be duplicated. The fake stones have to be of a character to carry out the deception, for no woman wants to admit, or have it easily detected, that she is not wearing the real articles. Then the settings have to be of gold or some other good metal, to prevent discoloration of the skin or clothing.

POLICE ON ROBBERS' TRAIL.

Expect to Make Arrests Soon, Perhaps To-day—Three More Hold-Ups.

The police are intimating that they are about ready to begin a series of sensational arrests. Among those whom they expect to catch are the men who held up and robbed the East River National Bank messengers of $25,000 in cash and made their escape in an automobile. At Police Headquarters all information on the present status of the case was refused, but it was not denied that the police expected to arrest the robbers, probably to-day.

Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, who is personally directnig the work of the sixty detectives assigned to the case, has been at Headquarters day and night since the hold-up, and he has covered by wire all parts of the country in the effort to round up the five men who had a part in the Trinity Place hold-up.

It is also rumored that the hold-up case in which Beckerman, the paymaster, was robbed of about $1,000 is on the eve of being cleared up by the police.

As has been the case nearly every day for the last few weeks, several hold-ups occurred in various parts of the city yesterday. James Powers of 719 Third Avenue was crossing St. Gabriel's Park yesterday morning when a man stepped out from behind a tree and ordered him to hand over his money. Powers refused, but before he could defend himself the man struck him on the head with a black-jack and Powers fell.

He regained consciousness in a few minutes and was able to walk to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, where he told about the hold-up. After knocking Powers down the highwayman became frightened and ran off without taking anything from his victim. The police called an ambulance and had Powers taken to Bellevue Hospital, where the doctors sewed six stitches in his head.

While William C. Burke of 352 East 137th Street was on his way home early yesterday morning at 135th Street and Willis Avenue he was attacked by three men. The men had been hiding in a doorway, and after beating him two of them held his arms while the third man went through his pockets, taking $14.60, all the money that Burke had with him. Burke put up a hard fight, but the odds were too great, and he was soon beaten into unconsciousness.

Policeman Daly found Burke unconscious on the sidewalk. The man's condition was so serious that he was sent to Lebanon Hospital, where the doctors put fifteen stitches in his head. Burke told the police that the men who held him up were all young, and that he was certain that he would know them if he ever saw them again. Half a dozen detectives were put to work on the case, and the police think they are on the trail of the highwaymen.

Armanag Kashistrion of 317 East Twenty-eighth Street was seated in his room on the fourth floor of the tenement house there yesterday afternoon when he was struck down from behind and fell to the floor unconscious. He was found by William Saikes, another tenant, who heard him fall. Saikes called in Policeman Belgar and Kashistrion was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering possibly from concussion of the brain and many lacerations of the scalp.

Kashistrion said that he was reading a newspaper, when he heard the door of his room open. He turned, but before he could see the intruder he was struck down. That was all that he could tell about the assault.

John King, who said he was a laborer, of 171 West 131st Street, was arraigned in the Harlem Court on a charge of burglary yesterday morning. He had been seen entering the apartments of Mrs. Margaret Niesse, 601 West 125th Street, and was found hiding under a bed in Mrs. Niesse's room by Policeman Buehler. He was held without bail.

William J. Bender, who said he was a laborer, of 111 East Ninth Street, was held in $2,000 bail for examination to-day on a charge of robbery. He is accused of attacking Michael London of 36 Newark Street, Hoboken, early yesterday morning, and taking $99.50 from him in the back room of a Bowery saloon.

ACCUSES HIS DAUGHTER.

Blind Man Asks Magistrate to Have Young Girl Watched.

A young girl was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday morning before Magistrate Barlow on complaint of her father. In court were the girl's twin sister and elder sister. The father, a well-to-do elderly man with white hair, and blind, was led up to the Magistrate's desk, where he told his story in a subdued voice. After hearing the man's story Magistrate Barlow announced that if the father wished he would commit the girl to some institution for three years.

The girl immediately became hysterical, as did her twin sister, while the elder one tried hard to keep back her tears. After a few moments' consideration, the father agreed to have the girl placed on probation for six months in charge of a woman probation officer.

No names or addresses were mentioned at the short hearing, and the woman probation officer refused to give any information regarding it. Magistrate Barlow also refused to give information.

Sewer Explosion Wrecks Buildings.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 25.—Hundreds of Polish residents in Saint Aubin Avenue were thrown into a panic shortly after midnight by a sewer explosion that wrecked scores of buildings and extended more than two miles on the street. No one was reported killed, but the property loss will amount to thousands of dollars. The cause of the explosion has not been determined.

At 72 Rides in Train for First Time.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 25.—Mrs. Ella Knight, 72 years old, who resides sixteen miles west of Thomasville, Ala., for the first time in her life entered a railroad train and essayed a journey. Mrs. Knight, although having lived the greater part of her life within the sound of a locomotive whistle, never had occasion to ride upon a train, although she has frequently seen them on visits to Thomasville.

POLICE AGAIN CLUB LAWRENCE RIOTERS

Sympathizers of Textile Strikers Stone Them—Troops Aid in Dispersing Crowd.

POLICE RELEASE CHILDREN

Parents Get Back Little Ones Barred from Leaving City—Strike Estimated to Have Cost $2,000,000.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 25.—Sunday has hitherto been a quiet day in the progress of the mill workers' strike, but to-day was marked by a recurrence of the riotous scenes of yesterday, although not connected with the exportation of children. Police officers were forced to use their clubs late this afternoon on a crowd of strike sympathizers, who threw stones at them following some arrests. So far as known no heads were broken. Militia aid was sent for and a small number of infantrymen and a troop of cavalry went to the scene and were kept busy for some time dispersing the crowd.

No headway is being made, so far as can be learned, toward a settlement of the strike, which is now nearly two months old and has involved an aggregate loss of approximately $2,000,000.

The city officials have returned to the parents most of the children taken in charge yesterday morning at the railroad station as they were about to be placed on a train for Philadelphia. The children passed the night at the city poor farm. All were well cared for.

The parents will be called into court to-morrow morning or Tuesday to answer charges of child neglect. Leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World say that another attempt will be made on Tuesday or Wednesday to send children to homes found for them in other cities, principally Philadelphia.

All these homes have been investigated and found to be suitable, the strike leaders say. Meanwhile the Industrial Workers of the World leaders have engaged counsel to ascertain whether their action is sanctioned by law. They maintain that they have acted legally and that the authorities overstepped their rights in preventing the children's departure. Federal investigation, such as press reports say may develop in Congress, is welcomed by the strikers.

Over 300 children have been sent out of the city under the direction of the Industrial Workers of the World leaders. Two hundred or more have found homes in New York, and about 60 are living in Barre, Vt.

The strike leaders and some of the parents declare they have a legal right to send their children away for a vacation. They say that the children barred yesterday were tagged with slips of paper bearing the written consent of the parents to their going to Philadelphia. At the city poor farm, on the other hand, official say that when the parents called for their children they said that they surrendered them under misapprehension, and that they are now anxious to keep them home.

Col. Sweetser, commanding the military forces in the city, and Acting City Marshal Sullivan stand by their attitude not to allow further exportations of children "for legal as well as humanitarian reasons." Mayor Scanlon supports them in this attitude, although it is said that members of the city government are divided on the matter.

It had been expected that the clergymen would discuss in their sermons to-day the matter of exporting the children of the strikers, but none did so. A denunciation of the Industrial Workers of the World, the organization which controls the main body of strikers, came from the Rev. James T. Riley, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, who declared that the leaders of this organization have brought revolution and war into Lawrence, and that while wages may have been the issue at one time it was now anarchy.

A visitor to Lawrence to-day was Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington, who came to investigate strike conditions. The Senator said that "some friends of humanity" had interested him in the situation, particularly in connection with the sending away of children. He lft to-night for Washington.

HAYWOOD ASSAILS UNIONS.

Says Federation Agents Are Ward Heelers to Lawrence Mill Owners.

William D. Haywood addressed a meeting of the Bronx branch of the Brotherhood of Machinists, a Socialist body, yesterday afternoon, called in support of the Lawrence textile strikers at Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue. A number of imported children of the strikers were scattered among the audience.

Mr. Haywood said that the unions had been too long divided, and that those affiliated with the Federation of Labor had for years been making agreements for small bodies of men with capitalists. Now, he said, the Federation's agents were playing into the hands of the Lawrence mill owners, and that Judge Jeremiah Mahoney and others in authority in Lawrence who had jailed Ettor and Giovannitti, the strike leaders, were digging their own political graves. The agents of the American Federation of Labor, he declared, had become ward heelers in Lawrence and were ready to become ward heelers anywhere for the Democrats or Republicans.

General indignation was expressed among local labor leaders over the action of the Lawrence police on Saturday. Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Secretary of the Central Federated Union, said he would bring the matter up before the Executive Committee for action to-day.

Raimondo Fazio, Secretary of the Italian Socialist Federation, which is affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, said the matter would be made an international one.

SHOOT, SOCIALIST ADVISES.

Lawrence Riots Inspire Inflammatory Speech to Philadelphia Aliens.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 25.—"Carry a loaded gun and shoot down like a dog any man unfortunate enough to wear a United States uniform" was the advice tendered this afternoon to about 1,000 at a meeting called by the Socialist Party of this city to arouse sympathy for the Lawrence strikers and resentment over the authorities' action in preventing children from leaving the city. The principal speaker was Edward Moore.

"I am not proud of being an American citizen," he said. "The police are trying to show us what they can do. But let me tell you, comrades, if we wanted to use force there would not be enough of these legal murderers left to make a respectable funeral. These trained murderers forget that the red stripes in the American flag are dyed with our blood. Go tell your city officials, those that are enriched by convict labor, that if the workingmen are aroused they will have more to do than to watch an old, cracked Liberty Bell.

"I believe in the right of self-defense as above all law. I wouldn't be frightened into work by the hunger or the starvation of my children. I'd steal and murder for my children. Just as long as you are cowardly they will be brutal. If you all carried loaded guns in your pockets the way I do, the brutal police would never get after you. Then we would have peace and die natural deaths."

When Columbus first made overtures to the Spanish Government to fit out an expedition for him he was denied. But when this same Columbus changed his tactics and said to the Spanish Government, "I can increase your business," the Queen told the office boy to "Show the gentleman in."

Which seems to prove that the task of "making two sales grow where before was only a prospect," was as interesting to national governments in those days as it is to business houses to-day.

To those who develop business thru means of Printing, we wish to present our credentials and illustrate what our service really means.

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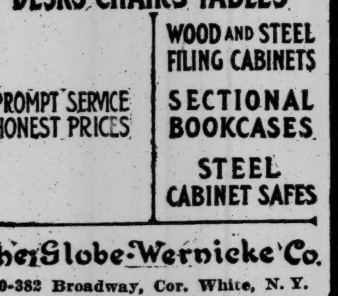

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Stern Brothers
are now showing Advance Spring Models in
Imported Gowns, Lingerie Dresses and Tailor-made Suits
Copies and Adaptations of which will be made to order until February 29th, of the newest fabrics, such as Taffetas, Crepe Meteor, Charmeuse, Chiffon Cloth, Broadcloths, Serges and Whipcords, at the following
Specially Reduced Prices:
Gowns, from $85.00 Upwards
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Riding Habits, of the most desirable materials, including Linens for Southern Wear, from 33.50 Upwards

Stern Brothers
have arranged for To-day, a Special Showing of
French Mourning Millinery
comprising the latest models in Hats, Bonnets and Toques, also a complete assortment of Mourning Veils.
And in addition will place on sale a later shipment of
English Tailored Hats
for Motoring, Tennis and Street Wear, which will be offered at Very Moderate Prices.
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ORIENTAL RUGS
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Included in this sale are recent importations, valued at
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BLOW AT MONOPOLY IN A CUMMINS BILL

Underselling Rivals to Destroy Competition Punishable by Forbidding Inter-State Trade.

BARS HOLDING OTHER STOCKS

Also Interlocking Directorates—But Proposed Trade Commission Plan Is Not So Strict as Gary's.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Senator Cummins of Iowa, a candidate for the Presidency and the most prominent of the insurgent members of the committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, has prepared a bill "to further regulate" inter-State commerce. The committee has been investigating the subject of trust control for some months and the insurgents, who dominate the committee, have been expecting to make a great issue of the committee's report. Mr. Cummins is the most active member of the committee and ordinarily his bill would be taken as foreshadowing the committee's recommendations.

But the bill he has prepared, and which he is expected to introduce to-morrow, is so extraordinarily drastic that no one here can believe it will meet with the approval of all the insurgents. In some quarters it is suggested that the bill is Mr. Cummins's way of reply to the radical speech of Col. Roosevelt at Columbus. At any rate it indicates the lengths to which some of the insurgents are willing to go and marks their desperate determination to distract attention from their lamentable record on reciprocity and the tariff.

Like the bill prepared by E. H. Gary of the Steel Trust, Mr. Cummins's measure proposes a "trade commission," though with much less authority than that suggested by the financier. It shall be composed of three instead of five members, and instead of having power to cancel licenses for inter-State commerce, like the Gary commission, or to issue orders affecting prices of commodities, the Cummins commission can only bring suit in court for the remedies provided by existing law or the proposed bill.

The bill preserves intact existing laws against trusts and then plunges into a series of revolutionary prohibitions. In addition to these prohibitions the bill states that it is intended to "create and maintain competitive conditions in commerce among the States and with foreign nations, and it shall be construed liberally to accomplish the said intent." The prohibitions are directed immediately against corporations organized or reorganized after March 1, 1912, while in general existing corporations would have a year in which to divest themselves of the prohibited characteristics.

The interlocking of Directorates in corporations in similar business is absolutely forbidden, and a man engaged personally in a business is forbidden to be an officer in a corporation similarly engaged. Dummy Directors shall be considered the same as the persons they represent to prevent evasions of this provision.

One corporation is absolutely forbidden to hold the stock or any means of control of another corporation, regardless of dissimilarity of business, and only three months are allowed for a corporation to divest itself of stocks secured in payment of debt.

These prohibitions are in the form not simply of forbidding the act described, but of forbidding the offending corporation from particapating in inter-State commerce. Thus a corporation having in its directorate a bank officer or a person engaging privately in the banking business is forbidden to engage in inter-State commerce, and the use of dummy Directors to avoid the provisions is again forbidden.

The blow at trusts is in a section forbidding a corporation, 10 per cent. of the stock of which is held by a person or corporation owning 10 per cent. of the stock of another corporation, from engaging in inter-State commerce.

No corporation owning or controlling, directly or indirectly, a line of transportation or receiving from a railroad part of the freight receipts shall be allowed in inter-State commerce.

The most extraordinary of the provisions is the one aimed to prevent cut-throat competition. It excludes from inter-State commerce all corporations which for a period of two months regularly sells their articles below cost in an effort to destroy competition, or which sells to different customers at different prices. No corporation is permitted in inter-State commerce whose stock is over 10 per cent. water.

The Trade Commission of three members which is charged with the enforcement of the bill is to take over bodily the personnel and records of the Bureau of Corporations and the bureau's appropriations as well. The commission is given full power of examination into subjects by subpoena and otherwise, and when it finds illegal conditions it is authorized either to lay its findings before the Department of Justice or to proceed to file suit in the name of the United States on its own account.

In spite of drastic provisions of the bill, it provides what are considered comparatively light punishments. Instead of the unavoidable jail sentences for which the progressives have been clamoring the bill merely provides fines of $5,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

EIGHT KILLED IN CYCLONE.

Swan Lake and Sweden, Ark., Partly Destroyed—Wires Are Down.

Special to The New York Times.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Feb. 25.—A cyclone swept over Swan Lake and Sweden, small towns on the Pine Bluff & Arkansas River Railway, twenty miles east of this city, at 5:45 P. M. to-day, and reports from Altheimer, near by, say eight persons were killed and many injured.

Pine Bluff and neighboring towns were cut off from the stricken district by damage to wires and railroads. When telephone service was restored a message from Altheimer said the injured were being brought to this city to be placed in hospitals. A Pine Bluff undertaker was summoned, and physicians and nurses have been notified to make ready to receive the injured.

A rainstorm has prevailed in this city and section all day. Late this afternoon formidable-looking green-lined clouds passed to the southwest, creating no little uneasiness. It was from a southwesterly direction a short time after the clouds disappeared that the report of the cyclone at Sweden and Swan Lake reached here.

MR. HOWELLS MOVES.

Noise of the Kittery Motor Boats Too Much for an Author at Work.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 25.—The noise of motor boats has caused William Dean Howells, the author, to abandon his idea of adding to his home in Kittery, and to select one in York, Me. The motor boats at Kittery, barking through their exhausts day and night, have interfered with his literary production. Many of his books have been written since he opened his Summer home at Kittery Point several years ago.

Though the Kittery motor boats have compelled him to purchase a Summer home in the nearby town of York, Kittery people will not entirely lose the company of the Howellses, as the author's son and family will hereafter occupy the Kittery home, motor boats notwithstanding.

Nashville Dry on Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 25.—This city was "dry" to-day for the first time in its history. The Sheriff made so many raids in such rapid succession that every saloon in town closed up.

CONFESSES $57,000 ROBBERY

Convict Tells Gov. West Details of Theft of Gold in Alaska.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 25.—Upon receiving the confession of Charles A. Barrett, a convicted bank swindler in the Oregon Penitentiary, Gov. West announced to-day that he has full details of the robbery of $57,000 of gold bullion from the steamer Humboldt in September, 1910. The loss was part of a $170,000 shipment from the Washington-Alaska Bank of Fairbanks, Alaska, to Seattle.

Following Barrett's instructions the Governor and Secret Service men unearthed twenty-five pounds of the gold on a farm near Salem and expect to recover more of the bullion. Although the Governor has refused to give out the confession, it is known that Barrett revealed as his accomplices Orville Caviness, now under sentence in the California Penitentiary; Frank Caviness, doing time in the Federal prison at McNeil's Island, Washington; James E. Whalen of Portland, under indictment, as a "fence"; Jay N. Saylor of Portland, an ex-convict, and a man named Thomas, not yet located.

Federal agents have been working on the case constantly since the robbery, but there have been no convictions.

SPITE FENCE FOR NEIGHBORS.

Since They Won't Sell to Mr. Plant, He Spoils Their View.

Special to The New York Times.

MOULTONBORO, N. H., Feb. 25.—Enormous roosters, holding five-hundred-dollar bills in their beaks, and Indians and squaws with protruding tongues are painted on the buildings of Thomas G. Plant's Summer estate, Ossipee Park. A rough board fence, twenty feet high, runs for several hundred feet along the roadway, and blocks the pretty view of Ossipee Mountain for some of Mr. Plant's neighbors, who have refused to sell their homes to him at his price, or who have refused to sell at all. The roosters and Indians on the sides of the barns show above the fence and spoil what view the fence does not obstruct.

Mr. Plant of Boston bought Ossipee Park a few years ago and sought to add to it by purchasing adjoining farms and estates. He planned a magnificent place, overlooking Lake Winnipesaukee, and spreading over thousands of acres. In some cases he has been balked because owners not only ask a higher price than he will give, but decline to sell, being unwilling to have their lands go out of the family, even to help Mr. Plant build up his estate.

NEW SHIP TRUST TRAIL.

Texas Railroad Commission Complains of Coastwise Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 25.—Declaring that a steamship combine of the coastwise lines operating between New York and other Atlantic and Gulf ports is causing great loss to shippers by the upholding of exorbitant freight rates, the Texas Railroad Commission has instituted a campaign with a view of having Congress make a thorough investigation.

The commission seeks the co-operation of twelve other Western States, Oklahoma, Kansas, Iowa, Montana, Missouri, Wyoming, Minnesota, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska, North and South Dakota. he commission says it has evidence to prove the existence of a shipping trust.

The names of the lines are not mentioned, but the Morgan or Southern Pacific Steamship Company and the Mallory Line are the two principal lines operating between New York and Galveston and New Orleans.

MRS. GARDNER TO DANCE.

Engages Kosloff to Teach Her the Russian Steps.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Mrs. "Jack" Gardner met Miss Gertrude Hoffmann and Theodore Kosloff, Miss Hoffmann's leading man, on the stage of the Shubert Theatre last night and arranged for the appearance in the near future of Miss Hoffmann and some of her Russian dancers at Fenway Palace, Mrs. Gardner's residence. Mrs. Gardner also arranged for a series of private lessons in Russian dancing, to be given by M. Kosloff.

Mrs. Gardner was hostess at a box party at the theatre. This was the sixth time in a week she attended the performance. Toward the end of the performance Mrs. Gardner was escorted back to the stage and met the dancers.

43 DAYS IN A STORM AT SEA.

Schooner Dorothy Palmer Short of Food When Picked Up by a Cutter.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Feb. 25.—The story of a forty-three days' battle with a succession of heavy gales was told by Capt. J. Clement Harding of the five-masted schooner Dorothy Palmer, which was towed into this port to-day by the revenue cutter Acushnet. The schooner left Portsmouth, N. H., for Norfolk on Jan. 13 and had not been reported until she anchored off the Nantucket Shoals Lightship yesterday short of food.

The storms began the day after the vessel left Portsmouth. A heavy gale swept the schooner well off shore until she reached the Gulf Stream, and from that time on gale after gale was encountered. As the vessel was light and high out of the water, she was an easy target for the wind and seas and was driven as far south as Bermuda. She scudded under bare poles most of the time, but still lost several sails and came into port with others in tatters.

Despite the Palmer's severe buffeting, her hull seems to have been undamaged, and only repairs to her windlass, which was broken, and replacement of her sails is needed before she resumes her voyage to Norfolk.

BUILDING FUND CAMPAIGN.

Young Women's Hebrew Association Renews Work of Raising $200,000.

The members of the Young Women's Hebrew Association, at their annual meeting last night in the association building, 101st Street and Lexington Avenue, decided to begin a campaign to raise the amount needed to complete the $200,000 fund for a new building. A meeting will be held later to work out in detail a plan of canvassing for contributions.

Mrs. Israel Underberg, President of the association, reported $28,500 in the building fund, which was started last Summer with a gift of $10,000 by Jacob H. Schiff. Mrs. Underberg explained the necessity of larger quarters for carrying out the work which the association is attempting. There are eighteen girls living in the association's present rooms and no accommodations for more, although more than 200 have made application.

PRIEST IS STORMED BY MOB IN PASSAIC

Parishioners of a Polish Catholic Church Resent Appointment of Father Montaussel.

CAT CALLS GREET SERMON

Police Summoned to Suppress Fighting and to Escort Newly Appointed Rector from Building.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 25.—Nearly half of the 10,000 members of the parish crowded into St. Joseph's Polish Catholic Church, in Monroe Street, this morning to hear the Rev. Father Julius Montaussel deliver his first sermon as rector of the church. Of the 4,000-odd persons who filled all the pews and overflowed into the aisles more than half were women, and when Father Montaussel ascended to the pulpit a babel of noise arose, in which the shrill voices of the women predominated.

Father Montaussel was appointed by Bishop O'Connor to take the place of the Rev. Father Valentine Chlebowski, who recently died. News of his appointment was variously received by the different factions of the church. When he left, two years ago, after having been curate under Father Chlebowski for years, to become pastor of a church in Newark, the entire congregation wept at his departure.

In the days of his absence, however, many of his former adherents transferred their allegiance to the Rev. Anton Kluczek, who took Father Montaussel's place, and when it became known that Father Kluczek was not to succeed to the pastorate, probably a quarter of the congregation championed his cause with a fervor which led them yesterday to shriek and shout at Father Montaussel, drowning out his voice and preventing him, for some few moments, from making himself heard.

The rector stood silent in the pulpit, after his first attempt to address the congregation, watching while men and women uttered catcalls and yells. Some of them even shook their fists at him. The uproar continued for ten minutes or more, and then died down as suddenly as it had started. Father Montaussel seized the momentary silence to read aloud the communication from the Bishop appointing him to the church and the prophecy that in the near future the great size of the church would occasion its division.

The last statement was received with cheers, the supporters of Father Kluczek assuming apparently that a division of the church would provide a rectorship for him. When Father Montaussel attempted to open his sermon, however, the uproar began again. Hundreds of persons left the church as soon as he began to speak, but those who remained, except for a small number of his friends, tried to drown out his voice.

Father Montaussel persisted, with many interruptions, to the end of his sermon, and then left the church for the rectory next door under escort of half a dozen policemen. More than a dozen policemen were sent to the church, for threats that Father Montaussel would not be well received had been made openly by the friends of Father Kluczek.

Outside the church a mob of 2,000 or more awaited the rector. They gathered close around him and his bodyguard, hustling the little group toward the rectory despite the threats of the policemen and their efforts to drive back the crowd. When Father Montaussel passed within the rectory the crowd settled down outside, apparently to await his reappearance. They passed the time by shouting and yelling, and at last Father Montaussel appeared on the steps and tried to quiet them. He was greeted with a bigger demonstration than before.

Three or four times Father Montaussel appeared on the steps and tried to quiet the throng. At last he seemed to realize that his words served only to excite them. A dozen policemen were kept busy while the crowd waited outside, for fights started again and again between friends of Father Montaussel and of Father Kluczek, frequently among the women. The police separated the combatants, but they made no arrests, and after waiting about for an hour or more the crowd dispersed.

Father Montaussel said that he had expected the great love of the congregation for Father Kluczek might make his appointment somewhat unpopular, but he had not expected the kind of a reception he received. "I shall preach every Sunday, nevertheless," he declared.

SUFFRAGIST RALLY FOR FUNDS

Money to be Raised at Meeting in Aid of Wisconsin Campaign.

There is to be a a big meeting under the auspices of the allied suffrage societies of New York, eight of them, in the Belvedere Room of the Hotel Astor, Wednesday evening, to raise money for campaign funds for Wisconsin where the question of "Votes for Women" will be submitted to the people in the Fall. The speakers will be Crystal Eastman Benedict, Wisconsin Campaign Manager, Finley Peter Dunne, Samuel Untermyer, Dorothy Dix, and Max Eastman. The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, National Woman Suffrage President, will preside and there will be music by Jack Roosa.

Every one is invited to the meeting. Mrs. Benedict, who was Miss Crystal Eastman, hopes to telegraph to Wisconsin Wednesday night from the meeting that from $5,000 to $6,000 has been raised. There will be a big suffrage meeting at Madison, Wis., on the same night. Mrs. Benedict says that the New York money will be wisely given, for if Wisconsin becomes a Woman Suffrage State, it will do much to help the cause in New York. Hugh Fox of New York, Secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, has given his assurance that there will be no organized effort among the brewers against the women in Wisconsin.

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SEVEN JUDGES

(all from Missouri)

¶ In almost every paper you pick up, some big man is talking about our judges.

Here is a story:

Rube Oglesby, a young brakeman, was smashed up in a railroad wreck on the Missouri Pacific, and was crippled for life. The cause of the wreck was a box car with worm-eaten sills.

Rube Oglesby sued the Missouri Pacific. He got a judgment for $15,000. No money paid—judgment appealed—the case carried up to the Supreme Court; judgment affirmed by six judges out of seven.

Later a rehearing was granted the railroad; the Supreme Court again affirmed judgment. A wait; case reopened, and the third time the Supreme Court of Missouri affirmed the judgment of $15,000 to Rube Oglesby.

Once more the case was reopened, tried in a different county; again Oglesby got judgment; again up to the Supreme Court went the case, and on June 15, 1903, nearly eleven years after the accident, the Supreme Court of Missouri, the personnel of which had been gradually shifted, turned a back somersault, decided against Oglesby, and refused him another trial.

A newspaper man at Oglesby's home was fined $500 by the Supreme Court for printing what he thought of it. The editor's fellow-townsmen wired the amount of the fine to the capital during the noon recess of court; welcomed him home with a brass band, and elected Rube Oglesby Railway Commissioner. His associates made him chairman of the Railway Commission.

The Supreme Court of the United States had held that it was the duty of a railway company to its employees to use reasonable care to see that cars were in good condition. ***The Missouri Pacific did not want this doctrine upheld by the state court, and for this reason it fought Oglesby for eleven years in the courts.***

Do you like this brand of justice? Wouldn't it look from the outside as though justice had been sidetracked to let the Missouri Pacific's special go by?

But it might be only an isolated case taken from a far-away state.

If you think that's true, or if you find anything about this story that gets your goat, just read BIG BUSINESS AND THE BENCH, by C. P. Connolly, and see how he has traced this sort of influence from state to state and from court to court. You will find his story in the March number of

Everybody's Magazine

and it behooves you to read it, because IT IS TRUE.

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The bargains in men's suits loom up more enticingly than ever.

Quantities are Spring weights.

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While many of course will be put by by wise ones for next Winter.

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Any time you are ready—Spring overcoats.

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SOCIALISM DEFINED BY FATHER VAUGHAN

Tells Great Cathedral Throng Social Relations Must Be Mended or Rudely Ended.

TWO PHYSICIANS IN FIELD

One, the Church, Labor's Earliest and Best Friend; the Other a Force Founded on Injustice.

There were not seats enough, there was not aisle space enough, in St. Patrick's Cathedral to provide for the thousands who crowded there yesterday morning at the 11 o'clock service to hear Father Bernard Vaughan open the series of four Lenten conferences on Socialism. "Socialism and the Papacy" was the topic of the first of his talks and his clear voice rang out in the great cathedral as he cried:

"Is it to be on, on, on to Socialism, or back, back, back to Christ?"

That was the question he was asking and would try to answer.

"All things considered, is it wiser for a Christian people to join in the Socialist movement or in a movement for the re-establishment of Christian justice and charity in social and industrial life—the principles, not of Marx nor of Engels, but of Jesus Christ? Shall it be on to Socialism, with all its brave statements and blindness to consequences, or back to Christianity, that, in a day gone by, when society was in a far worse plight than it is to-day, reformed, uplifted, and ennobled—back to the Christianity of Christ, that has already proved itself to be the one great reforming power of the civilized world?"

Father Vaughan spoke as one who had taken up this crusade against Socialism as a mission to which he believed himself dedicated after a visit to Pius X. in Rome. He told the Pope then that he was anxious to uplift his brothers and sisters of the working class and to carry the sunshine of Christianity into the homes of the leisure class, and he knew his mission when he heard the words:

"Go forth and reconcile God's poor with God's rich."

Must Be Mended or Rudely Ended.

That was how he happened to be there in St. Patrick's speaking of Socialism; but he made it clear from the start and by repeated emphasis that he was not turning his attention to Socialism as an economic theory. If it were no more than that, if, in reality, it were that in essence, he would be the last person to make Socialism the subject of the Lenten conferences. If Socialism were no more than what it is represented to be to the small farmer, or was said to be in the campaigns for votes, it might be of interest to the Catholic sociologist, but not to the Catholic preacher. But he felt it to be of far deeper significance than a question of economics. In his mind, it meant much more than the promise of a wonderful Arcadia in the days to come. He took the words of a leading Socialist when he called it a philosophy of human progress, a theory of social evolution, a thing ethical as well as economic.

"I am not interested in Socialism as a principle of economy, but I am intensely, deeply interested in the Socialism which is a living, going, energizing concern, the Socialism of the street, behind the counter, and in the daily papers. I read its papers and daily devour its classics and the words of its men, who are the very embodiment of what is great, grand, and self sacrificing."

And he vowed that he would try to be fair.

"As a liberty loving man, I am going to try to do them justice in spite of themselves. I hate prejudice and the passionate view of things, but I must judge them by the wares that they display in their shop windows."

Father Vaughan said that the present relation between luxury and poverty on both sides of the Atlantic could not endure much longer without being mended or rudely ended. "And that speedily," he added, quoting the Pope.

For himself, he could see but two physicians in the field, two with a cure-all for the sick social organism: one the Supreme Pontiff, the other the Socialist philosopher. Each offered a remedy, but Father Vaughan pointed out that the Pope had known the patient for 1900 years. Unlike the Socialist, he had lived close to humanity, intimately close to rich and poor, high and low, learned and unlearned. And for the Pope, with his remedy, with his prescription, the preacher urged at least the consideration due one who always had been the friend of the workingman, who at times was the only friend the workingman had.

Church the Champion of the Toiler.

"They—my separated brothers—will tell you that the Pope is on the side of the capitalist in the existing struggle, and that from him labor can expect no sympathy. But it is not true. All history, read by the impartial man, written by the unbiased man, will tell you that it is not true. They will point out that in times past the Pope blessed the autocrat for whom we have no use to-day, the autocrat who has to move on. But we must not judge the Dark Ages, as they are called, by the light that is thrown across the floor of life to-day. In the Dark Ages the autocrat was necessary to preserve order in a time of turmoil. Does that say that the Pope sympathized with autocracy? Why, the Pope has ever been the champion of the toiler, and there were dark times when the Pope was the workingman's only friend.

"The Catholic Church has never recognized a distinction between the likeness of Christ in the serf and peasant and the likeness of Christ in the peer and prince. She is splendid. She knows. And she knew, too, in those dark days when the toiler stood all alone, when he had no voice, no eager, friendly press, no bonds of unionism. In those days the toiler had only the papacy to back him up.

"This same Church gave us trial by jury, it gave us our representative system of government, and all the great organizations of to-day are a network woven by her hand. It was to this same Church that the yielding empires, passing on in dim but magnificent procession, ceded the scepters of authority and without which you would have had in place of the Europe of to-day a Mongolian desert.

"The Church dominated the people as the cathedrals dominated the landscape. They sneer and snarl at the Irish for their villages which, poor, many of them, at least have the Church as their one fine building. God bless Ireland, I say, for giving a respectable home to God. For those who do not believe, any barn might be good enough to pray in; but no abbey, no church, no cathedral is good enough for a Catholic in which to lodge his God.

Socialism Based on Injustice.

"As in the past, so to-day, the Pope is the friend of the workingman. Leo's encyclical is the very magna charta of the workingman. In his Letter on Labor, Leo XIII. reminded the employer of labor that there was a dictate of nature more imperious and more ancient than any bargain between man and man; that remuneration for work must be sufficient to support the wage-earner in decent comfort; that the right to live implied the right to a living wage, and that to be impelled to accept less or go starve was to be made the victim of force and injustice."

This was the Supreme Pontiff's record. But what of the Socialist philosopher?

"His cure-all for present social and industrial wrongs," said Father Vaughan, "is the transference to the community of all the instruments of production and distribution of wealth."

If that were all there was to Socialism, Father Vaughan would not go into the pulpit with the subject. He might, perhaps, say that it promised without proof or guarantee a terrestrial paradise; that it involved a grievous injustice at the very start in the abolition of all private capital, and that, beginning with an act of injustice, he found it difficult to see how it could be relied upon as the dispenser of equity, justice, and right. But, he said, it is much more than that. For these conferences he proposed to address himself not to the Socialism of the campaign book, but to the Socialism that is being poured forth upon "comrades" in Socialist meeting rooms. He would address himself to its marvelously energetic propoganda, to the Socialism of the Socialist newspapers.

Next Sunday the subject will be "Socialism and the State."

CREED PREJUDICE DECRIED.

Mr. Blumenthal Tells Free Sons of Israel to "Smoke Out Bigots."

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, at which were present representatives from all lodges, was held yesterday, followed by a banquet, at the Hotel Astor. Among those who delivered addresses were School Commissioner M. Samuel Stern, Sheriff Julius Harburger, and ex-Deputy Attorney General Maurice B. Blumenthal. Mr. Blumenthal, referring to the action by this Government in protecting American citizens abroad by the abrogation of the Russian treaty, said:

"Now, that the American Government has made known its attitude toward our citizens when traveling abroad, it becomes proper that American individuals assume a more tolerant spirit toward their fellow citizens at home. With the approach of Summer the familiar 'No Jews and no mosquitoes' announcement is likely to be sent forth again by the bigoted hotel proprietor. Even now in our city there are apartment buildings and hotels where the Jew will not be received, simply because he is a Jew. It has been whispered that certain large mercantile concerns, employing large numbers of men and women, have refused to accept Jews in their employ.

"These matters present a situation demanding the attention of all intelligent citizens, and are not of interest to the Jew alone. Religious prejudice has no place in the affairs of this country or of its citizens. The way to do with the bigot is to smoke him out of his narrow hole and then starve him out of business, and the process is one which should not be left for accomplishment to the Jew alone. The man who is so narrow as to discriminate against race or creed should have the united antagonism of all races and creeds directed against him; he is a cancer in the bosom of National peace and prosperity."

MINISTER FAVORS DIVORCE.

The Rev. Mr. Holmes Pleads for State Regulation of Marriages.

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, in East Thirty-fourth Street, preaching the seventh of his series of sermons on "The Ten Commandments in the Twentieth Century," yesterday expressed his approval of divorce in marriages that have proved loveless, and of the regulation of matrimonial contracts by the State.

"Experience has taught us once and for all," said Mr. Holmes, "that society must prevent the marriage of the unfit, the insane, and the criminal. Just as we exercise police control of yellow fever, so we shall some day exercise it over the marriage relation. And we shall also supervise the marriage of the fit. We shall see to it that there is an interval of time sufficient to ascertain whether there is lasting love between the man and the woman.

"I believe the time will come, and in my own day, when a marriage license placed in my hand assures me that the parties about to be joined together are as well prepared for that state as I know a man is prepared for his profession when he receives the certificate of his admission to the bar or to the practice of medicine.

"If we believe love to be essential to marriage, then we must also believe there should be no marriage where love is absent. I believe, therefore, in divorce, but not in any free and easy divorce. I believe there should be permanent courts for the amelioration of marriage problems, and that the magistrates in these courts should spend a certain period after the application for divorce in attempting to bind up the broken relations of wife and husband. But divorce should not be withheld when these attempts at reconciliation are found to be vain."

Cardinal O'Connel at His Old Home.

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 25.—In paying a visit to-day to this, the city of his birth, Cardinal O'Connell offered a prayer and put a wreath on the tomb in St. Patrick's Cemetery where his parents and his brother and sisters are buried. He also visited the old homestead in Gorham Street where he was born. Later he delivered an address before a large assembly in St. Patrick's Church.

GOODYEAR

No-Rim-Cut Tires

(10 Per Cent Oversize)

With or Without Double-Thick Non-Skid Treads

UPKEEP REDUCED $20.00 PER TIRE

Statistics show that 23 per cent. of all ruined clincher tires are rim-cut.

Experience proves that 10 per cent. oversize, under average conditions, adds 25 per cent. to the tire mileage.

Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires end rim-cutting entirely. They average more than 10 per cent. oversize, measured by air capacity.

This double saving, after years of experience, is estimated by us at $20 per tire.

That means average saving. It is affected, of course, by misuse and abuse. It varies with different sizes.

Whether more or less, it means millions of dollars to motorists each year.

900,000 TESTED OUT

Over 900,000 of these tires have been sold. Their enormous advantage is settled now beyond any possible question.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Akron, Ohio

This Company has no connection whatever with any other rubber concern which uses the Goodyear name.

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Brooklyn Auto Show

A SPLENDID opportunity to inspect the latest models of pleasure and commercial vehicles. Three hundred cars attractively displayed. No crowding. Concert afternoon and evening by Old Guard Band.

Open Until Saturday Night

23rd Regiment Armory

(Bedford Avenue, "Atlantic to Pacific")

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS

Auto Show Souvenir

During each day of the Show, the first 500 ladies purchasing tickets at the Box Office, after 1:30 P. M., and the first 500 purchasing tickets at the Box Office, after 7:30 P. M., will receive a box of Park & Tilford's Finest Chocolates.

To reach the Show from Manhattan, take Fulton Street "L" to Franklin or Nostrand Avenue Station

JEWISH PROTECTORY REPORTS TO MAYOR

Returns for the Year Also Go to the Legislature To-day—New Work Undertaken.

CARE OF THE ERRING YOUNG

Women Committee Looking After Jewish Girls from Children's Court and a Home Is to be Founded.

The report of the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society for the year ending Dec. 31, 1911, will be made to-day through Mortimer L. Schiff, President of the society, to the Legislature and to Mayor Gaynor. According to the statistics of the Children's Court there were 1,674 Jewish boys before the court last year out of a total of 8,015 boys. Of these, the Jewish Protectory received 135, which number, together with those already in the home of the society at Hawthorne, N. Y., made the total 290 on Dec. 31.

The report tells of the new movement which began last November for the protection and aid of Jewish girls. During the year, out of 1,243 girls brought before the Children's Court, 185 were Jewish, and with a view to aiding these girls and the others that might follow them, a committee of women was formed. The committee has retained Miss A. S. Shaikin as a probation officer to care for the girls appearing in the Children's Court, and it is now looking for temporary quarters which may be used as a home to which the girls can be committed. This committee consists of Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Chairman; Mrs. Emil Baerwald, Mrs. Louis Marshall, Mrs. Mortimer Menken, Miss Julia Richman, Mrs. George L. Beer, Mrs. Milton D. Einstein, Mrs. Irving Lehman, Mrs. Otto Lowengard, Mrs. Arthur Sachs, and Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff.

The report of Mr. Schiff says that this work for the girls will be carried on as a separate activity under the management of the women, but it will at the same time be undertaken in close relation with the work of the Protectory so that the experience already gained may be available. "We are of the opinion," says the report, "that the work of this committee, which necessarily for the moment is being done on a somewhat experimental basis, will fill a long felt want in the social and economic activities of the community, and will, to a great extent, care for poor unfortunates for whom, up to now, no provision has been made."

During the year a trade and industrial school has been begun at the Hawthorne home for which funds were given by Nathan Herrmann. It is expected that the building will be completed for the Fall classes. Farming, which has been taught to a limited number of the boys at the home, is considered to have been of great benefit by the managers.

The society reports that it is doing much work outside the home at Hawthorne. A probation officer and an investigator are stationed at the Court of General Sessions and a probation officer at the Children's Court. Religious instruction is given at the Tombs and at the House of Refuge, and chaplains regularly visit all the State's prisons and reformatories.

The Jewish Big Brother movement supplements the work done through the probation officers. During the year, in conjunction with the United Hebrew Charities, arrangement has been made with the Jewish community of New York for an employment bureau. This is considered a very valuable work, and one of the important things it is doing, says this report, is the separation of those who want to work from those who are willing to subsist on charity. In addition to these activities, a representative of the society has attended the meetings of the State Board of Parole, and in the last six months of the year sixteen prisoners were paroled in care of the society. Four boys were paroled from the reformatory for misdemeanors, and homes were found for three.

During the year relief was given to 206 discharged prisoners, inmates of penal institutions, and families of prisoners. "Where relief is given," says the report, "the recipient is made to feel that it is not a gift, but a temporary loan to tide him over his difficulties, and it is encouraging to report that during the year $15.05 was actually refunded by such recipients."

The income of the society for the last year was $80,360, of which the City of New York contributed $53,847. The expenditures were $80,079, of which the largest part, $67,482, went for the maintenance of the Hawthorne School. The mortgage indebtedness of the society was reduced by $5,000 through a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer L. Schiff.

The report concludes with an acknowledgment of the aid of the Baron de Hirsch Fund and the Temple Emanu-El and an appreciation of the support of friends. During the year the society lost by death some of its strongest supporters in Abraham Abraham, Henry Berliner, Louis R. Ehrich, Albert Lewisohn, and Moses Stern.

PRIEST ATTACKS THE THEATRE

Blames the Public for Attending the Modern Immoral Plays.

Monsignor Brann, rector of St. Agnes's Catholic Church in East Forty-third Street, began his Lenten sermons yesterday morning with an attack on the theatre in New York. His subject was "The Moral Law as Applied to the Theatre."

"The universal law of morality," he said, "is to respect the rights of others, the rights of property, of life, of reputation, of family security. In spite of this solemn obligation resting upon all of us, violations of this moral law, public violations, sanctioned by State and city, it appears, are common and scandalous here in our own city. This is particularly applicable to places of public amusement, to the theatre. What are we coming to that some of our theatres are producing plays and spectacles that are as immoral, rotten, as those presented in the Pagan days of the Greek stage when Aristophanes was at the height of his power, and the days of the Roman debauch which provoked Juvenal, in his Sixth Satire, to reprove a degradation that had become so base that a man could divorce his wife if she happened to have a cold in the head?

"There are scenes produced in the theatre to-day that our idea of public morality would banish forever were the effort made to produce them on a street for instance, or a highway. Things are done on the stage that we would not tolerate on the highway. Why should managers, actors, actresses, and others be allowed to do on a public stage that which they are not permitted to do on the highway? In some instances the language is vile, the intimation most vulgar, and the teaching, the moral idea thrown out, nothing but a suggestion to debauchery and crime. The stage is filled with importations from Germany and France, in particular, that offend every sense of decency. They are written by the third-class writers, who pretend to no form of morality and acknowledge no religion.

"I grant you that these productions are popular. I know they are, and that is just the reason that I am lifting my voice to-day. Does their popularity indicate the morality of the people who frequent them? Yes, they are popular, the rottener the play, the more voluptuous the spectacle, the greater the crowds and the longer the stay of such productions.

"Who is responsible for this condition of the stage? The responsibility is twofold: It rests, first, with the managers and the dramatists; in the second place with the public, Catholics, Protestants, Hebrews, people of all denominations who frequent, and by their presence, encourage, these unholy exhibitions, whether drama or spectacle. I am sorry to have to observe that Catholics, men and women, are found supporting, by their presence, these vile shows. And I ask you of what avail is all our teachings and our labors for Catholic men and women if they turn about and encourage immorality in the playhouse? Remember, I am not attacking the stage, which ought to be a temple of art, but the condition that exists on the stage to-day."

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Pure Olive Oil Is a Health-Building Food

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Send 10 cents for a trial bottle and our Salad book, containing 75 of the latest salad recipes. Where dealers cannot supply Chiris, order direct.

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Buy a Chalmers Now

In all our experience as automobile merchants we have never handled a car which has accomplished so much in the hands of owners as the 1912 Chalmers "Thirty-Six"—the $1800.00 car. What our owners tell us about their cars you wouldn't believe.

The motoring public now recognizes the power and speed of the long-stroke motor; the advantage of the four-speed transmission; the convenience of the Continental demountable rims; and the dashboard adjustment of the carburetor, and last but not least the price—$1800.00.

We have lists showing over six hundred New York purchasers of 1912 cars. You will be surprised to learn how many have owned Chalmers cars before. Surely this means something to you—it means to us that we have a car which has appealed to six hundred critical New York buyers, and it will appeal to you if you see it and ride in it.

Here is a frank statement about the Chalmers delivery situation:

At the close of the Automobile Show we had booked orders for more cars than we sold all of last year.

We have orders for nearly three hundred cars to be delivered this Spring before June 1st. We are selling cars which are on our showroom floors NOW for delivery in March and April.

Won't you take up the automobile matter now and come in and see us about Chalmers cars before all of the best delivery appointments are taken?

"We Guarantee the Service"
That's one reason why.

CARL H. PAGE AND COMPANY
BROADWAY at 50th Street

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PAIGE

THE highest grade popular-priced car on the market, setting a new standard in automobile value.

Light in weight, yet of ample carrying power and durability. The motor is of distinctly superior construction and develops a full 25 horse power.

Regular equipment includes Self-Starter, Multiple Disc Cork Insert Clutch and Enclosed Valves. First cost is practically last cost, as repairs are almost nil.

EVERY CAR IS BACKED BY THE COMPANY'S GUARANTEE FOR ONE YEAR.

The Paige includes eight models designed for all needs and uses: $900, $925, $975, $1,000, $1,600.

The Warren "30" and "40" with Self-Starter and Complete Equipment—$1,300 and $1,700

Paige and Warren Cars will be exhibited at the Brooklyn Auto Show, Spaces 174-175, 23rd Regiment Armory, Bedford Avenue, between Atlantic Avenue and Pacific Street—February 24—March 2.

Empire City Automobile Co.

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MEN'S OUTFITTERS
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The car you are looking for and automobile accessories advertised in this column. Unreliable advertisements rejected.

ADVERTISING RATES per agate line: One insertion, 25c.; three insertions a week, including one on Sunday, 60c.; seven consecutive insertions, $1.05.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

We have a number of cars left here on sale by our patrons, and among them some 1911 and 1912 cars; rare bargains; it will pay you to investigate.
USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
STODDARD MOTOR CO.,
225 West 57th St., near Broadway.

BARGAINS-Before deciding confer with us It will pay you.
AUTOMOBILES—High-grade used cars. Large stock of standard makes. Cash or terms to suit. We buy, sell, and exchange. Cars taken on commission. No storage charges.
BODIES, TOPS, WINDSHIELDS.
TIRES to reduce your tire cost by from 30% to 50%. Send for our "TIRE PRICE WRECKER."
RUMBLE & RACING SEATS very cheap.
TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO., 1,710 Broadway. Near 54th St. 'Phone 7363 Col.

Bodies All Makes All Styles "Headquarters"
New or used and open or closed.
Right in stock, can fit any chassis,
And the whole job finished to suit.
PRICES LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE!
Fifty Business Bodies at HALF Value.
Tops, Seats, Windshields, etc., at ½ price.
"ARENA," 124 to 130 West 56th.
Body Department of Broadway Auto Exchange.

AUTOMOBILE OUTLET CO.
THE LIGHT EXPENSE BARGAIN HOUSE.
Over 100 high grade cars, all makes; touring $225 to $3,000; runabouts and roadsters, $175 to $600; as you cannot judge the value of a used car by printed prices, come and inspect; we are two blocks west of costly Broadway, and can save you one-third on prices prevailing elsewhere; easy payments arranged. 334 West 44th St., between 8th and 9th Avs. 'Phone 5738 Bryant.

USED PEERLESS CARS.
The time to buy a USED CAR is now before the Spring opens. If you want a bargain call and inspect our list of used cars. ALL MODELS OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED. Peerless Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,760 B'way, N. Y. C.

FOR SALE.
Simplex, 7-passenger Touring Limousine, 50 H. P. Chassis, 1911 Model. Completely equipped. Just overhauled by the Simplex Company and repainted by Holbrook. Price $4,000. 'Phone 6694 Morningside. Apartment 117.

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3 1911 Runabouts; 1 4-passenger Touring Car, all overhauled and carry factory guarantee.
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250 W. 54th St. Tel. 7449 Col.

Tires & Tubes 50%-70% Discount
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Broadway Auto Exchange, 1,761 Broadway, (56th-57th.)

Autos at ☞ "Headquarters"
New York's Automobile Bargain Establishment "Par Excellence."
Every Make and Style, $150 to $3,500.
Broadway Auto Exchange, 1761 Broadway.

Big bargains in slightly used cars, Chalmers, Peerless, Simplex, six-cylinder Stevens-Duryea, Fiat, Rambler; all fore door, fully equipped, and excellent condition; will sell quickly; need cash. Astor, 1,606 Broadway.

RENAULT 1911 TOY TONNEAU.
Owner, going abroad, must dispose of immediately; cost over $6,000; any reasonable offer considered; top, speedometer, tools, &c. Baeder, 309 West 93d St.

Renault, Itala, Isotta, and Locomobile limousine cars, late models, and in perfect condition; great opportunity to quick buyers. Astor, 1,606 Broadway.

Buick, 4-passenger. 30 H. P., 1911; fully equipped; bargain; owner going abroad. Apply Garage Manager, 70th St. and West End Av.

Matheson limousine, 4-cylinder, 7-passenger; accessories; A1 condition; price reasonable. S 263 Times Downtown.

Stevens-Duryea, little six, fore door; fully equipped; perfect condition; bargain. Astor, 1,606 Broadway.

A fine Chalmers limousine, 1911, 30 h. p., slightly used; guaranteed. K. C. Darling, 208 West 50th St.

Spot cash paid for all makes of automobiles. Astor Automobile Exchange, 732 7th Av.

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Accom. commercial vehicles. No posts, no elevators. HILLTOP GARAGE 447 to 453 West 151st

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BENZ Auto Import Co. of America, 244-6-8 West 54th St., N. Y.

BOSCH MAGNETOS INSTALLED scientifically and reasonably. B. M. Co., 223 West 46th St.

BUICK Motor Co., B'way, bet. 55th & 56th St. 'Phone 4040 Columbus.

CADILLAC Cars, Parts, Repairs, Garage. Columbus Circle. Tel. 7700 Col.

EVERITT Self-starting cars. Shepherd Motor Car Co., B'way, near 51st St.

FIAT "THE MASTER CAR." Fiat Automobile Co., 1,776 Broadway. 'Phone 6445 Col.

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NATIONAL Poertner Motor Car Co., 1,922 B'way, cor. 64th St. 'Phone 3166-7 Col.

"SIMPLEX" "Made in N. Y. City." 240 West 59th St. Tel. 8183 Col.

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Booklet Explains WHY Our Course Is BEST.
STEWART AUTO SCHOOL,
233 West 54th St., near Broadway.
"Founded on Honesty." "Prospers on Merit."

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Individual road work. Small Shop Classes. Booklet, 302 West 57th St.

NO SPRING GAMES WITH ATHLETICS

National Commission Rules Forbid Contests Between Quakers and the Giants.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 25.—Any hope Texas fans may have entertained of seeing even the junior Giants and Athletics in action in a series of games next month was knocked in the head when Manager John McGraw came over to San Antonio to-day for a talk with President John T. Brush and incidentally a chat with Manager Connie Mack of the world's champions.

National Commission rules forbid the regular Athletics to indulge in Spring barnstorming contests with major league clubs and as the Giants have no catcher who was not involved in the world's series their second team would be as badly handicapped. McGraw was with Mr. Brush for the better part of two hours, but would not say what matters were discussed.

He also had a conference with Morris Block, owner of the local Texas League Club. McGraw has several young players Block would like to have and the probabilities are that one or more of the colts will be sent here before the Giants start for the North. McGraw arrived in San Antonio at 10 this morning and left again at 8 this evening.

This week will see the Giantlets in the full swing of Spring practice and the regulars starting out. Christy Mathewson and his party of veterans are to leave New York to-morrow, which, if all connections are made, will bring them to Marlin early Thursday morning. By the time the regulars arrive the youngsters will have put several days of regular baseball under their belts. Weather permitting practice games between picked teams, headed by Manager McGraw and Chief Coach Wilburt Robinson will be played every afternoon.

By the end of the week McGraw expects to have such a line on his young athletes that he will be able to pick the best possible nine from among their ranks to serve as buffers to the regulars, when the latter are in condition to line up in fighting order.

Connie Mack predicted a big year for both Mathewson and Marquard. He believes the Rube has just started and that he should improve each season for the next three or four years. He spoke as though he looked to see "Matty" win at least twenty and possibly twenty-five games. He would not venture a prediction as to the outcome of either league race, but seemed inclined to think the Giants and Athletics would fight it out for the world's championship again next Fall.

McNAMARA'S EASY WIN.

Irish-American Distance Man Makes Record Run Over Bronx Roads.

J. J. McNamara of the Irish-American Athletic Club led a field of twenty-six runners yesterday in the invitation race of the Mott Haven A. C. over their four-mile course, showing the way from end to end and lowering the course record of 21:01, held by W. Burke, Mott Haven A. C., who finished second, nearly a minute back. W. Powers, Irish-American A. C., fought it right out to the finish with Burke for second place, being beaten at the end by three yards.

Burke, the former record holder, and Powers had a merry time throughout the entire distance, coming along at the end at their best pace. Burke had a bit the better sprint, and was enabled to lead the Winged Fist runner at the line by three yards. Ted Neuendorfer, the walker of the New York A. C., showed himself an adept at the cross-country game by finishing fourth. The summary:

J. J. McNamara, Irish-American A. C., 20:57; W. Burke, Mott Haven A. C., 21:55; W. Powers, Irish-American A. C., 21:56; Neuendorfer, New York A. C., 22:10; J. O'Mara, Ozanam Association, 22:40; L. Schmidt, Mott Haven A. C., 23:01; A. Russman, Mott Haven A. C., 23:32; E. Larque, Mott Haven A. C., 23:58; I. Gershaneck, Mott Haven A. C., 24:00; A. Zireck, unattached, 24:07; F. Roth, Mott Haven A. C., 24:12; G. Birney, Millrose A. A., 24:17; F. Cohen, Harlem Evening H. S., 24:20; J. Nedlow, Mott Haven A. C., 24:27; F. Ryan, Seventy-first Regiment, 24:35; L. Perinchief, Millrose A. A., 24:50; O. Shepstead, Mott Haven A. C., 24:56; L. Weinberg, Mott Haven A. C., 25:03; H. Covell, Seventy-first Regiment, 25:04; M. Garin, Mott Haven A. C., 25:07; D. Frank, Mott Haven A. C., 25:11; G. Wilcox, Mott Haven A. C., 25:13; S. Stevens, Mott Haven A. C., 25:30; F. Moore, unattached, 25:33; A. Stearns, Mott Haven A. C., 25:59, and L. Crow, Seventy-first Regiment, 27:02.

SCRATCH MEN IN LEAD.

St. Anselm's A. C. Holds Double Event for Runners.

The St. Anselm's A. C. staged a double event yesterday with a handicap road run, closed to members, and an invitation run, scratch. In the members' handicap event scratch men figured prominently by taking first, third, and fourth places, while second honors went to a forty-second man. R. Brandt, a back marker, carried off the premier honors by covering the course in 16:55. J. T. Flatly was second, H. Darby third, and Lenton fourth.

In the invitation scratch run S. Rosenbaum, unattached, took first place, his time being 16:56, and A. E. Lemberg of the Deerfoot A. C. came in for second place. Both events brought out good sized fields and were productive of keen competition. The order of finishes:

Members' Handicap Run.—R. Brandt, (scratch,) 16:55; J. T. Flatly, (0:40,) 16:57; H. Darby, (scratch,) 17:20; I. Lenton, (scratch,) 17:45; W. Hannon, (0:30,) 18:05; H. Harris, (1:30,) 18:25; N. Ohmo, (0:30,) 18:32; E. Kiernan, (0:10,) 18:34; E. Stewart, (1:30,) 18:30.

Invitation Run, Scratch.—S. Rosenbaum, unattached, 16:56; A. E. Lemberg, Deerfoot A. C., 17:01; M. Rozett, Pastime A. C., 17:25; F. Wilson, Mohawk A. C., 17:28; J. Wilson, Pastime A. C., 17:50; I. Wonfer, Irish-American A. C., 18:20; N. Zink, Columbia College, 18:21; S. Barr, Morris High School, 18:22; D. Carnegie, Xavier A. A., 18:40; H. Kosse, St. Bartholomew's, 18:55.

Association Football Games.

In the second round of the amateur football cup tie series, the Brooklyn Celtics disposed of the Greenpoint eleven at Loughlin Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday by the one-sided score of 8 goals to 0. The brunt of the work in the goal-scoring line was carried off by Campion at inside right, as he secured four goals, two in each period of play. King also excelled in the same work, he contributing two points divided between the halves.

The Clan McDonalds gained a place in the third round of the cup-tie series, by administering a heavy defeat to the Clan McKenzies by the score of 8 to 0, at McNulty Field, Brooklyn, yesterday. It was evident from the start that the McDonalds held the upper hand, which they continued to hold throughout the game. Bailey, who scored the first goal, started things humming. The shot was the most spectacular seen this season.

At Parkview Oval, Newark, yesterday the Sheffield Field Club met and defeated the Washington eleven by the score of 2 goals to 1 in a fast and interesting game.

At Morris Park, Newark, yesterday the Newark Field Club met and defeated the St. Georges by the score of 4 goals to 2. At half time, however, the St. Georges held a 2 to 0 lead, but in the second session of play the Jerseymen showed a marked reversal of form from their playing in the first half, and piled up four tallies before hostilities ceased. The St. George team has protested the game on the ground that the field was in no condition to play on, as a foot of mud covered the playing area.

At Macomb's Dam Park the Cameron Field Club took the Clan McDuffs into camp by the score of 3 goals to 0 in a New York and District League game. The feature of the game was that all the points were secured in the first half. Goodman started the point getting, and C. Pickford added the second. Before the half closed Goodman again found the McDuffs' net for the third goal.

Karla to Wrestle Romanoff.

Karla, the globe-trotting Mohammedan from Panjaab, India, who with Gama and Bux created a sensation in London, will make his first appearance "on the mat" in this city at the Clermont Avenue Rink, Clermont Avenue, near Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, Friday night, against Ivan Romanoff, the giant Russian Cossack.

FAST RUN BY ROTH.

Mohawk Athlete Captures Morningside A. C. Road Race.

Coming within a second of the course record, Arthur Roth, the crack harrier of the Mohawk A. C., captured first honors yesterday in the four-mile road run of the Morningside A. C. of Harlem, finishing the distance in 19:14.

The ideal weather brought out one of the largest packs of the season, and with the roads in fine condition, with a few exceptions, the event furnished keen competition from the start. The showing of Roth was a creditable one.

J. Honohan of the Franklin A. C. finished second and J. Williams of the home club was third. Roth took the lead shortly after the start, and made the pace after once getting in front, with Honohan and Williams close in pursuit. The trio ran close to each other for the greater part of the distance, but in the last half mile the leader opened up full speed, and came up to the tape the victor by a comfortable margin. The entire field was well bunched and came in in packs at the finish.

C. McCann, who has figured prominently in all the runs of the season, did not show up to his regular form and had to be content with fourth place, his time being 20:12. The order of finish:

A. Roth, Mohawk A. C., 19:14; J. Honohan, Franklin A. C., 19:31; J. Williams, Morningside A. C., 20:10; C. McCann, Morningside A. C., 20:12; H. Lucas, Morningside A. C., 20:13; J. Maier, Morningside A. C., 20:15; O. Nelson, Morningside A. C., 20:17; N. Glanapolis, Mercury A. C., 20:25; J. McDowell, Mohawk A. C., 20:31; F. Zuna, St. Matthew's T. A. B., 20:37; J. Cullen, Morningside A. C., 20:50; W. Reilly, West Harlem A. C., 21:00; E. Stanley, unattached, 21:10; J. Holz, Mohawk A. C., 21:30; C. Quinn, Mohawk A. C., 22:10; M. Mosher, Second Battery A. A., 22:12; C. Woods, Morningside A. C., 23:15; E. O'Neill, unattached, 23:17; J. Boyle, Morningside A. C., 23:19; J. Sanders, Hillside A. A., 23:40; G. Burns, Hillside A. A., 24:00; E. Kraus, unattached, 24:10; J. Van Daniker, Morningside A. C., 24:17; T. Simpson, unattached, 24:19; H. Baer, unattached, 24:25; J. Green, White Star A. C., 24:30; P. Labiner, Morningside A. C., 24:35, and J. Donally, Hillside A. A., 24:37.

CRITCHLEY MAKES RECORD.

New York A. C. Runner Beats Obermeyer in National A. C. Event.

Twenty-five runners started yesterday in the National Athletic Club road race of four miles, which was won by George Critchley of the New York Athletic Club in the record time of 22:42. He was closely attended for the major portion of the distance by George Obermeyer, National Athletic Club, one of the best men over a route in the district, and who finished about twenty-five yards to the bad, walking in at the end, as his lead over the third man was great enough to warrant it.

The course led from the clubhouse, on Cedar Street, Brooklyn, up Bushwick Avenue to Jamaica Avenue, and return. The best previous performance over the route was credited to R. Rigby, who is said to have done 22:50 in one of the races last year. The contest was always a battle between Critchley and Obermeyer, who outclassed the field from the start.

Obermeyer was unable to draw away from the Winged Foot runner in the early stages, with the result that Critchley was always close up to the pacemaker, whom he outsprinted in the run home. The rest of the field was pretty well strung out, being outrun from the start by the first two runners. The summary:

G. Critchley, New York A. C., 22:42; George Obermeyer, National A. C., 23:05; C. Fischer, National A. C., 23:40; J. O'Connell, National A. C., 24:04; W. Shea, Trinity Club, 24:39; E. Stebbins, National A. C., 25:08; E. J. Duffy, Reno A. G., 25:15; L. Killian, National A. C., 25:50; F. McSorley, Maplewood A. C., 26:00; W. Spitz, unattached, 26:14.

SCHNEIDER'S HANDICAP WALK

Unattached Athlete Wins Morris A. A. Weekly Competition.

Unattached athletes carried off the honors yesterday in the three-mile handicap walk of the Morris A. A., with J. Schneider and S. Schwartz finishing first and second, respectively, and A. Davis of the home club taking third place.

The walk started from the clubhouse, 162d Street and Jerome Avenue, to Burnside Avenue, to the Concourse, and return. Schwartz, who was placed on the scratch mark, made a hard fight over the entire distance, and by a hard and steady plugging stride managed to work into second place within 200 yards of the finish.

The limit men held the premier positions from the start, as Schneider received a mark of four minutes, and Davis a handicap of three minutes and forty-five seconds. This pair walked almost abreast for the entire distance, with Schwartz gradually gaining on them. Passing the two-mile mark, the leaders began to slow up, and took matters easy until the back marker made his appearance.

Schwartz closed up the gap on Davis and passed him shortly after passing the three miles, and entered into a hot fight with Schneider. The latter was still in possession of plenty of speed and managed to stave off the defeat, crossing the line the victor by a scant margin. The order of finish:

J. Schneider, unattached, (4:00,) 26:40; S. Schwartz, unattached, (scratch,) 26:45; A. Davis, Morris A. A., (3:45,) 26:46; J. Hearns, Morris A. A., (1:15,) 27:40; N. Friedberg, Morris A. A., (2:45,) 27:50; W. Berner, Morris A. A., (1:00,) 27:52; W. Kane, Morris A. A., (4:00,) 28:20; J. Schwartz, West Side Y. M. C. A., (2:30,) 29:12; L. Weinberg, Mott Haven A. C., (1:15,) 29:15; B. Barnett, Morris A. A., (4:00,) 29:18; J. Mayer, Morris A. A., (4:00,) 29:38.

QUEAL PACES HARRIERS.

Professional Runner Makes Fast Time in Bradhurst F. C. Run.

"Bill" Queal, the professional runner, finished in front of one of the largest fields of the year in the Bradhurst Field Club run, breaking the course record of 22:09, made by Hellawell of the New York A. C. Sixty-eight runners started from the clubhouse, 265 West 126th Street, in a practice run for the Bradhurst's big classic, to be held March 10. Queal set a very fast pace at the start, and led throughout, closely pressed by Gleason. The last named tired after the three-mile mark, and Queal had it all to himself after that. The pace was so fast that eight failed to finish and were picked up by one or more of the cabs following.

POLO AT SAN MATEO.

Lady Herbert's Team Wins Final Game for Clark Cup.

SAN MATEO, Cal., Feb. 25.—Nearly 10,000 persons gathered to-day to see the final match of the polo tournament here between teams nominated by Lady Herbert and Mrs. Charles W. Clark for the El Palomar Cup donated by Charles W. Clark. Lady Herbert's team was victorious, 6½ to 5. Safeties by Cheever-Cowdin and Lord Tweedmouth cost the victors one-half a goal.

The game was featured by the daring riding and accurate strokes of Driscoll, the left-handed No. 2 of Lady Herbert's team, who drove in five of the seven runs scored by his team. Players and ponies will depart for Coronado to-morrow to take part in the tournament there. The line-up:

Lady Herbert's.	Position.	Mrs. Clark's
W. L. Breese	1	R. M. Tobin
T. A. Driscoll, (C.)	2	Lord Herbert
J. Cheever-Cowdin	3	Maj. C. G. Ross, (C.)
Lord Tweedmouth	Back	Walter S. Hobart

Harlem Amateur Billiard Tourney.

Mark Muldauer, who leads the tournament being held at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, to decide the Harlem Class A amateur 18.2 balkline billiard championship, will play George P. B. Clarke, the National Class B champion, in the opening game of the concluding week of the series to-night. If Clarke is able to defeat Muldauer, four men will be tied for first place, but in the two final games between Clarke and M. Isaacs and Muldauer and Ed. Barnes, the present holder of the Harlem title, a final tie, in all probability, would be avoided. The standing of the players:

	Won.	Lost.	High Run.	High Average.
Muldauer	2	0	89	6 8-32
M. Isaacs	2	1	24	5 1-32
Barnes	2	1	88	5
Clarke	1	1	27	6 26-29
F. C. Reed	0	4	15	2 43-44

Amateur Cueists to Play.

Nine amateurs are named to start in the pocket billiard tournament which is to commence to-night at Doyle's Forty-second Street room. It will be a handicap affair. J. H. Shoemaker, who defeated Champion De Oro in a special match, will play from scratch. The other entries are Dr. Howe, 75; Charles McCafferty, 75; W. Dowling, 70; E. Warrington, 65; M. Bernstein, 55; E. Seabury, 55; H. Schwartz, 55, and F. Cole, 50. To-night's game will bring together Shoemaker, 85, and Schwartz, 55.

BIG BOUTS MISSING; POOR BOXING CARD

Knockout Brown Scheduled to Box Twice—Cross to Clash with Beecher.

New York boxing followers had a feast of high-class bouts last week, and this week they will be treated to a card which sizes up like a famine in comparison. Nothing on this week's programme will begin to create the interest occasioned by the Baldwin-Brown or Gibbons-Lewis matches last week. There will be the usual number of boxing shows, and some bouts that will create considerable sectional interest will be staged, but none of the clubs has arranged for anything above the ordinary.

At the Fairmont A. C. to-morrow night middleweights will furnish the feature bout, and although neither of the contestants is regarded in the near-championship class, they are expected to put up a hard battle. Freddie Hicks of Detroit, whose last start resulted in a bad defeat at the hands of Mike Gibbons, will oppose Frank Perron of Providence. Perron is practically a stranger to New York boxing cranks, but he has built up quite a reputation in his home State and in Massachusetts as a clever and rugged boxer. Hicks relies more on strength than on cleverness, and is a much better performer against a fighter than against a boxer like Gibbons. Perron also lost to Gibbins, but is credited with a draw in his bout with Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis star.

Knockout Brown will continue his activity during the week and engage in two matches, but it is not likely that he will be in grave danger of losing either contest. To-night, at the Irving A. C. in Brooklyn, Brown will hook up with Joe Coster, the clever Brooklyn featherweight. Coster relies on his superior cleverness to pull him through, but Brown's strength, aggressiveness, and punching power are expected to offset K. O.'s shortage on the finer points of the game. Wednesday night at the Long Acre A. A. Brown will take on Young Fitzsimmons, the west side lightweight, in the main bout. Fitzsimmons has been quite successful in his recent bouts, but he is not a seasoned performer like Brown, and on past performances he is not expected to give the little east sider very much trouble.

The Olympic A. C. will stage one of the leading bouts of the week at its Harlem clubhouse to-night, the principals being Leach Cross and Willie Beecher, two members of the east side lightweight division. Both boys have a large following, and the bout will undoubtedly draw a capacity crowd. Cross is more clever than Beecher, and is a harder puncher, but Beecher is a willing mixer, with plenty of strength and ability to assimilate punishment. Cross should outpoint Beecher, but will undoubtedly be kept very busy from start to finish.

Sailor Burke, whose last appearance on this side of the river was when he defeated Billy Papke before the Twentieth Century A. C. last Summer, will be one of the headliners in Thursday night's show at the National Sporting Club. His opponent will be Mike Cantwell, a middleweight who is a stranger in local boxing circles. Burke has not been very active of late.

Mike Cashman, whose rapid strides to fame were so quickly halted by Mike Gibbons, will resume work to-morrow night at the Fordon A. C., in a bout against Billy Lewis, the Newark welterweight. Cashman's recent defeat has not affected his confidence, and he expects to take the measure of his more experienced opponent. Cashman has been training at the Hamilton A. C. Lewis appeared here many times during the last year, and is a capable boxer.

At the Royale A. C. in Brooklyn tomorrow night two Brooklyn boxers will furnish the fireworks. Willie Fitzgerald, known as the Fighting Harp, and a top-notcher among the lightweights a few years ago, will hook up with Jack Lundy, who is called Brooklyn's leading welterweight. Fitzgerald has been quite successful in his come-back efforts, but will find Lundy more difficult than the other boxers whom he has fought.

Jack Dorman of the Bronx and Young Harry Lewis, a Philadelphia welterweight, will do the honors Wednesday night at the Malvern A. C., in the Bronx. Lewis is another stranger to local boxing cranks.

Marty Brown of the east side and Jack Dillon, a local lightweight, have been matched for the star bout at the Sharkey A. C. Wednesday night. Dillon jumped into favor last week by his showing against Joe Gaw, a sparring partner of Tommy Murphy.

Young Sam Langford of Mount Vernon and Tommy Stagg of Philadelphia will clash in the star bout of to-morrow night's show at the Mount Vernon Sporting Club.

The usual week-end stags will be held Saturday night at the Olympic, Fairmont, Long Acre, and Sharkey Clubs of New York and at the Gowanus, National, Standard, and Royale Clubs of Brooklyn, also at the Liberal A. C. of Staten Island.

Liberal Handicaps in Road Run.

Liberal handicaps played an important part yesterday in the three-and-one-half-mile handicap road run closed to the members of the Glencoe A. C. A. Ahlgren, the back marker, finished second, the honors going to J. Bedell, who started with an allowance of three minutes and thirty seconds. Third place went to a limit man, E. Enghlon, who received a start of four minutes. The distance men held the lead from the start until close on to the three-mile post before the back marker, Ahlgren, made his appearance and bid for the honors. Passing into the last half mile, he passed Enghlon and Nelson, and went out in pursuit of Bedell, who was leading by a comfortable margin. He made a great bid for the race, and was speedily closing the gap between himself and the leader when the end was reached, and had the distance been a trifle longer, he might have gained his point. The order of finish:

J. Bedell, (3:30,) 23:10; A. Ahlgren, (scratch,) 23:30; E. Enghlon, (4:00,) 23:33; N. Nelson, (2:30,) 23:22; C. Burns, (2:00,) 22:07; C. Smidt, (4:00,) 24:18; G. Mazzucca, (2:00,) 22:19; R. Erlandsen, (2:30,) 23:00; T. McCullough, (3:00,) 24:40; C. Levy, (3:30,) 24:50; A. Sperger, (3:30,) 24:51; J. J. Roach, (4:00,) 24:15; A. Glasser, (4:00,) 24:25; M. Gallagher, (4:00,) 24:26; J. Crowley, (3:00,) 25:27.

McDermott Leads Harriers.

J. McDermott of the Pastime Athletic Club led the way home to a big field in the four-mile weekly cross-country run of the Bronxdale Athletic Club yesterday, his time for the four miles being 20:30. A field of over thirty athletes participated in the chase, and the lead alternated from time to time between the Pastime athlete and H. Flinge of the Mohawks, with the former being victorious in the last half mile. At about the two-mile post McDermott and Flinge, after trailing the field, entered into a dual competition, and each took turns at setting the pace. About a quarter of a mile from the finish McDermott went to the front and with a hard sprint retained the position until the end, winning by a comfortable margin. The order of the finish:

J. McDermott, Pastime A. C., 20:30; H. Flinge, Mohawk A. C., 20:38; J. Grady, Rambler A. C., 21:12; E. Goldman, Bronxdale A. C., 21:20; V. Vosen, Bronx Church House, 21:32; H. Canarsie, Evening Recreation Centre 42, 21:33; H. Mussehl, unattached, 22:03; W. Dineen, Pastime A. C., 22:17; E. Johanson, Bronx Church House, 22:46; T. Mercer, unattached, 23:20; A. Maronsek, Bronxdale A. C., 24:20.

College Men in Veterans' Games.

College athletes will be very much in evidence Thursday night at the games of the Spanish War Veterans in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, which will be held under the auspices of the Manhattan Borough Council, as there is a very liberal entry of the pick of many of the track and field men of the educational institutions hereabouts. The entries received embrace the best of the sprinters, middle distance and distance runners within a radius of 100 miles of New York and altogether the series promises to be a memorable one in indoor sport for the year. The events take in distances from 70 yards to 10,000 meters, about six and a quarter miles with ten prizes to be awarded in the latter race, which has called out a heavy entry.

Bulldog Breeders to Show.

The Bulldog Breeders' Association will hold its fifth membership show in Lyric Hall, March 9, at which the innovation of having two judges and a referee will be tried out. Upward of a hundred specials and a liberal number of classifications will be offered. The judges will be R. R. Littlefield and William A. Betts, for dogs and bitches, respectively, while A. D. Gillette will act as referee.

FINCKE RETAINS TITLE.

Racquet Champion Defeats Douglas Three Games Out of Five.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Reginald Fincke of New York will continue to be the amateur racquet champion of the country for another year. In the final round of the tournament at the Tennis and Racquet Club, he defeated J. M. Gordon Douglas, also of New York, three games out of five the scores being 15—7, 15—11, 11—15, 9—15, 15—3.

Neither man played the game he is capable of, yet the match was an interesting one to witness. Fincke took the first one very handily, his run of ten aces when in service for the third time was the feature. The champion was ahead all the way through the second game. In the third the tables were turned. Each man had many opportunities in hand, but failed repeatedly to score. Fincke took the lead, but his opponent by brilliant place shots, put him out of hand many times before he had added points. Douglas played determinedly, and finally piled up such a lead that his opponent was unable to catch him.

Douglas continued his good placing in the fourth game, and won it neatly. After a rest the contestants renewed the battle, and in the deciding game Fincke ran away from his opponent, who missed many easy returns.

Quakers Make Clean Sweep.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—All-Toronto lost all five squash racquet matches to the Racquet Club here to-day. The results follow:

Newbold, Racquet	18	15	11	15
Greening, Toronto	13	9	15	12
Jennings, Racquet	6	15	15	15
Bain, Toronto	15	12	12	6
Jennings, Racquet	15	15	15	
Macklen, Toronto	11	6	12	
McLinn, Racquet	15	15	15	
Hills, Toronto	4	2	2	
Stevenson, Racquet	15	15	15	
Moss, Toronto	4	10	7	

REAY FOR BOWLERS.

New York Sends Nineteen Teams to National Tournaments.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Finishing touches to-day were put on the eighteen alleys over which the 1912 championships of the twelfth annual American Bowling Congress will be decided. The tournament, which will continue for twenty-two days, will open at the Dexter Park Pavilions Saturday.

All records for entries in bowling tournaments have been broken. Five hundred and ninety-eight five-man teams, 1,412 two-man teams, and 2,891 individuals have entered. In all nearly 4,000 bowlers, representing every part of the country, will compete.

New York State will send 19 teams, Ohio 79, Wisconsin and Illinois 267, Missouri 41. Iowa, Kansas and far Western States will also have big representations.

Washington, D. C., will probably be the city in which the next National tournament will be held.

World's Bowling Record.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 25.—World's records were broken by James Smith of Buffalo in the finish of the sixth annual tournament of the Canadian Bowling Association, which has been in progress during the past week. Smith was in rare form, and rolled 771 for his three games, as compared with the world's record of 705, held by Tom Haley of Detroit. Smith also broke the world's record for the all events, getting 641 in the team, 648 in the doubles, and with 771 in the singles, his total being 2,060. His average was 228 and 8-9 for his nine games. The former grand total record was 1,961, held by Haley.

FULL SCORES AT TRAPS.

Eight Contests Completed in Larchmont Y. C. Shoot.

Full scores were the rule instead of the exception at the Larchmont Yacht Club traps yesterday. The day was fine, the weather clear, and no wind to speak of to bother the gunners. Eight contests were completed, and the attendance was above the average.

In the feature shoot of the day, the 100-target handicap match, seventeen men faced the traps. T. J. McCahill, with a handicap of 7; R. J. Jones, with 10, and E. G. Unitt, with 20, tied with scores of 96 each, and in the shoot-off McCahill won. M. B. Short, G. W. Lembeck, and M. B. Foster tied with full scores of 50 in the shoot for the Accumulation Cup, and in the shoot-off Short was the winner.

There was a tie of four men in the leg for the February Cup. They were Stuart Scott, T. J. McCahill, B. M. Higginson, and H. H. Childs. Each broke 25 "birds," with their respective handicaps, and in the shoot-off Scott won with another full score. The leg for the Bemis Cup was won by R. J. Jones after a shoot-off, and M. B. Short was the winner of the leg for the Vice Commodore's Cup with a full score, after a shoot-off with Foster. R. L. Spoott won the 155-target scratch contest, and R. J. Jones the ten-target scratch. McCahill and Higginson tied with 110 for high gun for the day.

FOR SCHOOLBOY MARKSMEN.

Many Prizes for Individuals and Teams at Garden Shoot.

The schoolboys' rifle-shooting tournamen at Madison Square Garden, under the rules of the National Rifle Association, during the period between March 1 and 9, promises to call out all of the youngsters who have been doing such great work at the sub-targets in the inter-school matches during the past year. The competitions will consist of both individual and team matches, and will be under the immediate supervision of the P. S. A. L. Board of Coaches.

The following will be the individual matches: Winchester, S. M. Alen, Junior Marksman, Remington, William J. Poth, and Shoverling, Daly & Gales. The team matches will be: Winchester, teams of 6; Standard Bearer, teams of 8; du Pont teams of 4; Peters (open to all P. S. A. L. schools only,) teams of 5, and New York State Rifle Association match, (open only to New York City schools,) teams of 10. That the prizes will be pretty well split up is evidenced by the rule that no lad can win more than one prize.

Schoolboy Swimming Championships.

The swimming championships of the high schools of the Public Schools Athletic League will be held in the natatorium of the College of the City of New York March 8, starting promptly at 8 P. M. Boys will be allowed to enter but two events, but an unlimited number of entries from each school will be allowed. The points will be tallied as follows: Five for firsts, 3 for seconds, 2 for thirds, and 1 for fourths. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded first, second, and third in each event, which will be as follows: Fifty yards, 100 yards, 220 yards, 800-foot relay, for teams of four, each boy to swim 200 feet; plunge for distance, one minute limit, and fancy diving, including front and back plain dives, front and back jack-knife dives, and three specialties, at the option of the contestant.

Gross Rides Three Winners.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Feb. 25.—Injury, at 2 to 1 in the betting, easily won the Montezuma Selling Stakes, one and a sixteenth miles, the feature of the card at Juarez to-day. He trailed his field in the early part, but came fast and won by three-quarters of a length. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds; seven furlongs. Odelia, 96 pounds, (Carter,) 8 to 1, won; Mary Emily, 98, (Callahan,) 4 to 1, second; Gift, 103, (Gross,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:28. Booger Battle, Gus Hartridge, Guaranola, Wrath, and Thistle Rose also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds; one mile and an eighth. Marigot, 106 pounds, (Gross,) 3 to 1, won; Tahoe, 105, (Taplin,) 4 to 5, second; Pedro, 110, (Keogh,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:56 2-5. Cameo, Strite, High Range, and Mauretania also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Phil Connor, 102 pounds, (Gross,) 8 to 1, won; Yo Solo, 102, (Buxton,) 4 to 1, second; Wild Bear, 88, (Willis,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Brave Withers, Zahara, Novgorod, Tallow Dip, and Antigo also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Montezuma Stakes; selling; three-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Injury, 119 pounds, (Gross,) 2 to 1, won; Arasee, 109, (Carter,) 8 to 2, second; Uncle Ben, 103, (Taplin,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:47 3-5. John Louis also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Gelico, 118 pounds, (Taplin,) 8 to 2, won; Tim Judge, 107, (Buxton,) 7 to 1, second; Ferrona, 91, (Callahan,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14 1-5. Clint Tucker, Moralight, and Marie Hyde also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; four-year-olds and upward; mile and an eighth. Whidden, 98 pounds, (Carter,) 11 to 5, won; Dutch Rock, 99, (Callahan,) 3 to 2, second; Wolferton, 116, (Small,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:54. Ase and Wicket also ran.

SALES REPORTED AT BROOKLYN SHOW

Opening of Dealers' Exhibition Pleases Management—Disbrow to Build Cars.

When approximately thirteen thousand people streamed into the Twenty-third Regiment Armory in Brooklyn Saturday night and swarmed through the aisles to view the display of cars at the second annual automobile show of the Brooklyn Motor Vehicle Dealers' Association, the management was amazed. The Brooklyn Dealers' Show Committee and General Manager Charles H. Green, had been sanguine of success, inasmuch as the first attempt last year was a success, but they had not prepared for any such enthusiastic rush of visitors the opening night.

The Brooklyn show is replete with features. Upon entering the armory the large exhibit of Rambler cars at once catches the eye. Passing into the drill room proper the Cole exhibit is at the left, a white car with snowy doves perched upon its lamps and radiator, while on the right is the Ford pleasure car display with a sectionally cut aluminium painted chassis in operation. This is the first show around New York at which Ford cars have been displayed this season.

Passing along the north side of the building through the numerous displays of cars and accessories, the Lippard-Stewart truck chassis covered with golf leaf, causes comment. The little Flanders "bridal coupe" is a delightful car for women to view. It is finished in cream white and pink, and the upholstery in rich cloth is most alluring. Widely contrasted with this are the numerous huge three-ton and five-ton trucks, such as are shown by the White Company, Peerless, Alco, Packard, and others. The large Peerless brewery truck has a pretty scarlet ribbon trimmed over its hood, in an attempt to soften the hard, cold business lines of the vehicle. The R—C—H and Hupp-Yeats models are displayed at a Brooklyn show for the first time. Three Overland models are on view.

Louis A. Disbrow, the racing driver, is in attendance at the show every day at the Case booth. He announced Saturday night that he and his brothers have embarked in the manufacture of special speed cars in their garage and machine shop at Jamaica, L. I. The Pope "Hummer," with which he broke many world's records at Pablo Beach, Fla., last Winter, was built at Jamaica by the Disbrow brothers. At present they are working on two new speed creations which are expected to capture a number of world's records before the season is over.

Several "first sales at the show" were reported shortly after the doors were thrown open Saturday night. William A. Bruns of the Bruns Auto Company sold a Chalmers "36" pony tonneau to William Poole of Brooklyn. The Thomas B. Jeffery Company of New York sold a Rambler sedan limousine to W. E. Booth. Frederick S. Nelson purchased a Hudson touring car, and sales were made Saturday to several other persons, who did not care to have their names mentioned, by the Buick, Haynes, Locomobile, Cino, Peerless, Cole, Maxwell, and Ford people.

To-night is to be "New York Night," and members of various associations in Manhattan, many in the trade along Broadway, as well as automobile owners and prospective buyers, are expected to attend. Many of the latter did not have an opportunity to see either of the New York shows. Brooklyn's display with over 100 exhibitors of cars and accessories certainly will interest them.

FOREIGN ROAD CONGRESS.

Third International Convention to be Held at London.

At the invitation of the British Government the third International Road Congress will be held in London in June, 1913. Proceedings in connection with this will entail an estimated expenditure of $25,000, and the various societies and local governing bodies interested in roads have appointed an Executive Committee to raise this sum, and to make the arrangements necessary to provide a successful programme for the conference. The British Government has agreed to subscribe $2,500, the Royal Automobile Club and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders have each donated a like amount, and further assistance has been promised or received from the Scottish A. C., Institution of Automobile Engineers, Road Surveyors' Association of Scotland, Commercial Users' Association, and other similar bodies, as well as the municipalities of Liverpool, Reading, Rochester, Darlington, Hythe, Gloucester, and Derby.

The first congress was held in Paris in 1908, the second in Brussels in 1910, and each was very successful, and undoubtedly stimulated the cause of good roads for modern vehicular traffic conditions. The leading part played by Great Britain in the construction of waterproof road surfaces as a national programme makes the selection of London as a venue entirely appropriate, and it is easy to prophesy that in the papers which will be read before the congress next year, a large fund of valuable experience and experiment will be published for the benefit of the roadmakers of the world.

AUTO RACES AT OLD ORCHARD

Three-Day Meet to be Held Over Sand Beach Course.

The blue ribbon event of automobile racing in the East this Summer will be the three-day speed programme on the beach at Old Orchard, Me., which is scheduled for July 4, 5, and 6. Frank Lowry of Indianapolis has been appointed Chairman of the Contest Committee of the Old Orchard Automobile Association, and will have full supervision. Lowry is well known in the motor racing world, he having served the past two years as assistant to Starter Fred J. Wagner. The sanction of the American Automobile Association has been applied for, and Fred Wagner will start the races.

"Old Orchard has three miles of 'ideal racing beach,'" said Lowry. "At low tide it is over 600 feet wide, and as hard as rock. While the distances of the different events have not been definitely decided upon, the programme will be made up of sprints, middle distance, and long distance contests. The Old Orchard Automobile Association will give approximately $6,000 in prize money, in addition to cups. The beach will be guarded by the Maine State Militia, and all races will be timed by the electrical instrument, so that all records made will be official."

During the meet Louis Disbrow of New York will attempt to lower all world's records with his new racing car, which is claimed to be of 290 horse power.

DECIDE TIE IN HOCKEY TOURNEY

Crescents and Wanderers Will Play Friday Night in Final Game.

What will prove to be the deciding game in the race for the Amateur Hockey League title will be played next Friday night at the St. Nicholas Rink with the Crescent A. C. and the Wanderers sevens arrayed against each other. Each of these teams has won five games and lost one, and the final match for the honors and the big silver trophy promises to be a battle royal if any line can be drawn through the work of the teams to date, and particularly in their most recent games.

Both teams play a brand of hockey that has called forth frequent penalties when they have met the other sevens in the league series, and followers of the game anticipate anything but a love feast when they face off for the title. There is speed galore in the make-up of both teams, and the sort of combination work which usually has every one on the tiptoe of expectancy throughout.

At the present stage of the series the New York A. C. is in third place, and with no chance of annoying the leaders, who will meet Friday. St. Nicholas and the Hockey Club trail still further back, with the latter showing a clean string of defeats.

When the Crescents and Wanderers met before, victory perched on the banner of the Crescents after one of the most exciting games of the tournament, in which an extra period was necessary. It is thought that this outcome will have a distinct bearing on the result of the final game, and that the New Mooners will repeat their win.

Although the line-up of the Crescents will be somewhat different than when they last faced the Wanderers, because of the defection of Dufresne and Martin, the former Yale player, through injuries, both Brown and Scarborough, who have taken their places, have proved their worth in every game in which they have taken part. It is not at all unlikely, however, that the defense will be still further strengthened or that the team will undergo readjustment in order to bring out its greatest playing strength.

The Wanderers have gone through the season without the loss of a man, a really remarkable record for a team of young and, before the season opened, inexperienced players. Tom Howard has been in receipt of much praise for the careful manner in which he has brought them through, with the seven playing better hockey just now than at any time during the year.

To-morrow night's game will bring together the New York A. C. and the Hockey Club for their final game. The standing of the teams is as follows:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Crescent A. C.	5	1	.833
Wanderers	5	1	.833
New York A. C.	3	3	.500
St. Nicholas	3	4	.428
Hockey Club	0	7	.000

Civic Ball of the Belmont B. B. C.

Both sporting and social circles in the Bronx are interested in the ball of the Belmont Baseball Club, which will be held at Niblo's Garden, 170th Street and Third Avenue, on Saturday evening. It is generally understood that the association will place a team of the younger generation of Belmonts in the field, and these, under the guidance of the veterans, should once more carry the blue and white back to its former prestige.

Pour Schlitz from the Brown Bottle and you see Pure Beer, Sparkling and clear as a Crystal Spring

A beer that is properly aged. A beer that will not cause biliousness. A beer that is in exactly the same condition as when it left the brewery.

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Schlitz in Brown Bottles costs you no more than beer in light bottles.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 26, 1912.

HE WILL ACCEPT.

Mr. ROOSEVELT must have lost his sense of humor, if he ever had that sense, for it is impossible that he would have put forth his announcement had he clearly perceived in what a ridiculous situation it places him. "I will "accept the nomination for President "if it is tendered me!" Why say this undisputed thing in that solemn way? Accept the nomination? Why, for two years he has been scheming and intriguing for it. He has worked for it without ceasing, and he has worked in the vulgarest way. The whole country knows that. In secret conference, in public utterance, and by voluminous writing he has appealed for and demanded and fairly begged the nomination. He has sought out occasions for issuing demagogic challenges to the restless, the incapable, and the ignorant to see in him their great deliverer from wrongs that neither he nor they can define, and he has by the charlatan arts of which he is master labored to stir up the demand for his nomination, which he now gets from seven Progressive Governors and to which he quite superfluously responds. It is dangerous for a popular hero to get himself laughed at. But this proclamation of the Colonel's purposes will provoke more amusement than applause. A formal prediction of last week's weather would not be more absurd.

Mr. ROOSEVELT says in the third paragraph of his pronunciamento that he will accept "the nomination for President," any nomination, apparently. But in the conclusion he appeals for the choice of delegates by direct primaries in order that the people may "express "their preference as to who shall be "nominee of the Republican Presidential "Convention." The Republican nomination THEODORE ROOSEVELT cannot have, and will not get. Mr. TAFT will be the nominee of the Republican Convention, the candidate of the Republican Party, The deserved reward of a successful Administration will be bestowed upon him. Mr. ROOSEVELT's attempt to thwart the party's intent and his rough assault upon immemorial party custom constitute an act of political apostasy, and, humanly speaking, of boorishness. For the justification of his ideas he continually refers to LINCOLN, but his impudent use of that venerated name deceives nobody. Though he assumes the disguise of Republicanism, his populistic doctrines are not concealed. In his address before the Ohio Constitutional Convention, which he with characteristic modesty calls "A Charter of Democracy," Republicans will seek in vain for any declaration of those familiar principles which have sustained their party in its great and successful career. Much else they will find, much that is strangely foreign to Republicanism, much that runs contrary to human experience, and to the teachings of human reason. Mr. ROOSEVELT proclaims his adhesion to "pure democracy." The initiative, the referendum, the recall, even the recall of Judges, all these doctrines of populism he espouses and one more, a political principle or negation of principle more startling than all the rest, the reversal of judicial decisions by vote of the people he for a second time formally advocates.

The checks and balances upon hasty popular action which were wisely proposed by the fathers and willingly and with equal wisdom accepted by the people he would remove utterly. Under the Roosevelt plan of Government those checks would apply only to the judicial, executive, and legislative departments. The people would be free by the mere process of depositing their ballots to declare from day to day what their Constitution means, that is, he would have them remold and remake it to fit every passing whim. "It is impossible," said Mr. ROOSEVELT, "to invent Constitutional devices which "will prevent the popular will from "being effective for wrong without "also preventing it from being ef-"fective for right." Mr. ROOSEVELT once boasted that he had not a drop of Anglo-Saxon blood in his veins. We are entirely confident that no competent and responsible critic of our system of Government who had even so much as a single drop of Anglo-Saxon blood in him or who had profitably studied Governmental institutions as they have developed in England and America has ever put his name to such a grotesquely absurd statement as that. Mr. ROOSEVELT's plan of Government, as anybody could see, would do away with Constitutions altogether.

What other and further parts of our system of Government it would do away with is worth thinking about, now that Mr. ROOSEVELT says that he will accept a nomination if tendered. There is a renewed protest against the third term, a protest last heard in 1880, when the attempt was made to renominate Gen. GRANT. The original ground of objection to a third term was the danger that an ambitious and unscrupulous man might seek so to intrench himself in power that he could not be removed and would become a dictator. If any man in this Republic were foolish enough to entertain such a design, his natural course of procedure would be exactly that which Mr. ROOSEVELT has followed. Sweep away all Constitutional restraints, fill the minds of the people with the belief that they can be saved and protected only by him who appeals to them, get a great popular following, and the rest follows. We have no concern about Caesarism. The people of this country would know perfectly well what to do with a Caesar, and they would do it with great promptness.

It is not so much because Mr. ROOSEVELT seeks a third term that the people of the country will have none of him, but because he seeks it avowing policies, principles, and intentions that would be destructive of the institutions we have built up and would in the end put the liberties, the welfare, and the happiness of the people in far greater danger than they are now or ever have been. The people here are sovereign. SEMIRAMIS was a sovereign, and she made lawful whatever she desired. We are not yet ready to tear up our Constitution and substitute for it that of SEMIRAMIS.

If nothing else had made Mr. ROOSEVELT's nomination at Chicago impossible, his Columbus speech has effectively put it beyond his reach. The avowals he made in that address make Mr. BRYAN seem a conservative, Gov. WILSON a reactionary. It has made Mr. ROOSEVELT seem something that Republicans cannot very well describe, so new and strange is the figure he presents, but they know they do not want him. The party is by habit well organized and coherent. The most that he can do is to create a division, and many think that he has gone so far in his hatred of Mr. TAFT and Mr. TAFT's sane policies that he would be willing to crown his own career with the infamy of such an achievement, if only he could prevent the re-election of the President. It is not necessary to assume that. The egotism and the mad ambition of the man explain all.

Mr. ROOSEVELT's veracity has more than once been called in question. It is now no longer necessary to submit specifications, he supplies them. He now says "I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered me." On the night of his election in 1904 Mr. ROOSEVELT said:

> The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination.

There can be no mistake about the fact or the conclusion. Mr. ROOSEVELT has not kept faith with the American people, he has broken his word. The situation is much simplified.

THE POTATO FAMINE.

The potatoes of Ireland and the Continent are seldom imported to feed the American consumer. But within a few months 2,000,000 sacks of foreign-grown potatoes have entered our ports, upon which duties have been paid aggregating $1,400,000. Mr. W. N. WHITE of this city has tried unsuccessfully to interest Congressmen in a proposal temporarily to suspend the high tariff duties, so that the consumer might indulge in two potatoes at the present price of one. Mr. WHITE doubts whether the Ways and Means Committee will be persuaded of the expediency of this measure. He says:

> It is a question how many Irishmen are on that committee. It is well known that the bulk of these potatoes are now coming from Ireland, and that, if the duty were taken off, the boats could go to Ireland to load instead of goods being brought by steam to England and there transshipped by another steamer. The saving in the freight alone would be quite a consideration.

Of the twenty-one members of the Committee on Ways and Means, not one bears an Irish name. Whatever is done, apparently, will not be done for the relief of Ireland and its export trade. But the potato crop in this country averages 74 bushels to the acre against 240 bushels in Ireland and Continental Europe. The best American yields of potatoes are less than half the average yield in Europe. If the American farmer knew as much about growing potatoes as his foreign competitor, he would never need a protective tariff, and he would have a monopoly of the home market.

BROADENING THE MONEY TRUST INQUIRY.

Nobody so far as we know ever objected to the broadest possible inquiry into the facts about the money power. The worse the facts the greater the need of knowing them, and for our part we have thought that those knowing most about them ought to be the first to testify. It was for this reason that we urged that Mr. BRYAN should be the first witness called because what he does not know about the money power nobody else could possibly know, not even the author of the resolution of inquiry. The reason the inquiry was taken out of Mr. HENRY's hands was not reluctance to having him disclose the facts, but unwillingness to have the inquiry conducted in his manner. We do not ourselves characterize his manner further than to quote his words:

> Is it not time to inquire into those Black Hand methods of the financial Mafia which exists in this country? Should we not know something of the depth of villainy to which this financial Mafia will descend?

By all means the uttermost facts should be known, but they cannot best be learned in this manner. The objection to the broadest possible inquiry disappeared when the matter was taken away from Mr. HENRY's control and put into the hands of more sober and less prejudiced men. There can be no objection to inquiring into the financial Mafia by those who know one when they see it in broad daylight, and not when they see ghosts walking in a graveyard in the dark of the moon.

Mr. HENRY believes that the panic of 1907 was caused by this Black Hand. There are those who think it was cured by the Mafia of the New York Clearing House. The interlocking of directorates, which is one of the surest signs by which some recognize the money devil, seems to others a device by which those doing business under laws productive of unsound conditions amend their practice under them without compulsion by law. Banking could not be done under our system if its crudities and imperfections were not moderated in their ill-effects by those who know something about how banking ought to be conducted. The Clearing House is the embodiment of the initiative and the referendum and the recall, as they might be if they were to be administered by a competent electorate. Its standards are higher, and its methods more stringent, than any which could possibly be put into a statute. The administration of the National banking laws, even in their present unusual severity, is child's play compared to the control of the Clearing House. Yet there are those who think that this den of iniquity ought to be cleared out. We shall think the same if their crimes are proved. If the result shall show that those who attacked the Money Power acted on misinformation and prejudice, that also would be worth while. The inquiry is unobjectionable in its broadest form if the manner of the inquiry is worthy of the subject.

MORE POLICE ARE NEEDED.

Senator HARDEN of Brooklyn has introduced a bill requiring Commissioner WALDO to appoint 500 additional patrolmen and providing a special revenue bond issue to pay them. The Senator says there has been a "crime wave" in Brooklyn, and certain unpoliced districts show an unusual percentage of hold-ups and robberies.

Of course they do. So does the district in Washington Heights, and large areas in the Bronx. Where there are no policemen on miles of the city's streets, there will be lawlessness. In his speech in Brooklyn the other day Commissioner WALDO said that, since the last increase of the police force, a population has been added to Greater New York equal to that of Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Albany combined. The present force of 10,200 strives to protect the lives and property of 5,200,000 people on an area covering 300,000 acres, with 247 miles of waterfront. We have the fewest police in proportion to people of any large city in the world.

But this is a matter for the Board of Estimate to decide. The Charter permits the issuance of special revenue bonds not to exceed $2,000,000 during the current year. The city needs at least 500 patrolmen; this is about its most important need. Can the board spare one-fourth of its allowance for extraordinary expenditures to meet it?

BROOKLYN'S HIGHER EDUCATION.

The Borough of Brooklyn has invested less than $2,000,000 in the higher education of its youth, as against $52,708,614 invested for like purposes in Boston, $44,085,953 in Chicago, and $30,661,251 in Philadelphia. The fact that Brooklyn of all the great municipalities has no university brings the amount spent per capita for college training in Greater New York down to $13.35, compared with $52.70 in Boston, $19.94 in Chicago, and $17.63 in Philadelphia.

New York is struggling to educate its masses of foreign-born and their children. It is struggling against alien customs and traditions, and against revolutionary habits of thinking engendered by centuries of oppression under other than republican forms of government. The children of these aliens should be taught by trained thinkers, well-rounded, hard-headed men who can help in their adjustment to life in this Nation, and can make of them useful and law-abiding citizens. Brooklyn is growing faster than any other borough. Its elementary and high schools are good, but it is sending to college fewer of their graduates, proportionally, than any other community.

The colleges in Manhattan and the Bronx do not serve the purposes of Brooklyn and Western Long Island. They are not local colleges; no more students repair to them from Brooklyn than to Amherst, Cornell, Yale, or Princeton. The ratio of students graduated from Manhattan's high schools that go to college is three times Brooklyn's ratio. Brooklyn needs a local university.

POST OFFICE PROBLEMS.

Nobody grudges the Postmaster General the praise of which the President is so amiably generous. And this remains true although the praise is so easily earned. The betterment of conditions is so great because previous conditions were so shocking. Although a beginning has been made, it is easy to indicate problems equally worth settlement, and which are not even mentioned in the report. A hint is given in the advice of the Second-Class Rates Commission that accounts of cost should be kept in such a way that the effect of changes in methods can be traced. In other words, such accounts are not kept.

It is not surprising. Accounts are urgent in proportion to their necessity to preserve solvency. If the profits are sufficiently large, accounts may be dispensed with, and accounts of even large figures may be kept in the head, in the manner of some millionaires because of reasons of their own. The United States being practically incapable of being bankrupted, its accounts may be kept in any manner, and costs are no object. Accordingly the Post Office knows neither the costs of its paid business nor of its unpaid. The latter is the more important. The departments use the Post Office as though it cost nothing, and the franking privilege is even more abused. If the franking privileges were stated in terms of cost it would shock the country so that another reform would follow. If documents were not frankable, it would not be worth while to print them, and many of them are used contrary to good government rather than for true Governmental functions.

If both these privileges were put under restraint, there would be developed a surplus more reliable than that for which the Postmaster received the President's approval. The surplus is realized by balancing "audited" expenditures and revenues. How the balance stands between accrued but not audited items we are not told. Very precise statements have been made in convincing detail that credit is being taken for receipts faster than debits are allowed for accrued expenditures. This point is worth consideration in connection with the President's doubts that Government operation of telegraphs would either better or cheapen the service. An organization which cannot keep accounts cannot produce profits. The realized wastes of Government operation are greater than the theoretical profits. It is a pity that this has been proved so many times, for many would approve Government trading if their experience did not prevail over their hopes of what they would be glad to have proved true.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Abandonment Almost Incredible.

A more puzzling mystery could hardly be imagined by the ablest writer of sea romances—JOSEPH CONRAD, for instance, or CLARK RUSSELL—than is that presented by the story now told in detail by the men rescued when at the very point of death from the British ship Erne. According to these, the only known survivors of the ill-fated vessel's company, they were deserted at the very height of a howling hurricane on the North Atlantic by their Captain. He, they say, accompanied by his wife, his second officer, and the only passenger on board, took secret possession of the only boat on board—which gave what then seemed to be the only chance of life—and drifted away over the mountainous seas.

The trouble with this tale is that Capt. FICKETT is a well-known man in New England shipping circles, and, from their knowledge of him, his friends, acquaintances, and relatives declare with confidence that he could not possibly have abandoned his ship while there was a single chance of saving her, and that in any case he would have been the last to go over the side. So they insist that there must have been a mutiny on the Erne and that the men who say they were abandoned should be tried for murder.

There is no direct evidence on either side, and cannot be unless the rescued sailors have something to confess—and choose to confess it. Their accusation is after all only an inference from the alleged disappearance of the lifeboat and the Captain, with his carefully selected companions. The one support for the alternative theory of mutiny and murder—except for the quite inconsequential fact that on sailing day the Captain and his first officer had a row and a fight over some whisky that had been smuggled on board—is the improbability that the Captain would do what he is said to have done.

That improbability, however, is extremely high—so high that it will be considered little less than a certainty by those who know, not Capt. FICKETT, but the habits and character of the class of men to which he belonged. For they simply do not do such things. To stand by their ships is not merely a custom with such men; it is an instinct so firmly fixed in their nature that the idea of doing anything else does not occur to them. They are not afraid to die, but, one and all, they are in mortal terror of living in the deepest disgrace known to their profession. The Captain who loses his ship through no fault of his own and after doing all that is humanly possible to save her, often finds his career ruined, but the Captain who escapes with his life, leaving others to die, is himself worse than dead, and they all know it.

Business Again Menaced.

An Illinois court of no less degree than Supreme has just decided that he who sells intoxicants to a man incurs a heavy financial responsibility for what that man does thereafter and for what, because of his diminished powers of self-protection, others do to him.

Of course, few except the manufacturers and vendors of strong drink have ever doubted the existence of a moral responsibility to some such effect, but even the fiercest enemies of the Demon have remembered that the man who takes what he knows will steal his senses away also can fairly be held to a certain responsibility for subsequent events. There has been of late, to be sure, a growing tendency to give more and more importance to heredity and disease, and less and less to voluntary wickedness, as the explanation of overindulgence in alcohol, but most of us still feel in our hearts that all except a few exceptional drunkards are bad as well as unfortunate, and therefore the general tendency has been to hold the saloonkeeper to blame for his own sufficiently numerous sins without burdening him with those of his customers.

The Illinois Supreme Court, however, seems to have a different view. At any rate, in the case of a man who got drunk and was robbed of whatever remnants of his month's pay was left after attaining that reprehensible condition, the court found that the man's wife had good cause of action against both the saloonkeeper and the owner of the premises occupied by him, and awarded to her damages to the amount of $3,000!

That seems like a big verdict, particularly as the man's pay envelope contained only $85 to start with, and he had spent at least $10 before the robbery occurred. Should other courts proceed to make like decisions the liquor business would inevitably lose its present evidently great attractiveness. That would be a result to be observed with equanimity by everybody not interested in "the trade," but its practitioners may well stand aghast at the possibilities with which this verdict confronts them.

If they must pay, and pay several times over, for all the accidents and losses that can be treated as consequences of their traffic, the Atness of the Where will for them soon cease to be discoverable.

Ships in the Air and Water.

In the news that the great Hamburg-American Steamship Line has interested itself financially in the establishment of a dirigible balloon service there is to be found, perhaps for the first time, a hint that practical men, not military, seriously believe in these machines and expect them, sooner or later, to take an important part in doing for the world the work of transportation.

Indeed, one might almost see in this curious report an indication that the steamship people see in the airship a dangerous rival, and that the most enterprising and foresighted of them are preparing to take in the air the commanding position they now occupy on the water. That, of course, is soundest policy if the dirigible is ever going to carry real passengers and real freight on real journeys—on journeys, that is, made for the sake, not of journeying, but of getting from somewhere to somewhere—which has not yet been done by or with these machines.

It is not yet announced between what points the Hamburg-American Company intends to establish its aerial service, but apparently it is to be over land, not over water, at least for the present.

And, just possibly, the story isn't true, or is an exaggeration of the known fact that the company does own one big airship.

"FOOLS AND THEIR MONEY."

"Subdivision Sharks" Bit Some in Real Estate Ventures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Thomas W. Lawson's article in last Sunday's issue deals with only a portion of the great general craze for gambling which spread over this country previous to the panic of 1907, and for some time thereafter. Mr. Lawson presents the stock side of it; it is to be hoped that some one equally competent will present the real estate side, for no observer can have failed to note the enormous amount of public participation during the period mentioned, in real estate ventures, both in and about this city, and throughout the entire country, more particularly in the vicinity of the larger cities and towns. As a broker of over twenty years' experience, I have been interested in watching this movement, and in 1906 predicted there would be a panic, or a period of hard times.

While no facts or figures are available, the amount so "invested" must be enormous, and is practically locked up, as real estate, especially unimproved, is not a quick asset, and in the suburbs has greatly declined in value; in fact, in many places, virtually unsalable.

The great demand for it was stimulated by "subdivision" sharks, many of whom held out false and alluring inducements as to the money to be made by buying their particular stuff, and the comfortable living to be made from "farms" 100 by 150 feet or thereabout in size. The public, having been bunkoed in mining and oil stock ventures, thought an opportune time had come to gamble in something solid, and so went into the game with avidity, not to buy home sites for their own use, but with the idea of reselling with a big profit. It was gambling, pure and simple. Many lots in desirable sections were sold to those really wanting homes, and were improved, and many of the subdivision enterprises were perfectly legitimate and are to-day attractive and well built up communities; but the motive underlying the majority of these schemes was merely to catch the dollars of the unwary.

REAL ESTATE BROKER.

New York, Feb. 19, 1912.

Not an "Undesirable."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some newspapers reported this morning that upon my return from a short trip to Germany, arriving on board the North German Lloyd steamship George Washington, I had been taken to Ellis Island as an alleged undesirable immigrant. The fact was true, but I would like you to report that it was due to a letter from a former business associate, who, for reasons which are not of public interest, wanted by this and similar means to prevent my returning to this country. I am pleased to state that the officials at Ellis Island treated me with courtesy and friendliness, and while they had to act in accordance with their rules they released me after half an hour.

HANS FLATO.

New York, Feb. 23, 1912.

Roosevelt an "Anarchist."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there further occasion for the American people to concern themselves about the ravings of one Theodore Roosevelt, or that the public prints should be burdened with the accounts of his future sayings and doings?

Long ago he threw conservatism and soundness to the winds. Now he chucks radicalism overboard, and comes out as a full-fledged Anarchist, advocating the destruction of the best Constitution and the best Government ever devised by the hand of man, with nothing to offer us in their places but a lot of crazy-quilt and half-baked suggestions to experiment with. Verily, whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad.

O. E. VON ARNIM.

New York, Feb. 23, 1912.

Fire Panics in Picture Shows.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You print an article telling of a panic in a moving picture theatre in Brooklyn. There should be employed in every place of this sort some one whose duty it is to prevent such a panic in case of fire, who would at once get out on the stage and tell the audience of the exits and direct them how to get out as quickly as possible if the danger is great. If not, they should be told that there is no great danger, and that some of them nearest the front may come back of the stage and see for themselves, and then reassure the remainder of the audience.

CHARLES ABELL-SHELOR.

New York, Feb. 24, 1912.

PAN-AMERICAN PEACE UNION.

Secretary Knox Hopes This Will Be the Result of His Tour.

ON BOARD THE U. S. CRUISER WASHINGTON, at Sea, (by Wireless to Key West,) Feb. 25.—The American Secretary of State, Philander C. Knox, whose mission to Central and South America is to acquire at first hand more accurate information concerning the various republics and at the same time to demonstrate the good-will of the United States toward these republics, will deliver his first set speech in Panama on Tuesday or Wednesday. It is expected that the cruiser Washington will reach Colon early Tuesday morning and that the Secretary will go ashore and proceed to Panama as quickly as possible.

His speech will be addressed to all the countries that he intends to visit, as a common explanation of the attitude of the United States toward South and Central America, and of the beneficent effects of the building of the Panama Canal.

The Secretary has received assurances that his coming is welcomed by the respective administrations. Himself an ardent admirer of these countries, the spirit of whose institutions seem, as do those of the United States, logically to make for the closest friendship, Secretary Knox is anxious to come into personal contact with the Governments in the south so as to reach an understanding as a basis upon which can be erected by common consent an international temple of peace, amity, and mutual helpfulness that no power on earth can destroy.

THE BURGLARIOUS BRANDT.

Outsider Thinks Popular Sympathy for This Criminal Is Neurotic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Everett P. Wheeler says of the Brandt case:

> So far as the evidence thus far is made public, the only conspiracy in the case is that of a guilty man, some notorious demagogues, and some crafty attorneys to save a criminal from jail.

That is exactly what it looks like to an outsider. And I fully concur in his estimate of the persons that are concerned. Has the New York bar any standard of ethics at all? And is there any consideration of human decency that certain New York papers will not ignore or violate? A profession that sustained Abe Hummel for fifteen years and is to-day sustaining scores of as essentially malodorous characters as he was, is not one to command general respect. It is not supersensitive.

Alienists might well concern themselves as to the peculiar craze of sympathy for criminals which is a feature of the neurotic life. Sad, indeed, if a murderous young New York burglar, (as he admitted himself to be,) has been over-sentenced—considering the fact that it is but a few weeks since the New York papers were tolling up the total local "takings" of the gentle craft of burglars as being more than a million dollars a year, that there are nearly 10,000 professional thieves in New York, and that as a school and field for successful crime it has no equal on earth! It must be increasingly borne in upon the idle and vicious that "It's a shame to work," as they view the maudlin operations of the criminal-coddling sentiment.

Unimpeachable records show that this is becoming one of the most lawless of civilized nations. We murder five times as many per population as do the nations of Europe; and, notwithstanding the fact that this by comparison is a rich, fertile, prosperous country, with lavish rewards for honest effort, the crimes of theft, robbery, and burglary surpass all foreign records and are increasing twice as fast as the population.

Why? Without question because lame and impotent administration of law, impeded and checked by a legal profession which has no effective standard of honor, has been supplemented in its work of encouraging crime by a diseased obsession which glorifies and tenderly fondles the criminal.

I am not judging this case; perhaps Brandt has been in prison long enough; but all this uproar is a monstrous perversion of moral effort, when it is considered that literally thousands of men in New York are making a business, a successful trade, of crime.

W. C. T.

Brookline, Mass., Feb. 23, 1912.

BLACK RIVER'S QUOTA.

Water Abstracted by the State Has Not Been Returned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one subject upon which you have printed several editorial articles on which we disagree with you. This is the subject of water storage in the Adirondacks for the benefit of power owners in Northern New York. We are power owners on Black River. Years ago this river supplied ample water both Winter and Summer to enable mills and plants to run the year around without shutting down for low water.

When the State robbed Black River of part of its water to be used for the Erie Canal, it promised faithfully to restore this water to Black River by building storage reservoirs in the Adirondacks sufficient to give back exactly the equivalent of water which it was taking for the Erie Canal. The State finally, after having a large number of lawsuits, built a dam across Moose River, which formed the Fulton chain of lakes. This chain of lakes became very beautiful, and hundreds of people bought property and erected Summer homes and Summer hotels on same, apparently not knowing that they were building homes on a storage reservoir.

These people now come forward and want to prohibit the power owners of Northern New York from drawing water from this reservoir during the summertime, which is the only time in the year the power owners need it.

The reason given by the property owners on the Fulton chain of lakes is that it lowers the water to such an extent that it makes navigation of pleasure boats impossible. It seems to the power owners of Northern New York that they are entitled to have restored to them the water which has been deliberately taken from them by the State. This is all they ask.

FARWELL & RHINES.

Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1912.

Monitor and Merrimac.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day, under the caption "Monitor and Merrimac," you say: "A wooden frigate had been converted for the Confederates into an ironclad ram and renamed the Merrimac."

We feel quite sure that you are in error. When the Confederates took the Norfolk Navy Yard the U. S. S. Merrimac was lying there. The Confederates covered her with railroad iron and renamed her Virginia. The battle in Hampton Roads of March 9, 1862, is known to all persons in the South as the engagement between "the Monitor and the Virginia." In the North it is referred to as the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac.

WALLACE WHELESS.

New York, Feb. 23, 1912.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of April 16, 1891, there is an article headed "A Famous Vessel," in which the steamer Savannah is credited with being the first steam vessel to cross the Atlantic in 1819.

In reading over the minutes of the New York Insurance Company, (chartered in 1789,) I find under date of meeting held Aug. 2, 1816, the following entry: "Agreed, that the President and Assistant be authorized to ensure for Mr. Colden on his Steam Boat from New York to Petersburg, with liberty to touch at a port in England, for a sum not exceeding $15,000."

It would be interesting to know if this steamboat made the contemplated voyage; if she did, she was three years ahead of the Savannah.

T. B. BLEECKER.

New York, Feb. 23, 1912.

PREVENTION AT BIRTH OF LATER BLINDNESS

Law Requiring Reports of Redness and Swelling in Infants' Eyes to be Enforced.

PROSECUTION FOR OFFENDERS

New York Association for the Blind Will Co-operate in the Campaign with Department of Health.

In the annual report of the Committee on Prevention of Blindness of the New York Association for the Blind, the statement is made that 521 blind children now in the schools for the blind, in various parts of the United States, would have retained their sight had they received the proper care at the time of their birth. With the idea of learning how far local health officers are able to provide immediate and adequate medical care for cases of ophthalmia of the newborn, the committee in 1911 made a study of the hospital facilities throughout the State for the reception of infants suffering from that disease. The result, it is stated, indicated the need of further provision for such care, although to how great an extent such provision is necessary, it was not possible to determine, since the desired information was obtainable from only one-third of the hospitals that were addressed on the subject.

The census of blind pupils in the country, as compiled by the committee, shows that there are 2,018 blind pupils in seventeen schools, of whom 521, or 25 per cent. were blind as a result of ophthalmia at the time of birth. Of conditions in the City of New York the report says:

> Desiring also to learn the extent to which opthalmia neonatorum occurs in New York City, and how thoroughly it is controlled, the committee, in co-operation with the New York City Department of Health, has made a local study of this disease. Investigations of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum treated in five eye hospitals and dispensaries in New York City indicate that the disease occurs much more frequently than is generally believed, and that the law requiring that redness and swelling of the eyes of the new-born occurring within two weeks after birth shall be reported to the local Health Officer, is not generally obeyed.
>
> It is to be hoped that ultimately, through the investigation and prosecution of gross cases of neglect, with attendant publicity, every case of ophthalmia neonatorum will be reported to the Department of Health, and that each will be immediately followed up by a competent nurse, as in Boston, where such a system has been worked out with admirable results. In that city as a result of publicity given to conviction for neglect, the number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum reported has risen from ten in the month before the first conviction occurred to one hundred and sixty eight months later, and since the institution of the follow-up system whereby a nurse in the employment of the Boston Department of Health visits every reported case and secures proper treatment for the child, not a single known case of the disease has resulted in blindness.

A set of questions prepared by the National Educational Association's Committee on Prevention of Blindness, designed to ascertain the number of children suffering from defective vision, whether caused by anatomical defects or inflammatory conditions, was sent by the committee to the Principals of 575 public schools in New York City. The replies were based upon non-medical observations made by the Principals or school teachers.

These replies indicated that 8.05 per cent. of the 11,280 children, regarding whom information was obtainable, were troubled with redness and irritation of the eyelids, headache, or discomforts in using their eyes; 4.43 per cent. had difficulty in seeing the blackboard from their seats, and could not use their eyes comfortably for near work; 26 per cent. had been dropped or notably retarded because of defective vision, while .35 per cent. were taking their work over again because of defective vision. The report adds as a result of the above information:

> The general impression received from this study was that a careful and scientific examination of school children's eyes was desirable, and that if the results of such an examination should corroborate the above quoted figures, special classes should be established for children with seriously impaired vision, in which the instruction should be given by means of a combination of methods used in schools for the blind and for the sighted respectively.

Miss Carolyn C. Van Blarcom, the Executive Secretary of the committee, who signs the report, in referring to it, says that unqualified physicians and midwives are largely responsible for the unnecessary blighting of a great many of these lives. In other instances, she adds, that the mother's ignorance is the cause. Another disclosure made in the report is that a great deal of the unnecessary blindness is due to wood alcohol poisoning.

"Not only is wood alcohol used unknowingly by frequenters of east side saloons," Miss Van Blarcom says, "but it is also used in some instances purposely because of its cheapness. The inhalation of wood alcohol fumes is also one of the causes of blindness or serious visual impairments.

"To prevent future children in New York State from becoming blind from this cause, the Committee on Prevention of Blindness is endeavoring, in co-operation with the State and City Departments of Health, to bring about the enforcement of the law requiring babies' sore eyes to be reported.

"It is hoped that the prosecution and punishment of a few of the cases of neglect to comply with this law, which have resulted in blindness, with the attendant publicity, may ultimately lead to the prompt reporting of every case to the local health officer, so that adequate medical treatment may be immediately provided."

TEACH GIRLS HOME-MAKING.

Wheaton Seminary Takes Different Line from Other Women's Colleges.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 25.—The famous old Wheaton Seminary is to be a full-fledged collegiate institution hereafter, like Wellesley and Smith and Vassar—only different. The plan is to fit young women as home-makers, rather than to equip them for professional pursuits, as most of the colleges do.

It has resources of about $1,000,000, seventeen buildings, and an equipment greater than that of four-fifths of the colleges and universities of the country. A spirit and atmosphere that are home-like, the selection of teachers who shall be in the fullest sympathy with the students, and the building up of ideals of culture are to be relied upon to a large extent in accomplishing the purpose of the new college. Success has attended the efforts of Dr. Samuel V. Cole, President of the institution, in the past to such and extent that it is necessary to make a definite effort to keep down the number of students.

The 225 students fill the buildings as comfortably as is feasible, and it is Dr. Cole's hope that the number will never exceed 300 or 400.

MOVE MRS. LAMB'S EXHIBIT.

Now on View in Parish House of St. Mark's Church.

The exhibit of portraits, water color studies, pastels, and landscape and figure designs for decoration work in stained glass and mosaic, by Mrs. Ella Condie (Charles R.) Lamb, lately on view at the Parish House of the Church of the Holy Communion, has been removed to the parish house of St. Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street, and will be on view there from now until Easter, except Sundays, from 2 to 6:30 P. M.

COMPOSED 'SUMURUN' RACING AGAINST TIME

Victor Hollaender Pieced Final Scene Tunes Together While Rehearsal Was On.

READY FOR THE SCENE CALL

Had Never Written Pantomimic Music Before—Composer Will Remain Here for Two Years.

Writing the music for "Sumurun," according to Victor Hollaender, was much like the compiling of a scrapbook. The composer of this pantomime, who says that it is his misfortune that he was not born a Viennese, related the interesting story of the conception of the work recently to a reporter for THE TIMES.

"When Reinhardt conceived the idea of producing 'Sumurun,'" he said, "I was writing music for the revues at the Metropole Theatre in Berlin. He asked me to write the music for 'Sumurun,' because he knew my fondness for Oriental subjects, as I had already composed a serious opera on the subject of 'The Cat and the Cherub.'

"I knew nothing about pantomimes at that time. Germany is not a nation of pantomimists, like France or Italy, and I had seen but two. One of them was the French pantomime, 'L'Enfant Prodigue,' with music by Wormser, and this I consider a masterpiece. I was struck especially by the pictorial quality of the score when I heard it.

"However, 'Sumurun' was a different matter. Reinhardt wasn't at all sure what he was going to do, but he had engaged the Weisenthal sisters, who are wonderful dancers, for a few performances, and he conceived the idea of an Oriental pantomime. I was in Vienna when the matter was finally launched, and I remember one of the sisters coming to me with a shadow of the story as it stands at present.

"Now, writing music for a pantomime and writing music for an opera are two different matters. In the one you have nothing but the action to guide you. In the other you have the words. I knew nothing about what the scenes were to be like; as a matter of fact, Reinhardt himself did not know at that time.

Reinhardt Described Characters.

"When I came back to Berlin I had sketched out some ideas for one of the scenes—the scene in the harem. I went to Reinhardt and proposed to him that he describe the characters to me, and then I would write music to fit each of them. This he did, and afterward I went home and wrote themes and melodies descriptive of these various characters. Then I went to rehearsals. Reinhardt would rehearse a scene in the morning, and in the afternoon, after having taken copious notes, I would write music for the scene, piecing together the themes of the various characters. The next morning I would take him the result. Sometimes it would be too long and sometimes too short, but if it were too long he would add some action to the scene, and if it were too short he would ask me to write more.

"In this way 'Sumurun' was written. But when it came time for the general rehearsal the final scene had not yet been written. Reinhardt had not as yet decided exactly what the ending was to be. Now, general rehearsals in Berlin are extremely important functions; all the critical and artistic world is there. This one was to be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At 12 Reinhardt had at last conceived the final scene, and from 12 to 2 I was piecing the tunes together and arranging the music. I scratched out pencil parts for the violins, the horns, and so forth; and at every intermission I was still writing that final scene, which was completed just before the scene was ready to begin.

"There were some changes made in my original ideas. For instance, the music which is now used for Ernst Matray's very amusing comedy at the beginning of the scene in the shop of the silk merchant was composed originally for a serious scene. Reinhardt suggested that it was admirably adapted to a comic scene, and so it is used. Matray has invented his own business for this remarkable scene, and this he elaborates from time to time, and I string out the music as long as it is necessary.

Results Were Surprising.

"It was nobody's idea that 'Sumurun' would be a success. The Weisenthal sisters, for instance, one of whom played Sumurun and the other her maid, were near the end of their engagement when it was produced, they had but three more performances left of their contract. The results surprised everybody.

"Strangely enough, Berlin did not go mad over the pantomime idea, however. Other pantomimes were not produced. Reinhardt himself went immediately to other fields. He is only interested in doing a thing once, because it is new. He has no interest in following out old ideas."

"Is there a school of operetta in Berlin?"

"Not yet, but perhaps one is growing. I was born near the Austrian border, but it is my misfortune that I was not born a Viennese. It is hard to get a hearing in Vienna if you were not born there. In Berlin they looked down on the light opera composer until recently. In fact, since the success of the Johann Strauss operettas there were no light opera successes until 'The Merry Widow' pointed the way.

"I was in Vienna when that work was produced, and its premiere I shall never forget. Nobody had the least hope it would be successful, and it was decided that after its production the Theater an der Wien should be devoted to more lucrative pursuits than the production of operetta.

Despondent Over Lehar's Work.

"The manager had not expended any money on the production. The costumes and scenery were all from old productions. I saw the first performance, and the audience was not unduly enthusiastic. The waltz and the Vilia song were admired, but the book was voted lacking in humor. The publisher of the music, who had paid a lump sum for the rights, talked to me after the performance in the most despondent tone.

"Yet 'The Merry Widow' made operetta possible again in Berlin, and re-established the Viennese school on the plane which it has maintained so brilliantly ever since. Some years ago, at a Chinese bazaar held in Berlin, a work of mine was given anonymously, three performances a day. The accompaniment was played on the piano by a clever young musician named Oscar Straus. He had not then written 'The Waltz Dream' and 'The Chocolate Soldier.' In another room near by Leo Fall was conducting another performance. He had not yet written 'The Dollar Princess.'

"So the world wags. They have both become famous now. Fall is the deepest musician of the lot, but lacking perhaps in melodic inspiration. Straus has the greatest fund of humor, the most fantasy; and Lehar an unceasing flow of melody and especial cleverness in writing gypsy or Balkan music.

"Recently they have made a revival of operetta possible in Berlin. The musicians there now take operetta with a degree of seriousness which would not have been thought possible some years ago. One young musician, whose 'Chaste Suzanne' has been heard in this country, took a French name, Jean Gilbert, to aid him to his success. His own name is as German as possible.

Chinatown in Music.

"Personally, I have done many things, but nothing which interested me more than my setting of 'The Cat and the Cherub,' called 'San-Lin.' It was produced in Breslau and in England by the Carl Rosa Opera Company. It is a one-act work in three scenes, and follows the original play closely. Fernald, the author, directed the English rehearsals himself, and so I think that the San Francisco Chinatown atmosphere was retained.

"I attempted to carry into the music the spirit of the Chinese character as depicted in the play, the unemotional character which is so different from the Latin temperament. This was not understood by all who heard the piece in Germany. They expected more outbursts of song in the Italian style. They could not comprehend the quiet Chinese lovemaking. In England, where they had seen the play, they understood very well.

"The piece is in one act, with three scenes, and it takes about an hour to perform. I should like it to be heard here, for it is the one of my works of which I am the most proud. Some time, perhaps, I can hope for a production at the Metropolitan Opera House or some other theatre where serious opera is performed.

"As for my lighter works, they are many and of various natures. I have arranged to remain in this country for two years, and during that time I expect to write many more. I have already contracted to write several operettas and ballets."

KUBELIK AND BACHAUS.

Violinist and Pianist Give a Joint Recital in Carnegie Hall.

By an agreement between their respective managers there was a joint recital given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall by Jan Kubelik, violinist, and Wilhelm Bachaus, pianist, both of whom have been several times heard alone here in New York this season. Their union did not result in the performance of so many ensemble pieces by the two together as some might have wished for. The only one of this kind that appeared on their programme was Beethoven's sonata, for piano and violin, dedicated to Kreutzer. The performance of this, while it was in many ways excellent, was not so notable as the powers of the two players ought to have made it. Mr. Kubelik's playing of the violin part was extremely finished and smart, beautiful in tone; but it had not all the fire and energy, and especially rhythmic quality, that belong to it. Mr. Bachaus's part was likewise very finished and smooth; but it was a little preponderating. Carnegie Hall is not at best a fitting place for chamber music of this sort.

The two players then went their separate ways in the rest of the recital. Mr. Kubelik played the chaconne from Bach's D minor solo sonata and some minor pieces by Sarasate, Hubay, and Wieniawski. Mr. Bachaus played pieces by Schumann, Rubinstein, and Schubert, arranged by Tausig.

PHILHARMONIC AT CUT RATES

Popular Prices for Wagnerian Orchestra Programme—Lhevinne Plays.

The Philharmonic Society made a departure from its custom last evening and gave a concert in the Hippodrome at popular prices. To be sure, Mr. Stransky did not conduct, the concertmiester of the organization, Henry P. Schmitt, wielding the baton, but the orchestra itself was intact. The soloists were Estelle Liebling, who sang an air from Herold's opera, "Le pre aux clercs," and Josef Lhevinne, who played Liszt's E flat piano concerto.

The orchestral numbers were all Wagnerian, including the overture to "Tannhäuser," "The Good Friday Spell," from "Parsifal," the "Ride of the Valkyries," the overture to "The Flying Dutchman," the prize song from "Die Meistersinger," and the Kaisermarsch.

SPALDING AT METROPOLITAN.

Noted Violinist the Special Soloist at Sunday Evening Concert.

Albert Spalding was the special soloist at the Metropolitan Opera concert last evening. The American violinist was heard in Mendelssohn's concerto, Saint-Saëns's "Le Cygne," and Wieniawski's "Souvenir de Moscow." Mrs. Rappold sang an air from "Trovatore," and the Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria," for which Mr. Spalding played the violin obligato.

Murray Davey sang an air from "Don Giovanni." Miss Morena was heard in "Dich Theure Halle" from "Tannhäuser." Mr. Burrian was heard in an air from "Tannhäuser," and the orchestra played several selections.

WINTER GARDEN SHOW NAMED

"Whirl of Society" to Inaugurate Spring Season Next Week.

The Winter Garden management decided yesterday that the new entertainment that is to inaugurate the Spring season at that playhouse will be called "Whirl of Society." There will be a short curtain raiser known as "A Night with the Pierrots," but its nature is being kept as a surprise.

The entire Winter Garden company of principals and chorus will be used in both productions. The first performances will be given in Albany on Friday and Saturday of this week, to insure a smooth running performance here next Monday evening. Mildred Elaine and Hassard Short have been added to the cast. Mme. Imperia and M. Farina will present their mimodrama, "Sesostra," in the variety part of the programme that will follow "Whirl of Society."

Mlle. Bert-Augere, a new French dancer for the Winter Garden, arrived yesterday on the Touraine. She will appear as the captive maiden of a cruel bandit in a pantomime dance. When asked what her costume is like, the dancer replied with a smile that it very much resembles that worn by the Drum-Drum Indians in Madagascar. In reference books the costumes of the Drum-Drums are not mentioned. It is simply stated that they never work. Anyway, the vivacious dancer did not have to pay duty on her costume. Mlle. Bert-Augere also described herself as a suffragette.

She was born and bred in Paris and played comedy rôles until three years ago, when she commenced dancing. She was unknown for two years, but for the last twelve months all Paris raved about her, she said. She is 24 years old, and has regular, aquiline features and blue eyes. She was with Gaby Deslys at the Moulin Rouge for four years, and has never been out of France until she sailed for New York on the Touraine.

Elenore Altman Gives Recital.

Elenore Altman gave a piano recital in the Belasco Theatre last evening. Her programme included the Bach-Busoni choral preludes, "Wacht Auf, ruft uns die Stimme," and "In dir ist Freude," an adagio of Mozart's; Beethoven's sonata, Opus 31, No. 3; Schumann's "Des Abends," "In der Nacht," and "Warum"; Chopin's sonata in B minor, "Chant d'Amour" and "Amourette de Pierrot" of Stojowski, and Liszt's thirteenth Hungarian Rhapsody.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DENTISTRY

If you have abdominal pain and send for the family physician he will prescribe if your trouble is indigestion. But if it is appendicitis he will send for a specialist.

Now the difference between treating pyorrhea alveolaris and filling a tooth is as great as that between prescribing pepsin and removing an appendix. Specialists are as necessary for one as for the other. All dentists know this, but up to the present mine is the only office where specialists in each of the six dental branches can be found.

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CHINA A KEY TO NEW TREATY WITH RUSSIA

Slavs Need Our Favor in the Far East, Prof. Seligman Tells the Judeans.

SOMBART BOOK DISCUSSED

Modern Industrial Methods Will Improve Conditions in Russia—Dr. Schulman Assails Book.

A recent book which has stirred several European countries was made the subject of a four-cornered discussion and review before the Judeans at a special meeting at the Hotel Majestic last night.

Those who reviewed and commented upon the book were Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, the Rev. Dr. S. Schulman of the Temple Beth-El, Albert M. Friedenberg, and Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, director of the lectures department of the public schools.

The book discussed, which as yet has not been translated into English, is Prof. Sombart's "Die Juden Und Das Wirthschaftsleben," which Prof. Seligman translated as "The Jews in Economic Life."

A question from the audience after the formal review of the book had been completed caused Prof. Seligman to deal somewhat at length with the problem growing out of America's abrogation of the treaty with Russia.

"Can. Prof. Seligman offer us any assurance that this act by the United States will not be followed by reprisals in Russia that will make the lot of the Jew there harder than ever before?" asked the questioner.

"The answer to that," replied Prof. Seligman, "is one that you may think odd. The fate of the passport question depends entirely on what is going to happen in China. The United States, by adopting a certain policy toward China, can bring Russia into a position where she will be glad to make a new and more favorable treaty.

"This is the situation: Russia fears Japanese aggression in China, and will naturally wish an open-door policy. The United States can greatly help in this matter. Russia, if she feels the need of the help of her old friend, will call for it, and will arrange a treaty in accordance with American desires.

"But that will affect only the matter of travel into Russia, not at all the matter of the Jews already there. Only the Russians themselves can ever change conditions internally from what they are. As Sombart has pointed out in his book, antagonism to the Jews has disappeared wherever modern industrial conditions have been established, and this antagonism was always most fierce where the ancient mediaeval conditions prevailed. Russia has not yet emerged into modern conditions, and as fast as she does so her attitude toward the Jews will change.

Hardier People Gone.

"The plight of the Jews in Russia is growing worse now because emigration to America has taken away the hardier and more energetic portion of the population and left the more timid and the more helpless."

In discussing Prof. Sombart's book Prof. Seligman said that the author was his friend. Because of a disposition to coquette with socialism and its consequent Government opposition he has never been able to attain a professorship in any of the leading German universities, but at the same time he is, said Prof. Seligman, a brilliant economist and a clear thinker.

Prof. Seligman explained that Prof. Sombart started out to write a history of modern finance, but was switched from this purpose by coming into contact with large bodies of data showing how intimately the history of all modern business methods dates back to Jewish origins.

Prof. Sombart then proceeded to write the book that has now been published. It treats of Columbus as a man of strongly marked Jewish countenance, and credits Robert Morris, the financial genius of the American revolution, with being of Jewish origin.

Prof. Sombart credits the Jews with furnishing one frontiersman to every four in the era of American beginnings, and of dominating the whole trend of American development from earliest days. The transfer of Europe's economic base from the southern countries to the north in the period when Antwerp, Hamburg, and Frankfort became the world's leading commercial cities Prof. Sombart traces to the driving of the Jews from the Latin countries.

Supremacy Followed.

"In fact," said Prof. Seligman, "Sombart finds that to every country where the Jews have sought refuge has come immediate financial supremacy, while the countries from which they have been driven have declined. Just so Holland gained fiscal supremacy through the influx of Jews in the middle ages, and when William and Mary welcomed them to England, England's commercial and financial power began to increase.

"He finds that they, through their commercial activities, have in fact made the paths of commerce. In developing commerce they also developed our modern capitalistic system, gave the world the devices of letters of credit, bank checks, the whole art of banking, factory building, advertising, competing in business, window dressing, and salesmanship.

"And wherever the old guild organizations held on they hated the Jews, not for their religion or because they were aliens, but because they brought innovations in the way of doing things. When the old agricultural conditions and the guilds gave way to modern commercial life the cabal against the Jews gave way also.

"Napoleon liberated the Jews in France, and a generation later they were made free in Germany, the difference in time being due wholly to the fact that France commercially was a full generation ahead of Germany."

The Rev. Dr. Schulman in his comments assailed the attitude of Prof. Sombart toward the Jewish religion. Prof. Sombart holds, he said, that the Jews made of money-getting a religion, and that the ghetto was a result and not a cause.

Dr. Schulman declared most emphatically that the Jewish religion is one calling for unselfish worship of God, and that the rigorous laws which kept the Jews out of agriculture and land ownership in the middle ages drove them to develop commerce and to go into peddling, banking, and shipping.

To Send Play to World's Rulers.

Charles Rann Kennedy's play "The Terrible Meek," which is to be presented by Winthrop Ames as the first afternoon bill at his Little Theatre, together with "The Flower of the Palace of Han," will be published by Harper & Brothers on the day of the production. The play concerns closely the agitation for universal peace, and it is Mr. Kennedy's plan to send copies of it to every ruler in the world and to the Pope, the Cardinals, and the Bishops and ministers of the various Churches.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Robert Hilliard will give a special performance of a new play called "The River of Chance and Change" at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, on Friday afternoon. The play is in four acts, and is by W. A. Tremaine, Mr. Hilliard, and E. H. Peple.

John Barrymore will begin rehearsals at the Century Theatre to-day of a new comedy by W. J. Hurlbut, to be produced by Liebler & Co. The production will be made soon after Mr. Barrymore ends his present engagement. Arnold Daly has been engaged to stage the comedy, which is called "Half a Husband."

The two hundredth performance of "Bought and Pair For" at the Playhouse will take place on Saturday afternoon. The three weekly matinees will be continued indefinitely, with an extra St. Patrick's Day matinee. The theatre will be closed on Good Friday, but there will be another extra matinee on Easter Monday.

MUSIC NOTES.

Hans Hanke, pianist, will give a concert at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church to-morrow evening under the auspices of the Men's League.

A concert of old music with spinet accompaniment will be given at the National Arts Club on Wednesday evening.

Victoria Boshko, pianist, will give a recital in Rumford Hall to-morrow evening.

MRS. SOPHIA J. TORRANCE

Death of the Last Surviving Child of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Sophia Johnson Torrance, widow of Daniel Torrance, and the last surviving child of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, died on Saturday at 379 Fifth Avenue, the home of her daughter, Mrs. John A. Hadden. Mrs. Torrance was the sixth child of Commodore Vanderbilt, whose first wife was Sophia Johnson.

Mrs. Torrance was born in this city and was 81 years old. She married Daniel Torrance, a merchant of Montreal, in 1849. They had two sons and two daughters. One son, Alfred, died in 1885. His widow, Louise Anthony, is now married to her cousin, Frederick W. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Torrance's daughters are Mrs. Meredith Howland, who lives in Paris, and Mrs. Hadden.

When Commodore Vanderbilt died in 1877, Mrs. Torrance received $250,000 in Lake Shore bonds. Her husband was wealthy.

In 1853 Mrs. Torrance, her parents, and ten of the thirteen Vanderbilt children, made a trip to Europe on the Commodore's yacht, North Star.

The other children of Commodore Vanderbilt, whom Mrs. Torrance survived, were Phoebe Jane, who married James N. Cross; Ethelinda, who married Daniel B. Allen; Eliza, who married George A. Osgood; William H., Emily, who married William K. Thorn; Maria Louise, who married Horace F. Clark; Frances, Cornelius Johnson, Mary Alicia, who married Nicholas La Bau; George W., Catharine Johnson, who married Smith Barker, Jr., and George W., 2d.

COL. ANDREW STAUS DIES.

Helped to Organize 69th Regiment—Fought in the Civil War.

Col. Andrew Staus, a retired business man and civil war veteran, died yesterday morning at the home of his daughter, 4,003 Laurie Place, Williamsbridge, the Bronx. He was 84 years old.

Col. Staus was born in Germany, and came to this country in 1849. He retired from active business twenty years ago. He served in the civil war as a private in the Sixth Regiment, afterward being one of the organizers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York National Guard. He rose from Captain to Colonel, and at the time of his death was supernumerary officer of the regiment. He took an active part in suppressing the Orange and Anarchists' riots. He was a member of Steinwehr Post No. 192, G. A. R.

JORDAN J. ROLLINS DEAD.

Blood Poisoning Followed an Attack of Quinsy—Ill but a Week.

Jordan Jackson Rollins, a prominent lawyer of this city, died yesterday at his residence, 2 East Forty-fifth Street. He had been ill about a week with quinsy, but until Thursday, when blood poisoning set in, his illness was not believed to be serious.

He was born on Dec. 20, 1869, at Portland, Me., the son of Franklin Jackson and Arabella C. Rollins. After attending the Harvard Law School for one year he came to New York and entered the office of his uncle, the late Daniel G. Rollins. After the death of Judge Rollins he formed a partnership with his cousin, Philip A. Rollins, under the firm name of Rollins & Rollins.

He was President of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of New York, and presided at the annual dinner on Feb. 6.

W. H. Jackson a Storm Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 25.—William H. Jackson of this city, New Jersey State Senator from Middlesex County from 1904 to 1907, died to-night at the home of his physician in New York City from an injury sustained in New York on Friday morning. He was coming out of the Ansonia Hotel when the wind blew him against a tree, rendering him unconscious. Mr. Jackson was Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee for two years and one of the Republican leaders of the upper House. He was President of the Jackson-Snyder Company, a structural iron concern of this city. He leaves a wife and daughter.

Grace A. Lewis, Naturalist, Dies.

MEDIA, Penn., Feb. 25.—Miss Grace Anna Lewis, for many years famous as a naturalist, died at her home here today. She was 90 years old. She was active in the management of the "underground railroad" before the civil war, and sheltered many fugitive slaves at her home in Kempton, Chester County. Miss Lewis was the author of many charts on botanical and geological subjects, and a series of fifty paintings of Pennsylvania forest trees made by her and exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago were purchased by the State, and won prizes at the St. Louis Fair. She also won a prize for her exhibit at the Centennial in 1876.

Dr. Charles R. Sanger Dies.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 25.—Charles Robert Sanger, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and director of the chemical laboratory at Harvard University for the last nine years, died at his home here to-day, following a nervous breakdown. He was born in Boston in 1860. From 1886 to 1892 he was Professor of Chemistry at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and from 1892 to 1899 occupied the Chair of Chemistry at Washington University, St. Louis. He was a member of many scientific societies.

Col. Andrew J. Switzer Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Col. Andrew Jackson Switzer, widely known as a grape grower and authority in wine making, died here to-day in his eighty-second year. He, with the late H. H. Cook and Clark Bell, organized the Urbana Wine Company some years ago. He served on the staff of Govs. Crane and Cornell. A wife and three sons survive him.

Capt. Robert C. Taggart.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 25.—Capt. Robert C. Taggart, for twelve years Government Superintendent at the Dalton paper mill of Crane & Co., where banknote paper is made, died to-day at the Irving House, Dalton. He was born in East Palestine, Ohio, and served as Captain in the 104th Ohio Regiment in the civil war. He was 79 years old.

Prosecutor Booram Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 25.—All hope for the recovery of Theodore B. Booram, Prosecutor of Pleas of Middlesex County, who was recently taken ill with pneumonia, was given up to-day. His death is only a question of hours.

HAVE YOU CHOSEN AN EXECUTOR?
NO. 2

FOR the year ending July 1, 1911, on all the trust investments made by us aggregating $4,025,429 belonging to 132 estates, we earned for the beneficiaries an average of 4.67 per cent. net after paying all commissions and legal expenses.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO
Capital . . $ 4,375,000
Surplus (all earned) 10,625,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

CHINESE NEW YEAR MAKES POSTAL WORRY

Flood of Holiday Cards Causes Confusion and Overwork in Mott Street Branch Station.

SENDERS ARE TOO THRIFTY

Use One-Cent Stamps and Leave the Envelopes Open, Then the Contents Spill.

The Chinese New Year has made much work for the Post Office employes in this and other cities. Especially have the last ten days been trying ones for the clerks and carriers at the branch station near Doyers and Mott Streets. The steady stream of pink envelopes with strange addresses and stranger names showed no sign of diminishing yesterday and several Chinamen said that belated New Year cards would be passing through the mail all this week.

The Chinese New Year card is about nine inches long and three and a half inches wide, one side a bright red and the other white. It looks much like an enlarged laundry check. The sender inscribes his good wishes on the red side. His sentiments as usually expressed, reads something like this:

"May gracious good luck and splendor be with you and may you have long and happy New Years—The year 4610."

On many cards as a mark of the rise of new conditions in the Republic is added, "1912."

The Chinaman is too wise to pay two cents postage. He just leaves the envelope unsealed so they pass through the mails as circulars. Some of the envelopes contain as many as ten or fifteen New Year wishes. They are prodigal with their expressions of good-will and on many of the envelopes where the name of the sender is usually to be found to assure the return of a letter if undelivered, they write more compliments, all of which the Post Office authorities cannot understand.

All Chinese writing looks alike to them, which will probably be the reason why some of the recipients will be embarrassed when they receive their mail. In the hurry of sending the mail, numerous red slips have fallen out and fluttered to the floor. Once they are out of the envelope there is no way by which the clerks can be sure they are returning them to the same envelopes. The clerks have to take a chance that the hand painted slips are put back where they belong. It may be that San You gets Moy Sing's cards, and later both will be set thinking as to which of their particular group of relatives the sender belongs.

The Post Office clerks are doing the best they can, but they will be the cause, it is feared, of more than one Tong man receiving through the mail the best wishes for a long and happy life from men in the rival Tongs.

Not only are many cards going out through the mail from here, but a shower of the pink envelopes continues from all over the country and from Canada. This incoming mail has furnished more than one problem for the experts in the department and the solving of the fifteen puzzle is easy in comparison. Many are finding their way to the Dead Letter office, for they are wonderfully and fearfully addressed. For instance:

MOCK YEN,
NULY YOR,
SASON ANNE.

This was a matter for study. It was figured that the second line was either "ninety-four" or "New York." It took much guessing to discover that "Lolilee" was intended for Long Island, and just as puzzling that "Galtoms" was Baltimore. Here is another one which went to its apparent destination, Philadelphia:

SING LOW,
PELABEDLAPA,
PASASAVAPANA.

A venerable Chinaman went to the Branch Post Office a few days ago and handed in 100 pink envelopes, each containing New Year cards. Only the top envelope was stamped. The clerk asked what he wanted done with them. The Chinaman replied that he wanted them sent to his uncles. When his attention was called to the fact that only one envelope was stamped, he replied that it was all right, because all were going the same way.

Finally he was made to understand that it was not all right, and so he bought stamps and sent his good wishes to his 100 uncles. The clerk was curious to know how he came to have so many uncles, but he was gravely assured that in China some men have many more than 100 uncles.

AMATEURS IN RUSSIAN PLAY.

"The Shepherd" Presented by Henry Street Settlement Club.

The dramatic club of the Henry Street Settlement presented last night at Clinton Hall in Clinton Street a three-act play by Olive Tilford Dargan, called "The Shepherd." The scene laid in a peasant home in a Russian village in June, 1905, gave opportunity for picturesque costuming and for the company, amateurs, all but one, though they were, to transplan to the stage of the east side auditorium on a quiet Sunday evening something of the fire and spirit of the revolutionists.

The name of Mrs. Le Moyne heads the list of those under whose direction the play was produced, and Irene and Alice Lewisohn, both workers in the Henry Street cause, took leading parts. Alice Lewisohn, particularly, played with considerable skill as the Princess Sophie, and A. M. Bush as Gregorief, an ex-prisoner, made one big scene genuinely moving. The professional of the cast was Eugene Ormonde. The performance is to be repeated next Sunday evening.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN ELIOT TROWBRIDGE, for years organist and choirmaster at the Newton Centre Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Saturday at Newton, near Boston. He was 66 years old, and had composed much sacred and secular music. Among his works are several cantatas. His active service covered forty-three years.

MAXWELL E. MORE, a well-known athlete, died on Saturday at his home, 489 Fifth Avenue. He was prominent in the New York Athletic Club, and was a crack bowler and amateur boxer.

EDWIN H. ELROY, manager, playwright, and actor, died on Saturday in the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Elizabeth, N. J. He was 52 years old. He was the author of "The Whirlpool," now touring Australia; "On the Rappahannock," "The White Squadron," and "The Land of the Midnight Sun." He was formerly part owner of the Lyceum Theatre, in Elizabeth. He played with John McCullough, Lawrence Barrett, and Edwin Booth.

WILLIAM H. HILLMAN, who for twenty-five years was associated with the firm of Clark, Dodge & Co. of 99 John Street, died on Friday at his home, 116 West Sixty-ninth Street. He was 50 years old, and a graduate of the New York University. Mr. Hillman was a brother of the late Anna Hillman, the artist.

JOHN P. GILLIS, son of the late Commodore John P. Gillis, U. S. N., died on Saturday in Wilmington, Del. He was 66 years old and formerly resided in New York.

A. ZABRISKIE VAN HOUTEN, Vice President of the Passaic Trust and Safe Deposit Company, died on Saturday in Passaic, N. J. He was born in that town seventy years ago. He was active in the town's development and was its first Treasurer.

Col. J. M. MARSHALL died on Saturday at Charleston, Ill. He was appointed to West Point by President Lincoln. Col. Marshall served for many years in the Quartermaster's Department and furnished horses and supplies to Gen. Custer in the Indian campaigns.

Mrs. JOHN H. D. BARMORE of 784 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, died on Friday in St. Mary's Hospital. She was a descendant of early Dutch settlers in New York, and was 53 years old.

SAMUEL ZIMMERN died on Saturday in his home, 740 Riverside Drive. He was 54 years old, and for about thirty years had been in the jewelry business at 118 William Street.

JOHN T. PLATT, ex-President of the Board of Health of Orange, N. J., died on Saturday in St. Mary's Hospital, in that place.

GEORGE F. LAWRIE, a retired woolen merchant, died on Friday at his home, in Atlantic Highlands, N. J. He was prominent in Masonic circles.

HENRY L. WORMSER died on Friday in St. Winnefred's Hospital, San Francisco. He was a son of Oscar Wormser of this city, and was Purser on a steamship running between Seattle and Alaskan ports.

BOYS' REPUBLIC EXHIBIT.

Three Buildings to be Reproduced at Woman's Industrial Show.

Plans for the exhibit of the George Junior Republic at the Woman's Industrial Exhibition, to be held at the Grand Central Palace from March 14 to March 24, are now practically complete, and include the reproduction of a section of the republic. New Yorkers who have never before had an opportunity to visit this self-governing community of young people will have a chance to see precisely what it is like and what work it accomplishes.

This exhibit marks a new stage in the plan for drawing public attention to the republic. Though it is primarily a man's work and officered by members of the George Junior Republic Association, of which Thomas M. Osborne is President, Joseph Burden, Treasurer, and V. Everit Macy, Secretary, women take an important part in the enterprise. One-third of the "citizens," who possess the suffrage and hold office, are girls; the present Vice President is a girl, and a large number of the paid workers, besides the house mothers, who run the cottages, are women. In fact, the republic, which is supported by voluntary contributions, is largely dependent on the women's aid societies of the different cities in New York State.

The booth at the exhibition will offer three of the buildings of the republic—the Government Building, where court is held every week; the Store, which is the main gathering place for the young folks, and the Carter Cottage, which is known as the White House, for the reason that most of the Government officials live there. The Government Building exhibit will include charts and statistics of the republic. There will also be a complete model of the republic village and farm, executed in colors by Royal Rook of Garden City, L. I. The other two buildings will contain exhibits of all the varied industrial and agricultural activities of the workers. There will be stereopticon views of the republic and its life, especially the recent inauguration ceremonies and ball on Jan. 12.

Tour England with E. W. Newman.

E. W. Newman began his season at Carnegie Hall last night with a lecture on "Rural England and the Coronation of King George V." The tour on which he took his audience began with Stratford and the Shakespeare country, and continued through Chester and the Lake district, the college towns and the Cathedral cities to Land's End, and thence back to London for the Coronation. The talk was illustrated with many motion pictures and finely colored stereopticon views.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BERNSTEIN.—Feb. 23, 2,412 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Bernstein, a daughter.

DORFMAN.—Feb. 23, 103 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. D. Dorfman, a daughter.

HODGSON.—Feb. 23, 1,518 46th St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hodgson, a daughter.

ROSENTHAL.—Feb. 21, 237 West 115th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Rosenthal, a daughter.

SPENCER.—Feb. 21, 100 West 119th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Spencer, a son.

Married.

BLUMENFELD — KOENIGSBERG.—Feb. 22, Martha Koenigsberg to Leo Blumenfeld.

DU MOULIN.—ISARR.—Feb. 22, Adele C. Isarr to Theodore Du Moulin.

HIRLEMAN—STOUT.—Feb. 21, Lavinia G. Stout to Forrest C. Hirleman.

HOLZINGER—MEYER.—Feb. 22, Bella Meyer to Isaac Holzinger.

LANG—MILLER.—Feb. 21, Amelia R. Miller to Henry Lang, Jr.

SAMUELS—MEYER.—Feb. 21, Tess Meyer to Carl Samuels.

Brooklyn.

KEATING—CARTER.—Feb. 20, Catherine Carter to James E. Keating.

TUCKER—RANDOLPH.—Feb. 22, Madeline A. C. Randolph to Fred H. Tucker, Jr.

Died.

ALLEN.—On Feb. 24, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Elijah Marshall Allen, in his 75th year. Funeral services will be held at the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock.

BROCK.—Feb. 24, Paul B. Brock, aged 33. Funeral chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., Tuesday, 3 o'clock.

BROWNE.—On Friday, Feb. 23, at her late residence, 65 Central Park West, New York City, Norvelle Whaley, beloved wife of Louis L. Browne. Services at Crematory Chapel, Bergen, N. J., Sunday, 3:30 P. M.

CAHUSAC.—Sidney W. Cahusac, aged 22. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (Frank E. Campbell Building.)

CARDOZO.—On Sunday, Feb. 25, 1912, at 18 East 88th St., New York City, Adeline Cardozo, daughter of the late Michael Hart and Helen Cardozo, aged 79. Funeral will be held at her late residence, Tuesday morning, Feb. 27, 1912, at 9:30 o'clock.

CENTER.—Entered into rest Helen C., beloved wife of Francis P. Center. Friends and members of Prospect Hill Lodge, K. & L. of H., and of Court Friendship, I. O. O. F., are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 399 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 8 P. M. Interment in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, Mass.

COVERT.—Feb. 25, 1912, William A. Covert, in the 88th year of his age. Funeral service at his late residence, 118 South Parsons Av., Flushing, L. I., Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CUMMINGS.—Feb. 22, George W. Cummings, aged 49. Funeral Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company, 8th Av. and 19th St., Tuesday, 10 o'clock.

FAGAN.—Margaret O. Donnell, widow of Charles Fagan and beloved mother of Mary A. Fagan. Funeral from her late residence, 175 West 10th St., on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. and Washington Place.

DRIESIN.—Nathan. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 27, 11 A. M., from late residence, 1,373 Franklin Av., Bronx. Interment Washington Cemetery.

ESPEY.—On Sunday, Feb. 25, 1912, Zula Z. Espey, at the home of her daughter, Janet Dunbar, 302 West 79th St. Funeral service at St. Agnes' Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Av., on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

FREEMAN.—At Orange, N. J., Feb. 25, 1912, Katharine Myers Freeman, widow of Wilberforce Freeman, in the 69th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her home, 437 Main St., Orange, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.

GARDNER.—On Friday, Feb. 23, Elizabeth Pickford, widow of George H. Gardner, at her residence, 57 West 130th St. Funeral services on Monday morning, Feb. 26, at 10:30, at the Church of the Puritans, 130th St. and 5th Av.

GILLIS.—At Wilmington, Del., Feb. 24, 1912, John P. Gillis, son of the late Commodore John P. Gillis, U. S. N., and Elizabeth Tatnall. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Wilmington, Del., Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1912.

HANNA.—Suddenly, on Feb. 24, W. C., beloved husband of Elizabeth F. Funeral from his late residence, 3,343 Sedgwick Av., Kingsbridge, Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

HITCHCOCK.—Sunday, Feb. 25, 1912, Dr. William R. Hitchcock. Funeral service at late residence, 254 West 135th St., Tuesday, 8 P. M.; also at the M. E. Church, Deposit, N. Y., on Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

HUBBS.—Portland, Oregon, Feb. 19, Frances M. Hubbs, formerly of Brooklyn, widow of late James M. Hubbs. Relatives, friends, also members of Ridgewood Chapter O. E. S., respectfully invited to attend funeral service at the home of Samuel W. Murphy, 771 Macon Street, Brooklyn, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 3 P. M.

KENT.—On Feb. 24, Ethel Rulon Boger Kent, beloved wife of G. Vernon Kent. Services at Winterbottom's Chapel, 6th Av. and 36th St., Monday, 8 P. M. Easton (Penn.) papers please copy.

LYMAN.—Mrs. Laura N., widow of Joseph B. Lyman, died at the residence of her son, the Rev. J. B. Lyman, Orono, Me., in the 81st year of her age. Services at the parsonage Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

McCABE.—On Friday, Feb. 23, 1912, Anna Clare, daughter of John F. and Amelia Young McCabe, at the home of her parents, 906 Newkirk Av., Brooklyn, aged 17 years. Funeral at 10 o'clock this morning at St. Rose of Lima's Church. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

McLANE.—Suddenly, Feb. 24, Dorothea Van Dyke, wife of Guy Richards McLane and daughter of Henry and Ellen Van Dyke. Funeral services Monday morning at 10 o'clock at the residence of Dr. James W. McLane, 107 East 38th St. Interment at Princeton about 1 o'clock on arrival of special train.

McQUILLAND.—William J., Jr., on Feb. 24, in his 5th year, beloved son of William J. and Mary D. McQuilland. Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 27, 10:30 A. M., from residence, 520 West 183d St. Interment at Woodlawn.

Died.

NORRIS.—On the 22d inst., at her residence, Bryn Mawr, Penn., Marie Olga, wife of the late Thaddeus Norris. Funeral services at the Church of the Redeemer, Bryn Mawr, Penn., on Monday, the 26th inst., at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private.

O'REILLY.—Feb. 25, Laurence O'Reilly, aged 75, at his home, 39 Buffalo Av., Brooklyn. Funeral services Tuesday at 8 P. M. at his late residence. Members of St. Cecilia Lodge, No. 568, F. & A. M.; Grant Post, G. A. R., and Musical Mutual Protective Union are respectfully invited.

ROLLINS.—On Sunday, February 25th, 1912, at his residence, 2 East 45th Street, in the City of New York, JORDAN JACKSON ROLLINS, in the 43d year of his age. Services will be held at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Av. and 37th Street, on Tuesday afternoon, February 27, at half-past four o'clock. Burial service at Somersworth, New Hampshire, on Wednesday.

SPEAR.—On Sunday, Feb. 25, 1912, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, 2,008 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penn., Louise Mueller, widow of James Spear. Services and interment private.

STAUS.—On Sunday, Feb. 25, 1912, Col. Andrew Staus, in his 84th year, at his late residence, 4,003 Lowerre Place, Bronx, beloved father of George, William, Katie, and Henry Staus. Relatives and friends, also members of Zschokke Lodge 202, S. & A. M.; Steinwehr Post 192, and members of the late Ninety-sixth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are invited to attend the funeral services at the German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn.

TITCHER.—Died suddenly at Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 23, Marrietta De Bevoise Titcher, the beloved wife of Lucrus Allen Titcher.

TORRANCE.—At her residence, 379 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday, the twenty-fourth of February, 1912, Sophia Johnson, widow of Daniel Torrance. Funeral private.

TROUNSTINE.—Caroline, eldest daughter of the late Martin and Elizabeth Trounstine, at Cincinnati. Due notice of funeral.

VAN NESS.—Feb. 25, Bertha G. Van Ness, aged 39. Funeral Stephen Merritt's New Chapel, 8th Av., near 21st St. Time later.

WHITENACK.—John Henry Whitenack, age 71, died Feb. 24. Services at 8:30 P. M. at 281 Macon St., Brooklyn.

WHITTLESEY.—Sunday, Feb. 25, Ann Eliza, widow of Ebenezer Russell Whittlesey. Services at residence, Danbury, Conn., Tuesday, Feb. 27, 2:30 P. M.

WOOD.—On Sunday, Feb. 25, at Saranac Lake, N. Y., Duncan, son of John and Mary Eleanor and grandson of the late Capt. Jonathan Dayton Wilson. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BERGER.—Amelia, 2 Clinton St., Feb. 24.

BEST.—Marguerite, Van Nest, Feb. 24, aged 46. Funeral to-day, 11 A. M.

BURNETT.—John A., Feb. 24, aged 53. Funeral 241 West 23d St., to-day, 10:15 A. M.

CURTIS.—Sarah J., 157 West 106th St., Feb. 24. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

EMERY.—Frank E., 575 West 183d St., Feb. 24.

EPSTEIN.—Ella, 511 East 174th St., Feb. 24. Funeral to-day.

FARRELL.—Frank, 123 West 130th St., Feb. 23, aged 45. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

GALLAGHER.—John, 529 West 39th St., Feb. 24, aged 76. Funeral to-morrow.

GEBERT.—Frederick, 204 East 76th St., Feb. 23. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

GROSSKOPF.—John, 220 West 60th St., Feb. 24, aged 47. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

GUGGENHEIM.—Clara, 818 Fox St., Bronx, Feb. 23.

HABEGGER.—Oscar, 250 East 125th St., Feb. 23, aged 35.

HAGNEY.—Bridget, 210 West 19th St., Feb. 24.

HALLORAN.—Helen A., 174 East 80th St., Feb. 24, aged 40.

HART.—Henrietta H., 84 Bedford St., Feb. 24, aged 67. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

HAUG.—John, 444 East 56th St., Feb. 24, aged 40. Funeral to-morrow, 1:30 P. M.

HELMSKY.—George W., 3,042 Heath Av., Feb. 24, aged 42. Funeral private.

HERLIHY.—Kate, 133 East 97th St., Feb. 23. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

HIGGINS.—James F., 329 West 22d St., Feb. 23. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

JORIO.—Germano, 226 West 25th St., Feb. 24. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

KEENAN.—George T., 343 East 139th St., Feb. 23. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

KIERNAN.—James J., 234 West 144th St., Feb. 24, aged 36. Funeral to-morrow.

KILGOUR.—Margaret, 3,857 White Plains Av., Williamsbridge, Feb. 24. Funeral service to-day.

KOHLER.—Karolina, 153 East 104th St., Feb. 23, aged 71. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.

KORN.—Karl, 237 East 11th St., Feb. 24, aged 43. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

LYNCH.—Peter, 505 10th Av., Feb. 23. Funeral to-day, 9:45 A. M.

McKEGNEY.—Joseph, 452 West 57th St., Feb. 23.

O'LOUGHLIN.—John, 181 West 63d St., Feb. 24, aged 52. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

O'ROURKE.—Thomas F., 342 East 58th St., Feb. 24.

NELKE.—Carl, 427 West 54th St., Feb. 24, aged 76. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

POWERS.—Martin, 37 Edgewood Av., July 23. Funeral private.

OLLENROTH.—Marie, 230 East 87th St., Feb. 23. Funeral to-day.

ROSENBERGER.—Mina, 1,452 Amsterdam Av., Feb. 23, aged 73.

SACKHEIM.—Jean, 219 Audubon Av., Feb. 23.

SCHEKELER.—William, 209 West 104th St., Feb. 24, aged 80. Funeral to-day, 1 P. M.

SCOFIELD.—Margaret, 250 West 10th St., Feb. 24.

SMITH.—Edgar B., Gouverneur Place, Bronx, Feb. 24. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

TEASDALE.—Pauline, 501 East 183d St., Feb. 23, aged 55. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

VANDERBILT.—Oliver, Port Richmond, S. I., Feb. 24. Funeral private.

WALKER.—Richard P., 1,665 Park Av., Feb. 24, aged 51. Funeral to-morrow.

ZIMMERN.—Samuel, 740 Riverside Drive, Feb. 24, aged 55. Funeral to-day.

Brooklyn.

BARTLEY.—James, 341 40th St., Feb. 24, aged 40. Funeral to-morrow.

BURNS.—Maggie, 177 Pearl St., Feb. 23, aged 70. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.

CHIVVIS.—Jennie, 78 Putnam Av., Feb. 24. Funeral notice later.

CONDON.—Annie, 295 Park Av., Feb. 24. Funeral to-day.

DE MILT.—Mary L., 140 Glen St., Feb. 24, aged 66. Funeral service to-day.

FITZPATRICK.—Michael J., 56 Duffield St., Feb. 23, aged 57. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

GARTNER.—August, 323 9th St., Feb. 24. Funeral private.

GIBBONS.—Samuel A., 106 Underhill Av., Feb. 24. Funeral service to-day.

HAGE.—Frederick, 318 Franklin Av., Feb. 24, aged 51. Funeral to-morrow.

HUNT.—Mary A., 1,122 Nostrand Av., Feb. 24. Funeral to-day.

KAYSER.—Clara V., 208 Howard Av., Feb. 24, aged 50. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

KENNEDY.—William J., Feb. 23, aged 47. Funeral, 163 Coffey St., to-day.

KING.—John W., 539 72d St., Feb. 24.

McCALLUM.—Jeanie, 145 Penn St., Feb. 24. Funeral private.

McENEANEY.—Edward, 67th St. and 17th Av., Feb. 24. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

MEHEGAN.—Johanna, 784 Washington Av., Feb. 24. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

MURPHY.—Nora, 566 48th St., Feb. 24. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.

ROLLMANN.—Arthur J., 298 Central Av., Feb. 23, aged 37. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

SCHUMACKER.—Anna, 132 Cornelia St., Feb. 23. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

SCHWARZ.—Frederick J., 1,315 Putnam Av., Feb. 24. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.

SMITH.—Benjamin C., 120 St. Mark's Av., Feb. 24, aged 67.

Long Island.

THOMAS.—John E., Union Course, Feb. 24. Funeral private.

New Jersey.

VAN HOUTEN.—A. Zabriskie, Passaic, Feb. 24. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

New York State.

REINHARDT.—Elizabeth, Mount Vernon, Feb. 24, aged 79. Funeral service to-day.

In Memoriam.

ALEXANDER.—Della, in memory of; died Feb. 27, 1910.

BERRIGAN.—Catherine, in memory of; died Feb. 26, 1911.

BROWN.—John J., in memory of; died Feb. 28, 1902.

CERF.—Henry, in memory of; died Feb. 28, 1911.

CORBIT.—Harry J., in memory of; died Feb. 26, 1910.

DAMM.—Adam, in memory of; died Feb. 27, 1907.

DIECKS.—August W., in memory of; died Feb. 28, 1907.

DONNELLY.—Catherine L., mass St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, March 1, 10 A. M.

FARLEY.—Rose C., in memory of; died Feb. 27, 1908.

GISELBECKER.—Leopold, in memory of; died Feb. 26, 1910.

GOEBEL.—Lillian, in memory of; died Feb. 26, 1907.

GOTTLIEB.—Charles, in memory of; died Feb. 27, 1910.

HART.—Stanley, in memory of; died March 2, 1911.

ISAACS.—Teresa, in memory of; died March 3, 1909.

LE BAILLY.—Louis A., Sr., mass St. Vincent de Paul Church to-morrow, 9 A. M.

LEVINE.—Rosalie, in memory of; died Feb. 27, 1911.

MOORE.—Michael, mass Church of the Ascension to-morrow, 9 A. M.

MORGAN.—Mary F., mass St. Patrick's Cathedral to-morrow, 9 A. M.

POWER.—Mary F., in memory of; died Feb. 26, 1911.

SCANLON.—Elizabeth, mass St. Peter's Church to-morrow, 9 A. M.

SULLIVAN.—John, mass St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, March 2, 10 A. M.

VAN BRINK.—Yetta, in memory of; died Feb. 29, 1904.

WARD.—Bessie L., mass St. Ignatius Loyola Church Feb. 28, 9 A. M.

WERTHEIM.—Samuel J., in memory of; died Feb. 26, 1910.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION | THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

A large number of observers of the course of the securities market looked upon last week's events on the Stock Exchange as supplying further indication that during the period of trading which led up to the condition of extreme dullness on the Stock Exchange lately prevailing the market had reached a pretty thoroughly liquidated condition and that its position was such that even selling of special issues for particular reasons was likely to exert relatively little influence on the course of prices as a whole. There was some who went further and who took the view that the market's position would make it responsive to any good news pointing toward improvement in the securities of individual companies. It seemed to be a matter of almost unanimous acceptance that apart from some limited but persistent investment buying of stocks the trading on the Stock Exchange represented almost exclusively the day to day operations of the professional traders. It was the results attained in these operations and the relative indifference of the general list to such movements as the sharp decline in the shares of the Republic Iron and Steel Company which helped to bear out the view of the market's position outlined above.

Moving backward and forward with about equal ease but within a narrow limit, if the market be viewed as a whole, prices responded to the transactions, which were prompted by the passing mood, the excuses for which were found in day to day developments, few if any of which continued to exert influence upon prices beyond the day on which they first became matters of discussion. Mr. Roosevelt's speech in Ohio; the manoeuvring in Washington regarding the proposed "money trust" investigation, or the banking and currency inquiry as it has come to be more accurately known; discussion of the possibility of a strike of the anthracite miners, to which additional point was given by the threatened coal strike in Great Britain, and the further irregularity in steel prices, were among the factors which were seized upon by traders to shape so much of their operations as were directed against prices. Better general trade reports, accompanied by improvement in bank clearings at many points in the country, and indications of further expansion in the demand for copper were among the influences working on the constructive side of the market. There was thus a varied presentation of possible market influences, had the public interest in Stock Exchange doings been larger than it was. In point of fact each and all of these factors were used in turn as bases of operations, and while price movements of the week did not offset each other in the final count, the net influence of the week's transactions upon the market position seemed unimportant.

Labor questions begin to assume greater importance as a matter of current discussion with the convening of a conference to discuss the demands which the anthracite miners have made upon the mine owners, and with the approach of the date for another conference between the engineers of the Eastern railroads and the committee of officers lately appointed to discuss with them the demand for increased wages. Banking interests closely concerned with the affairs of the anthracite roads, while not disposed to commit themselves in respect to the possible course of events when the present agreement with the anthracite miners terminates at the close of March, were disposed to belittle predictions made in some quarters last week that a strike was probable. There is some reason for believing, on the basis of statements being made in well-informed banking quarters, that the anthracite roads are disposed to make concessions to the miners where these are possible, but that no consideration whatever will be given by the mining companies to the closed-shop demand which the miners have included as usual in the list of conditions which they would like to make a part of their new agreement with the mine owners. So consistently have the miners failed in making any headway in the direction of enforcing this particular demand that there is a disposition in the financial district to look upon this feature of the miners' demand with little concern, because it is believed that the men would not strike on that issue, particularly in the face of a disposition on the part of the mine owners, which is believed to exist, to make concessions in matters which do not involve a question of principle. The new turn which the discussion of the "money trust" inquiry took at the close of the week was the excuse for the selling which took place on Saturday, though those who approach the matter more deliberately than is the habit of traders on the Stock Exchange will probably see little reason for expecting that the Committee on Banking and Currency will adopt any different methods in its inquiry than it would have pursued had the demands of the more radical element in the Democratic Party not been renewed as they were at the end of last week. It was all along the method of the inquiry rather than the inquiry itself which caused concern in the financial district, and with the inquiry left in the hands of the standing committee of the House the fears which were earlier entertained regarding the conduct of this "money trust" inquiry are not likely to be hastily revived. As for Mr. Roosevelt's speech, it was much discussed without seeming to exert much influence upon financial sentiment.

It was not entirely clear that even such movements as the sharp decline in Republic Iron and Steel were due to transactions entirely apart from the speculative operations of the week, although in this instance the bearish pressure, which some believed was exerted against this stock, had the assistance of the uncertainty which is very generally felt in the financial district regarding the maintenance of the 7 per cent. dividend on the company's preferred stock. The dividend was not earned in the second half of last year, and there are good grounds for believing that it is not now being earned, particularly in view of the reaction in steel prices which has occurred in recent weeks. It is understood, too, that the management of the company holds to the view that the temporary reduction in the dividend would be preferable to drawing to any substantial extent upon the company's surplus to maintain the rate at 7 per cent. The question remains, of course, how far the decline in the stock has discounted or possibly over-discounted such change as the Directors may make in the next distribution to the preferred stockholders, upon which they are expected to act at an early date.

Bids, in some instances higher than those of the previous week, were made from Berlin and from London for the use of American funds, and remittances by our bankers to profit by these bids continued to exert influence upon the Exchange situation. Provision was also made, it was reported, for the transfer to London of the proceeds of the portion of the Tokio City loan which is being floated in this market. The German bids for sixty-day loans went as high as 4½ per cent., while the day to day rates for money in London offered more remunerative employment for banking balances than did the home call money market. Another loss in cash by the banks reflected in part the gold export movement and in part the loss on operations with the Sub-Treasury, but the effect of the decline which has lately taken place in the cash holdings of the Clearing House institutions is naturally lessened in respect to money market rates by the existence of the very large balances to the credit of our bankers abroad.

BOURSES OF EUROPE.

General Tendency to Reaction Shown as a Result of Labor Difficulties.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Stock Exchange throughout the week has been dull with depression due to the apprehensions of labor troubles and the comparative scarcity of money, which forced the market to borrow largely from the Bank of England.

Toward the end of the week, however, the Bank's reserve, which is a million higher than a year ago, gave some expectation of a reduction of the official rate to 3 per cent. next Thursday.

General underlying conditions are regarded as favorable to a marked appreciation in prices should the spectre of a coal strike be removed.

NERVOUSNESS IN PARIS.

Foreign Political Disturbances Cause Reaction on Bourse.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—After the firmness and buoyancy of the previous week the Bourse underwent a reaction beginning Monday when the death of Count von Aerenthal produced uneasiness in financial quarters, which was further accentuated the following days by London's fear of a coal strike, the inactivity in Wall Street, and the money stringency in Berlin.

Better advices from London caused a firmer tone later in the week, but the Bourse was still nervous over the foreign political situation, and the news of Italy's intention to begin hostile operations in the Aegean Sea had the effect of discounting the better disposition of the market.

Americans were quiet, while Rios were firm.

Money was plentiful, but business was exceedingly slack.

BERLIN MARKET INACTIVE.

Imminence of German Coal Strike Has Unsettling Effects.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—The Boerse was again weak and inactive last week due to a variety of depressing factors including the imminence of the strike of German coal miners.

Prices of all issues declined, especially those of steel and iron companies. American rails participated in the general depression, and Canadian Pacifics fell sharply.

STEEL MILLS MAKE RECORD PRODUCTION

Idle Capacity Put In Operation, but Prices Shaded More Than In January.

CAR SHORTAGE A HANDICAP

Brisk Buying In the Wire Trade—Billets Up 50 Cents a Ton—Standard Oil Orders Containers.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25.—The Pittsburgh district has produced during the last thirty days the heaviest tonnage of steel of any like period in its history. The last of the idle capacity was put in operation last week, when the Carnegie rail mills resumed in full and the National Tube Company put in operation its last idle pipe mill, with its maximum blast furnace capacity occupied for the first time in two years.

Prices have been shaded more materially since the middle of the present month than at any time since the first of the year. Specifications for prompt shipment on contract into next month are holding up.

A serious car shortage, which has affected producers of sheets, tin plate, and wire more than the makers in heavy lines, handicapped the mills in Pittsburgh during the week. The Connellsville coke region also felt the shortage in the failure of the railroads to supply cars enough to handle business for points west of Pittsburgh.

The wire trade has been enjoying very brisk buying, and mill capacity is well filled throughout the second quarter, while other light lines have heavier specifications than at any time since Jan. 1.

While plates are quoted at 1.10c, Pittsburgh, on good orders, there are many mills that will not make this price on the regular run of business, except in rare instances to protect customers—their regular quotations being 1.15c and 1.20c. Structural lines show much the same position, but in merchant bars there is a more liberal attitude on the part of Pittsburgh mills, caused by the increasing tonnages being offered west of Pittsburgh at a shade under the base level of 1.10c. One of the unknown quantities in the merchant bar field as an active seller has been the Republic Iron and Steel Company, which has greatly increased its bar mill capacity, and offerings from its Youngstown mill have had an effect in the Pittsburgh district. There is no selling of either bars or plates below the 1.10c base in this territory, however, as is the case with Eastern mills.

The sheet market has grown a trifle softer, and there are offerings of black and galvanized sheets at $2 to $3 a ton under the so-called official level of 1.90c and 2.90c.

The "drawback" business in tin plate, from the Standard Oil Company, continues to be one of the mainstays in the Pittsburgh district. This trade, which is for containers for oil to be shipped abroad, formerly went to the Welsh tin mills, the buyer thus taking advantage of the tariff rebate on the reshipment of the tin from this country.

The most recent Standard Oil order to come to the Pittsburgh district was taken by the Phillips Sheet and Tin Plate Company, Wierton, West Va., about 165,000 boxes, owing to the inability of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company to guarantee prompt deliveries. The Steel Corporation's tin plate capacity is filled until well into the third quarter, and in sheets the corporation mills put on additional rolling mill capacity during the week.

Billets have been forced up about 50c a ton, the minimums being $20 Pittsburgh mill and $19.50 at Youngstown mill. The "spread" between billets and sheet bars has become irregular, there being occasional offerings of sheet bars at $20 to $20.50, Pittsburgh mill. The Carnegie Steel Company continues sold up for the present quarter on billets, and the principal independent seller in this district, the Pittsburgh Steel Company, has exhausted its stocks for the open market by a conversion deal, basic iron for billets, with the Crucible Steel Company.

There is a hopeful sentiment, but decidedly inactive conditions, in the pig iron market. Consumption has steadily increased, but it has taken full three months to work off stocks. Moderate tonnages for prompt deliveries command $13.25, valley furnace.

HOME TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Further information regarding the following home trade opportunities may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

480. PROPOSALS FOR BRICK QUARTERS.—Sealed proposals, addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will be received at the Indian Office, Washington, until March 21, for furnishing materials and labor for the erection of brick quarters at the Crow Indian School, Mon., in strict accordance to specifications and instructions to bidders, which may be examined at the Indian Office, at the office of the Supervisor of Construction, Denver; the Improvement Bulletin, Minneapolis; The Builder and Contractor, Los Angeles; The Evening News, Butte; the United States Indian Warehouses at Chicago, St. Louis, and Omaha; the Builders and Traders' Exchange at St. Paul, and at the school. For further information apply to the Superintendent of the Crow Indian School, Crow Agency, Mon.

481. SIGNAL CORPS EQUIPMENT.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the office of the Chief Signal Officer, War Department, Washington, until March 5 for furnishing wireless telegraph station equipments, in accordance with Specifications No. 566.

482. CABLE.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the Chief Signal Officer, War Department, Washington, until March 2, for furnishing sixty-seven miles of cable, in accordance with specifications, which, together with any other particulars desired, can be obtained by addressing the officer named above.

FOR COURT REVIEW OF BILLS.

Assemblyman Phillips Wants Their Validity Passed On Before Enactment.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The Court of Appeals will be required to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation before enactment if a concurrent resolution amending the State Constitution, to be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow night by C. W. Phillips of Rochester, is acted upon favorably. The proposed amendment provides that "upon solemn and important occasions" the courts shall construe the Constitution in advance of contemplated legislation and give their opinion, upon request, either to the Governor or to the Legislature. The construction of the amendment to determine when a bill involves a "solemn and important occasion" is left for the Court of Appeals.

A statement made to-day by the introducer says: "The desirability of having the Court of Appeals pass upon the constitutionality of an important act in advance of its adoption is apparent when one recalls the vast and important personal and property rights involved in legislation of the character under consideration. Quite frequently statutes are declared unconstitutional under which men have served terms in State prisons, or may have had property taken from them. Under the Workmen's Compensation act, which was declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals of this State, employers paid out several hundred thousand dollars either in buying liability insurance or in paying damages under a statute that was subsequently declared null and void."

Mr. Phillips also holds "that a citizen ought not to be compelled to comply with a law, possibly at the loss of his personal property rights, or in the alternative, go into the courts at his own expense for the purpose of upholding and procuring a construction of the Constitution."

WARSHIP TO PROTECT SEALS.

Pacific Fleet to Aid Cutter Service in Guarding Against Poachers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The navy, for the first time, will assist the revenue cutter service this year in patroling Pacific waters to prevent pelagic sealing. This has been made necessary by the seal treaty signed by the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and Japan.

The Pacific naval fleet will patrol from San Francisco to Dixon Entrance, while the revenue cutters will be assigned to the Bering Sea. The duty of the naval vessels will be largely confined to protecting the seals on their journey from the South to Alaska early in the Spring and their return to Southern waters late in the Fall.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Reading Co. for dividend on first preferred.
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana for annual meeting.
United Cigar Manufacturers for dividend on preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

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ANNUAL MEETINGS.

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Financial Note.

H. Duncan Wood, Jr., of Frederic H. Hatch & Co., has been installed as manager of that firm's Boston office, 50 Congress Street.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED FEBRUARY 24, TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 986,104.

Range for Year 1911. High	Range for Year 1911. Low	Range for Year 1912. High	Date	Range for Year 1912. Low	Date	Closing Saturday, Feb. 24. Bid	Closing Saturday, Feb. 24. Ask	Week's Net Change	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Last Dividend Paid. Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended Feb. 24. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 24, '12.
245	235	*202	Jan. 18.	*200	Feb. 19.	195	201	..	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '11.	3	Q	200	200	200	200	..	50
9¾	1⅛	1½	Jan. 2.	⅝	Jan. 11.	⅞	1	+ ⅛	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	19,820,000	....	..	..	⅞	1	⅞	1	..	200
34	6⅝	8	Jan. 2.	6⅛	Jan. 20.	5½	6½	..	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,050,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	6½	6½	6½	6½	31	100
71⅝	44¾	67½	Jan. 3.	60	Feb. 1.	66¼	66⅜	+ 1¼	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Feb. 26, '12.	50c	Q	65½	67¼	64½	66½	63⅜	76,105
63¾	46	63½	Jan. 2.	58¾	Feb. 20.	58¾	59	− ½	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	18,330,900	Jan. 15, '12.	1	Q	59⅝	59¾	58¾	59	54½	1,400
105	99½	103⅞	Feb. 19.	100⅛	Jan. 10.	102⅝	103½	− ⅝	American Agricult. Chem. Co. pf.	100	20,907,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1½	Q	103⅞	103⅞	103	103	..	200
59¾	39¾	58⅜	Jan. 3.	53¼	Feb. 23.	53¼	53⅝	− 1⅜	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	Feb. 15, '12.	1¼	Q	54¾	54¾	53¼	53¼	46⅛	4,820
97	87	95	Jan. 22.	91½	Jan. 2.	93	95½	− 1	Am. Brake Shoe & Fy. Co.	100	3,600,000	Dec. 30, '11.	1¾	Q	94	94	94	94	..	100
138	122½	138	Jan. 22.	130	Jan. 2.	130	132½	− 1½	Am. Brake Shoe & Fy. Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Dec. 30, '11.	1¾	Q	130½	130½	130½	130½	138	100
12½	8⅞	12⅞	Jan. 23.	11¼	Feb. 1.	11⅜	12	..	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	....	..	..	11⅝	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	9⅝	1,300
93⅛	77	95¼	Jan. 2.	90⅝	Feb. 1.	91½	92⅛	+ ⅛	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Jan. 2, '12.	1¼	Q	91⅞	92½	91⅝	92⅛	80¾	1,600
58¼	42⅜	55½	Jan. 2.	49⅜	Feb. 1.	51	51½	− ¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	½	Q	51	51	50¾	50¾	54	520
120	113	116½	Jan. 9.	115	Feb. 14.	115	116	..	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	115	115	115	115	..	100
62⅜	41⅝	51	Jan. 26.	45½	Jan. 19.	49¼	49¾	− ⅞	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11.	2½	..	50½	50½	49¼	49¼	61¼	1,300
105½	92	99¼	Feb. 13.	95	Jan. 19.	98¼	..	− ¾	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '11.	3	SA	98½	98½	98½	98½	..	100
245	201	215	Feb. 13.	200	Feb. 2.	213	217	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	3	Q	216½	216½	215	215	..	210
5	3½	4	Feb. 5.	3	Feb. 19.	3	3¼	− ¼	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	....	..	..	3	3	3	3	4¼	400
26⅝	18	21¾	Jan. 29.	20¼	Feb. 20.	20	20½	− ¼	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	24½	800
25¾	16½	21⅛	Feb. 15.	18	Jan. 2.	20¼	20¾	− ⅝	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07.	1¾	..	20½	20½	20½	20½	20¾	300
34½	26⅛	35	Jan. 3.	30	Feb. 20.	29⅞	31	− ½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00.	1¾	..	30	30	30	30	..	220
43¼	32⅛	36⅝	Jan. 2.	32⅛	Feb. 16.	32½	33	+ ⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08.	1¼	..	33	33¾	32½	32½	37½	400
110¾	102	104¼	Feb. 14.	103	Jan. 9.	104	105	− ¼	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 22, '12.	1¾	Q	104	104	104	104	109¾	100
83⅞	56⅝	74½	Jan. 2.	67⅞	Feb. 1.	71	71¼	+ ⅜	American Smelt. & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1	Q	72	72¼	70½	71⅛	77⅞	9,500
108½	98¾	104½	Jan. 24.	102⅜	Jan. 2.	103⅝	104	+ ⅜	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	104	104	103⅝	103⅞	105	400
89⅛	82	87	Jan. 13.	86⅛	Jan. 3.	86½	87	− ¼	American Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000	Feb. 1, '12.	†5-12	M	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	87⅝	100
325	225	144⅞	Jan. 27.	130	Jan. 26.	125	130	− 5⅞	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	....	..	..	135	135	131⅛	131⅛	..	583
105	96	111	Jan. 20.	102⅛	Jan. 16.	107½	108	− ¼	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	5,576,100	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	..	200
52½	25	35½	Jan. 4.	26	Jan. 19.	27½	28	− ½	American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11.	1¼	..	28	28	28	28	47½	320
122½	112¼	120⅜	Jan. 30.	114¾	Jan. 12.	119⅜	119½	+ ½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	119	119½	118⅝	119½	119	2,400
119½	111	119½	Jan. 29.	115½	Jan. 5.	118	118½	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	118¼	118¾	118	118	..	412
153⅛	131½	142⅛	Jan. 18.	137⅞	Jan. 2.	142	142¼	+ ⅞	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	323,346,000	Jan. 15, '12.	2	Q	141	142⅛	141	141⅞	144⅝	8,934
..	..	287	Jan. 26.	250	Jan. 25.	252	256	− 5	American Tobacco Co.	100	41,526,100	....	..	..	260	261¾	255	255	..	800
105¼	87	108¾	Jan. 19.	102	Jan. 9.	103¼	104	+ ⅜	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	87,827,400	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	105	105¼	103½	103½	97	1,300
105	92½	108¼	Jan. 18.	102	Jan. 10.	104½	105	− ½	American Tobacco Co. pf., tr. rcts.	...	....	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	105	105	104⅜	104⅜	..	755
..	..	106⅜	Jan. 19.	101¼	Jan. 11.	101⅜	102¼	− ⅛	American Tobacco pf., new	100	48,746,000	....	..	..	103⅜	103¾	101½	101¾	..	3,267
36½	25½	30	Jan. 11.	25¼	Feb. 6.	26½	27½	+ ½	American Woolen Co.	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	27½	27½	27½	27½	32½	100
96¼	85¼	89¾	Jan. 19.	86	Feb. 7.	86⅛	88	+ ¼	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	87	87¼	87	87¼	95	200
34½	24½	30¼	Feb. 24.	25⅛	Jan. 25.	29¾	31	+ ⅞	American Writing Paper pf.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1	SA	29⅞	30¼	29⅞	30¼	29	450
41⅛	29	38¾	Jan. 3.	34	Feb. 1.	35⅝	35¾	− ¼	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	108,312,500	Jan. 17, '12.	50c	Q	36⅛	36⅝	35	35⅞	38½	6,300
108	106½	108	Jan. 3.	105½	Feb. 1.	106	107½	+ 1¼	Assets Realization Co.	100	9,958,700	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	106	107¼	106	107¼	..	350
116⅝	99⅞	107	Jan. 25.	103¼	Feb. 1.	104	104¼	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	169,377,000	Dec. 1, '11.	1½	Q	104	104¼	103⅞	104	104	4,300
105½	100¾	104¼	Feb. 10.	101⅞	Jan. 2.	103⅝	104	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '12.	2½	SA	104	104	103¾	104	102	650
139¼	117	138¼	Jan. 20.	133⅛	Jan. 10.	135¾	136¼	+ ⅛	Atlantic Coast Line	100	57,200,800	Jan. 10, '12.	3½	SA	136¼	136½	135⅞	136⅛	120	400
107	103¼	103¾	Jan. 2.	102¾	Feb. 2.	102¾	103½	+ ⅜	**Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.**	100	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	3½	SA	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	..	200
109¾	93½	106⅞	Jan. 20.	101¼	Feb. 1.	102¼	102⅝	− ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio	100	152,306,800	Sept. 1, '11.	3	SA	102½	102½	102	102⅛	102⅞	2,250
91	85½	91	Jan. 23.	88	Feb. 20.	88	90	− 1	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '11.	2	SA	88	88	88	88	..	110
2⅛	1¼	1⅞	Jan. 2.	1⅜	Jan. 11.	1¼	1½	− ¼	Batopilas Mining	20	8,931,980	Dec. 31, '07.	12½c	..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	2⅛	200
38½	26	32⅝	Jan. 2.	29	Feb. 19.	30	30½	− ⅜	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	100	14,862,000	....	..	..	29	30	29	30	31¼	1,500
66¾	54	62	Jan. 2.	56⅞	Feb. 20.	57¼	58	+ ⅞	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	¾	..	57½	58⅞	56⅞	58⅞	61¼	1,000
84⅝	72	79¼	Jan. 8.	76¾	Jan. 2.	78	78⅛	..	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	1¼	Q	78¼	78¾	77⅞	78	77¾	1,885
148¼	129	141½	Jan. 8.	138	Jan. 25.	138½	140	..	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,998,500	Jan. 2, '12.	‡2½	Q	139½	140	139½	140	140	30
68	62	67⅞	Feb. 21.	65	Jan. 31.	67⅛	70	+ 1⅜	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '12.	1½	SA	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	..	100
247	195⅝	235¾	Jan. 3.	228	Feb. 1.	230	230¼	− 1¼	Canadian Pacific	100	180,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	2½	Q	231	231	229	230¼	214½	8,850
33⅜	18¾	21½	Jan. 2.	17¾	Jan. 8.	18	18¼	− ¼	Central Leather Co.	100	39,574,100	....	..	..	18½	18⅝	17⅞	18	30⅝	1,500
105	91⅛	92¼	Jan. 2.	83	Jan. 8.	83½	84½	− 1½	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,264,100	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	87	87	84½	84½	103½	300
120	115	121½	Jan. 25.	115½	Jan. 8.	120	121½	..	Central & South Amer. Telegraph	100	10,000,000	Jan. 9, '12.	1½	Q	121½	121½	121½	121½	120	20
86¾	68⅜	74½	Jan. 2.	68¼	Feb. 1.	71½	72	+ ¾	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	62,793,700	Dec. 30, '11.	1¼	Q	71½	72⅜	71¼	71⅞	83⅛	3,000
25¼	17¼	19⅜	Jan. 2.	17½	Jan. 29.	17½	18	− ¼	Chicago Great Western	100	45,143,700	....	..	..	17½	17¾	17½	17½	22½	520
49¼	35½	37⅛	Jan. 3.	35	Jan. 31.	35	35½	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,995,400	....	..	..	35½	35½	35½	35½	44½	600
133½	105¾	111⅜	Jan. 3.	103½	Feb. 5.	105⅛	105¼	+ ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	116,348,200	Sept. 1, '11.	3½	SA	104⅞	105⅜	104⅝	105⅛	123⅛	7,800
155½	141	146	Jan. 2.	144	Jan. 12.	144½	145¾	− ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Sept. 1, '11.	3½	SA	145⅝	145⅝	145	145	149	300
150½	138½	143½	Jan. 30.	140	Jan. 18.	141½	142	..	Chicago & Northwestern	100	130,121,700	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	141½	141½	141½	141½	146	250
144	130¼	144	Jan. 30.	139	Feb. 20.	137	140	− 1	Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha	100	18,556,200	Feb. 20, '12.	3½	SA	139	139	139	139	..	200
7¼	4¾	5⅛	Jan. 16.	4¼	Feb. 16.	4	5	..	Chi. Union Traction pf., tr. rcts.	100	4,571,700	....	..	..	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	..	100
27½	16½	27⅛	Jan. 2.	25	Jan. 15.	25¾	25⅞	+ ¼	Chino Copper	5	3,500,000	....	..	..	25½	25¾	25⅜	25¾	..	7,200
66	48½	60	Jan. 2.	55	Jan. 15.	52	58	− ¼	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	47,056,300	Sept. 1, '10.	2	..	58	58	58	58	62	200
98	94¼	96	Jan. 31.	96	Jan. 31.	92	100	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '12.	1¼	Q	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	..	50
36⅜	25	27⅝	Jan. 2.	23¾	Feb. 23.	24½	24⅝	− ⅞	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	24½	24½	23¾	24⅜	33¾	700
82	70	76⅞	Jan. 19.	75½	Feb. 5.	75¾	77	..	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 2, '11.	2	SA	76½	76½	76½	76½	76	70
148½	128¾	143⅜	Jan. 5.	138¼	Feb. 17.	139	139¾	+ ¼	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,816,500	Dec. 15, '11.	1¾	Q	139	140	138½	139½	140¾	8,000
15¾	9⅝	11⅛	Jan. 17.	10	Jan. 16.	10	10⅜	..	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,756,500	....	..	..	10	10¼	10	10	13⅝	720
85	73	79¾	Jan. 17.	76¼	Jan. 8.	77	78	− ¼	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,818,600	Jan. 15, '12.	1	Q	77½	77½	77	77¼	79	700
174⅞	159½	175½	Feb. 6.	167	Jan. 10.	171	172½	− ½	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	42,503,000	Dec. 20, '11.	2¼	Q	171½	171½	171½	171½	166½	200
570	505	569	Jan. 29.	540	Jan. 16.	540¼	564	+ 5	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	30,277,000	Jan. 23, '12.	2½	Q	550	555	550	555	526	400
35	17⅝	22¾	Jan. 23.	19⅝	Jan. 2.	21⅛	21¾	+ ¾	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	....	..	..	21	21¾	21	21¾	32¾	900
74	36⅜	46¼	Jan. 24.	40¾	Jan. 2.	41¼	41¾	− ¼	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11.	2½	..	42	42	41½	41½	71	420
38¼	29	32⅝	Jan. 26.	28	Feb. 5.	29	29½	+ ⅛	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	30,791,000	Jan. 31, '12.	½	Q	28⅝	29¼	28⅝	29	35⅜	970
38⅜	27¼	32½	Jan. 2.	30¼	Jan. 11.	30⅞	31	− ⅛	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	....	..	..	31¼	31¼	30¾	31	29½	7,800
61¼	45⅝	53½	Jan. 2.	50⅛	Feb. 3.	50⅜	51¼	− ¼	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07.	2	..	51½	51½	50¾	51	48¾	1,700
49¾	35	44	Jan. 2.	40	Feb. 3.	40¾	41½	− ¼	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07.	2	..	41	41	41	41	38	225
66½	37	45½	Feb. 24.	37⅛	Jan. 23.	38	46	+ 6⅝	**Federal Mining & Smelting pf.**	100	12,000,000	Dec. 15, '11.	1¾	Q	43	45½	43	45½	63	220
108	103⅝	136¼	Feb. 16.	128	Jan. 2.	135	137	− ½	**General Chemical Co.**	100	8,558,900	Feb. 1, '12.	5	Ex	135½	136	135½	135⅝	130	300
..	..	2 1-32	Feb. 19.	2 1-32	Feb. 19.	..	..	..	General Chemical Co. pf., rights	...	....	....	..	..	21-32	21-32	21-32	21-32	..	100
135	104½	111	Feb. 13.	107½	Jan. 6.	108½	110½	..	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	110	110	110	110	..	100
168⅜	142	161	Feb. 23.	155	Jan. 2.	159½	160	+ 2¼	General Electric Co.	100	77,520,700	Jan. 15, '12.	2	Q	158½	161	158½	160	152½	7,100
51¾	35	35¼	Jan. 19.	32¼	Feb. 9.	30	32½	− ½	General Motors	100	14,924,700	....	..	..	32½	32½	32½	32½	..	100
86⅝	74½	77½	Jan. 6.	74½	Feb. 24.	74⅝	74½	− 1	General Motors pf.	100	13,108,300	Oct. 1, '11.	3½	SA	74⅞	74⅞	74½	74½	..	220
7⅞	3½	4½	Jan. 20.	4¼	Jan. 3.	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛	Goldfield Consol. Mines	10	35,591,480	Jan. 31, '12.	50c	Q	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½	6⅞	3,900
140	119	132½	Jan. 23.	126	Jan. 15.	129¼	129½	− ⅝	Great Northern pf.	100	209,989,900	Feb. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	130⅛	130½	129	129½	125¼	6,600
63¾	33¾	44⅞	Jan. 2.	36	Jan. 31.	37	38	− ¾	Gt. Northern cfs. for ore prop.	...	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '11.	50c	..	37¼	37½	37	37	61	1,200
102⅝	93¾	110	Feb. 20.	110	Feb. 20.	..	..	+10⅛	**Havana Electric Ry. pf.**	100	5,000,000	Feb. 10, '12.	1½	Q	110	110	110	110	..	200
87½	81¾	90	Jan. 29.	87	Feb. 13.	84	89½	..	Homestake Mining	100	21,840,000	Feb. 26, '12.	50c	M	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	..	25
147	132	141⅛	Jan. 23.	134¾	Feb. 1.	135¼	136½	+ 1	**Illinois Central**	100	109,294,000	Sept. 1, '11.	3½	SA	136½	136½	136½	136½	134¾	100
20⅜	13⅛	19⅛	Jan. 22.	16⅜	Jan. 3.	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛	Interborough-Met. vot. tr. cfs.	100	60,419,500	....	..	..	17⅝	18	17½	17¾	18⅞	1,400
56⅜	39¾	59¼	Jan. 22.	53⅜	Jan. 3.	56¾	57	+ ¼	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	16,955,900	....	..	..	56⅞	57¼	56⅝	56⅞	..	3,500
55¼	39½	57⅜	Jan. 22.	52¾	Jan. 11.	..	55	− ⅝	Interborough-Met. pf., vot. tr. cfs.	100	28,784,100	July 1, '07.	1¼	..	54⅝	54⅞	54	54⅞	52½	1,300
129⅜	99⅛	109⅝	Jan. 3.	105¼	Feb. 1.	105⅜	106⅜	+ ¼	International Harvester	100	79,999,700	Jan. 15, '12.	1¼	Q	106⅛	106⅛	105¾	105¾	117½	300
13⅜	9	10⅞	Feb. 10.	9⅜	Jan. 17.	10½	10¾	− ⅜	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	....	..	..	10½	10⅝	10	10½	10½	600
56⅜	44⅝	56	Feb. 13.	45⅞	Jan. 3.	55	55½	− 1	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Jan. 15, '12.	½	Q	54⅞	55½	54⅞	55	49¼	1,000
44	23	34½	Jan. 2.	28	Feb. 23.	28	30	− 2	International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	29	29	28	28	40	300
90½	80	83¾	Jan. 9.	79	Feb. 1.	80	82	+ ⅛	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	Feb. 1, '12.	1½	Q	79¾	80	79¾	80	87¾	200
22	15	15	Jan. 4.	10½	Feb. 8.	11½	13	− 1	Iowa Central	100	8,524,400	....	..	..	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	18⅞	150
80	74	77¾	Jan. 4.	77¾	Jan. 4.	78	82	..	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1	Q	79	79	79	79	75	10
37⅝	25¼	28¾	Jan. 2.	25	Feb. 9.	25½	26	..	Kansas City Southern	100	30,000,000	....	..	..	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	34¼	10
69¾	61½	65	Jan. 5.	62	Feb. 1.	62	64	− ½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1	Q	62½	62½	62½	62½	66¾	100
48	30	30½	Feb. 5.	30	Jan. 10.	28½	30	..	**Lackawanna Steel Co.**	100	34,978,000	....	..	..	30	30	30	30	..	100
114½	101¼	108¾	Jan. 4.	106	Feb. 3.	106½	107	+ ⅛	Laclede Gas Co.	100	9,500,000	Dec. 15, '11.	1¾	Q	107	107	107	107	112½	100
186⅞	151	185¾	Jan. 15.	155⅞	Feb. 5.	158	158½	+ ¼	Lehigh Valley	50	60,501,700	Feb. 26, '12.	10	Ex	157½	158¼	156⅞	158	174½	7,400
..	..	185	Jan. 26.	156⅞	Jan. 15.	170	176	..	Liggett & Myers	100	21,493,900	....	..	..	175	175	175	175	..	100
..	..	113½	Jan. 18.	105½	Jan. 12.	108¼	109	+ ½	Liggett & Myers pf.	100	13,118,200	....	..	..	108½	108½	108½	108½	..	339
160¾	136½	156	Jan. 2.	149⅞	Feb. 1.	151¾	152½	− ¼	Louisville & Nashville	100	60,000,000	Feb. 9, '12.	3½	SA	153	153	151½	152¼	143½	1,600
95	74½	83¼	Feb. 19.	75⅛	Jan. 31.	82⅝	83¼	+ 1	**Mackay Companies**	100	41,380,400	Jan. 2, '12.	1¼	Q	83	83¼	82½	83	91½	1,000
77	68	70⅞	Jan. 23.	68½	Jan. 11.	70½	71	+ ½	Mackay Companies pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1	Q	70	70½	70	70½	76	1,100
24½	16⅝	26⅛	Jan. 3.	23⅛	Feb. 14.	23⅞	24	+ ⅛	Miami Copper	5	3,327,330	....	..	..	23¾	24⅜	23⅝	24	..	5,700
42½	21½	27½	Jan. 23.	24	Feb. 23.	23	24¼	− 1⅞	Minneapolis & St. Louis	100	6,000,000	July 15, '04.	2½	..	25¾	25¾	24	24	28⅜	500
152¼	124¾	135	Jan. 3.	129	Feb. 3.	133¼	134⅛	+ 2⅛	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	25,205,700	Oct. 16, '11.	3½	SA	132	134⅛	132	134⅛	142	445
90½	87½	88⅞	Jan. 17.	88½	Feb. 23.	88⅛	89	− ⅜	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	100	11,145,800	Oct. 2, '11.	2	SA	88½	88½	88½	88½	89¾	200
38⅛	27	30	Jan. 2.	26½	Feb. 7.	26½	27	− ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	63,300,300	....	..	..	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	33⅛	800
70	62¾	65	Jan. 25.	61⅞	Feb. 21.	60	64	− 2¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	Nov. 10, '11.	2	SA	62⅝	62⅝	61⅞	61⅞	66¼	200
63	33¼	41½	Jan. 18.	38⅝	Feb. 24.	39	39⅛	− ½	Missouri Pacific	100	83,112,500	Jan. 30, '08.	2½	..	39¾	40	38⅝	39⅛	56½	2,700
130	124	128¼	Feb. 9.	126¾	Feb. 20.	126½	128⅝	− 1⅜	**National Biscuit Co. pf.**	100	24,804,500	Nov. 29, '11.	1¾	Q	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	127	116
22	12½	14½	Jan. 4.	13⅛	Feb. 19.	13	13½	− ¼	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 15, '05.	½	..	13½	13¾	13½	13¾	18	400
59	42½	54⅞	Jan. 2.	51⅛	Jan. 8.	53½	54	+ ⅜	National Lead Co.	100	20,750,000	Dec. 30, '11.	¾	Q	53½	53⅞	53	53⅞	55	1,000
38⅜	25⅞	36⅞	Jan. 20.	32	Feb. 14.	32¾	33	− ⅛	National Rys. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	124,459,800	....	..	..	32¼	32⅞	32	32⅞	38	1,639
21¼	15⅛	20¼	Jan. 3.	18¼	Jan. 29.	19¼	19⅜	+ ½	Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.	5	9,996,970	Dec. 30, '11.	37½c	Q	18⅞	19⅜	18¾	19¼	18½	5,300
76	45	56½	Jan. 19.	50	Feb. 17.	50½	53	+ 3	New York Air Brake	100	10,000,000	July 28, '11.	1¼	..	53	53	53	53	72	200
115½	99⅞	112⅜	Jan. 30.	106¼	Jan. 9.	110⅝	110⅞	+ ⅛	New York Central	100	222,729,300	Jan. 17, '12.	1¼	Q	110¾	110⅞	110⅛	110⅝	107⅝	4,100
65	48	61	Jan. 30.	55¼	Feb. 15.	54	57	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '11.	3	A	56½	56½	56½	56½	61	150
151⅛	126⅞	139	Jan. 18.	136	Feb. 1.	138	138¾	+ 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	179,283,400	Dec. 30, '11.	2	Q	138	138¾	138	138½	150⅜	435
46⅞	37¾	38½	Jan. 16.	36¼	Feb. 1.	36¾	37¾	+ ⅛	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	Aug. 14, '11.	2	A	37	37	37	37	41½	100
60	45¼	52½	Jan. 23.	48⅝	Feb. 20.	46⅛	49¾	− 1⅛	Norfolk Southern	100	16,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	½	Q	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	..	100
111¼	99¾	111	Feb. 20.	107¾	Feb. 1.	110⅝	110⅝	+ ½	Norfolk & Western	100	83,421,000	Dec. 18, '11.	1½	Q	110⅝	111	110	110½	104¾	10,250
..	..	1 1-64	Feb. 21.	¾	Jan. 31.	..	..	..	Norfolk & Western rights	...	....	....	..	..	[illegible]	1 1-64	[illegible]	31-32	..	520
76¾	64	79⅞	Jan. 27.	74½	Jan. 3.	77	77½	− 1	North American	100	29,779,700	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	78½	78½	77⅜	77½	70⅞	1,400
137⅞	110¾	119¾	Jan. 22.	115⅜	Jan. 11.	117	117¼	..	Northern Pacific	100	247,998,300	Feb. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	117	117¼	116½	117	123⅝	5,200
2	1	1⅜	Feb. 23.	1	Feb. 10.	1⅛	1¾	+ ¼	**Ontario Mining Co.**	100	15,000,000	Dec. 30, '02.	30c	..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..	180
33⅜	23⅛	33¼	Feb. 3.	30	Jan. 3.	31¾	32¼	+ ⅝	**Pacific Mail**	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1	..	31¾	32⅜	31¾	32¼	25	1,100
54⅜	35	51⅜	Jan. 4.	47	Feb. 5.	47	47¾	+ ⅜	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	100	18,000,000	....	..	..	47½	47½	47	47½	50	1,100
130⅛	118⅜	124½	Jan. 26.	122½	Jan. 9.	122⅝	122¾	− ⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	453,877,850	Nov. 29, '11.	1½	Q	123	123	122⅝	122⅝	126⅝	6,480
109	101½	107	Feb. 2.	103	Jan. 8.	105¾	106	+ ⅛	People's Gas, Chicago	100	35,000,000	Feb. 26, '12.	1¾	Q	106	106⅛	105¾	105⅞	105⅝	400
118½	99	111¼	Feb. 16.	104	Jan. 29.	107¼	108½	− 2½	Philadelphia Co.	50	38,896,000	Feb. 1, '12.	1½	Q	109¼	109¼	107	108	106½	900
..	..	189	Jan. 26.	168	Feb. 9.	170	172	− 2	P. Lorillard	100	15,154,300	....	..	..	173	173	172	172	..	200
..	..	115	Jan. 19.	107¾	Jan. 12.	109¾	110¼	+ 1	P. Lorillard pf.	100	9,648,000	....	..	..	111⅜	111⅜	110¼	110¼	..	700
100	90⅛	106⅝	Feb. 23.	98½	Jan. 2.	106	106⅛	+ 2	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	35,675,800	Jan. 25, '12.	1¼	Q	103¾	106⅝	103¾	105½	97	12,200
112	102⅛	117	Feb. 20.	108½	Jan. 2.	110	117	+ 4	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	27,476,200	Jan. 25, '12.	1¼	Q	115	117	115	117	..	200
33¼	17	18⅝	Jan. 6.	17	Feb. 14.	16½	17½	..	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J.	100	31,869,700	....	..	..	17	17	17	17	20¼	100
37⅞	25	34¼	Jan. 4.	29⅞	Feb. 21.	30	31	− 1	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 24, '04.	1	..	31	31	29⅞	30	33	1,400
102¾	91	102	Jan. 2.	98	Feb. 23.	96	99	− 2½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 21, '12.	1¾	Q	98	98	98	98	98	225
120	108	108¼	Jan. 6.	106¾	Feb. 17.	106	109	+ ½	Public Service Corporation, N. J.	100	25,000,000	Dec. 30, '11.	1½	Q	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼	119⅝	300
163	154	161	Jan. 23.	158½	Feb. 2.	158½	159¼	..	Pullman Company	100	120,000,000	Feb. 15, '12.	2	Q	159	159	159	159	160½	40
39	26	32	Jan. 2.	27½	Feb. 8.	27½	28½	..	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	Oct. 22, '08.	1	..	27½	27½	27½	27½	35	50
103	92	103	Feb. 21.	101	Jan. 16.	102	103	+ ½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '11.	1¾	Q	103	103	103	103	..	100
19	12	19⅝	Jan. 2.	16	Jan. 29.	17⅛	17¼	+ ¾	Ray Consolidated Copper	10	11,991,750	....	..	..	16½	17⅝	16⅛	17¼	..	17,150
161⅞	134	159½	Jan. 22.	148⅛	Jan. 11.	153¾	153⅞	− 3⅛	Reading	50	70,000,000	Feb. 8, '12.	1½	Q	156¾	157¼	153⅜	153⅞	155⅛	253,050
101	90½	98¾	Jan. 20.	94	Jan. 11.	96	96¾	− ½	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Nov. 10, '11.	2	Q	96	96	95½	95½	95	400
35¼	18	27	Jan. 2.	16	Feb. 24.	16¼	16⅜	− 3⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,352,000	....	..	..	20	20	16	16½	32⅝	13,200
99⅜	74⅛	85⅝	Jan. 3.	67⅞	Feb. 24.	68	68⅜	− 6	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	74	74	67⅞	68¼	97⅝	16,400
34⅜	22¾	25⅝	Jan. 3.	23	Feb. 24.	23	23¼	− ⅛	Rock Island Co.	100	90,874,200	....	..	..	23⅜	23⅜	23	23⅛	30	1,800
68⅜	43¾	52⅜	Jan. 24.	48	Jan. 3.	49	49½	− ⅜	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	49,937,600	Nov. 1, '05.	1	..	49½	49½	49	49	59¼	1,000
121	119¼	*126	Jan. 31.	*125½	Feb. 20.	122	..	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	10,000,000	Feb. 15, '12.	1¼	Q	125½	125½	125½	125½	..	30
49½	37	42	Jan. 18.	38¼	Feb. 5.	38¾	39½	+ ⅜	**St. Louis & San Fran. 2d pf.**	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	..	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	40⅝	125
34	24	33	Feb. 19.	29¾	Jan. 22.	31½	33	+ 1⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,356,200	....	..	..	31	33	31	32½	33	1,400
72	59¾	71	Feb. 19.	68½	Jan. 17.	70½	71	− ¼	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	19,893,700	Jan. 15, '12.	2	SA	70¾	71	70¼	70¼	66⅝	700
192	125½	153⅛	Feb. 6.	140	Jan. 15.	150½	151⅝	+ 2½	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	100	40,000,000	Feb. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	150⅞	152	150⅞	151½	..	700
56¼	34	44	Jan. 2.	39¼	Jan. 30.	40	42½	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	10,000,000	Sept. 1, '10.	1¼	..	40	40	40	40	53⅜	800
90	82	81	Jan. 6.	81	Jan. 6.	81	88	..	South Porto Rico Sugar	100	3,371,000	Jan. 1, '12.	§3	Q	81	81	81	81	..	150
113	110	110	Jan. 4.	110	Jan. 4.	107½	115	..	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	100	3,672,500	Jan. 1, '12.	2	Q	110	110	110	110	..	10
126⅜	104½	112⅝	Jan. 2.	105½	Feb. 1.	108	108¼	+ ¼	Southern Pacific	100	272,672,400	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	108¼	108½	107⅞	108¼	115⅜	7,300
33⅜	24⅜	29⅝	Jan. 3.	26½	Jan. 31.	27¾	28	+ ⅛	Southern Railway extended	100	119,900,000	....	..	..	27⅛	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	26½	2,300
75¼	61¼	73⅜	Feb. 16.	68¼	Feb. 3.	73¼	73½	+ ¼	Southern Railway pf. extended	100	60,000,000	Oct. 30, '11.	1	SA	73	73⅜	73	73¼	64½	2,413
82⅞	80	82	Feb. 24.	82	Feb. 24.	80	84½	+ 2	Southern Ry., M. & O. st. cfs.	100	5,670,200	Oct. 1, '11.	2	SA	82	82	82	82	..	100
44	30¼	38½	Jan. 8.	34½	Feb. 1.	36½	37	− ¼	**Tennessee Copper**	25	5,000,000	Feb. 20, '12.	$1.50	..	36⅞	36⅞	36⅜	36¾	38½	900
136½	74½	99¼	Feb. 8.	81	Jan. 16.	94	96	..	Texas Co.	100	27,000,000	Dec. 30, '11.	1¼	Q	95½	95½	95½	95½	135	600
30¼	19⅞	22⅝	Jan. 22.	20⅛	Jan. 3.	21½	22½	..	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	....	..	..	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	28½	200
41	31	49¾	Jan. 9.	39½	Feb. 7.	42¼	42½	+ ⅝	Third Avenue, when issued	...	....	....	..	..	41¾	42¼	40½	42⅛	..	3,500
24¾	12	14	Jan. 20.	13	Jan. 4.	12¾	13	− ⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	13½	13½	13¼	13⅜	22⅞	300
53⅞	34⅞	34⅞	Jan. 2.	32¼	Feb. 23.	32	32½	− ⅜	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 16, '11.	1	..	32⅞	32⅞	32¼	32⅜	52½	700
111	104	106¼	Feb. 17.	104½	Jan. 5.	106¾	108	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	20,100,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	106½	106½	106½	106½	110	100
111	63	105⅜	Feb. 23.	101	Jan. 3.	104	105	+ ⅝	**Underwood Typewriter**	100	8,500,000	Jan. 1, '12.	1	Q	104½	105⅝	104½	105⅛	..	600
113⅞	103	112¾	Feb. 13.	111⅛	Feb. 2.	112	112½	− ½	Underwood Typewriter pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	112⅛	112¼	112⅛	112¼	..	200
9	4¾	5½	Feb. 13.	4⅝	Jan. 5.	5	6	+ ¼	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	....	..	..	5	5	5	5	8½	100
59½	50⅛	52	Jan. 22.	49⅜	Feb. 21.	49	55	− ¾	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1	Q	49⅞	50	49¾	49¾	59½	320
192⅜	153½	174¼	Jan. 2.	160	Feb. 1.	164⅝	164¾	+ ⅜	Union Pacific	100	216,646,300	Jan. 2, '12.	2½	Q	164⅜	165	163	164⅝	175	111,030
96	89	93	Jan. 30.	91⅛	Jan. 29.	92½	93	+ ¼	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,569,300	Oct. 2, '11.	2	SA	92½	92¾	92½	92¾	93⅛	300
106⅛	100¼	109	Feb. 15.	105	Jan. 10.	106	109	..	United Cigar Manufacturers pf.	100	5,000,000	Dec. 1, '11.	1¾	Q	109	109	109	109	104	15
108	97½	100½	Jan. 23.	97	Feb. 10.	96½	97¼	..	United Dry Goods	100	14,427,500	Feb. 1, '12.	2	Q	97	97	97	97	106¾	200
107½	100¾	106	Jan. 4.	103⅜	Feb. 24.	103¼	104¼	+ ⅛	United Dry Goods pf.	100	10,849,100	Dec. 1, '11.	1¾	Q	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	106½	100
49	28½	37¼	Feb. 14.	30¾	Jan. 5.	35¼	36	− ½	United Railways Investment Co.	100	20,400,000	....	..	..	36	36	36	36	48	300
76¼	52	65½	Feb. 14.	58	Jan. 2.	62¾	63¼	− 1¼	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	16,000,000	Jan. 10, '07.	2½	..	63¼	64	62¾	63	74½	900
19	11	17	Jan. 3.	13	Feb. 16.	14	15	+ 1¼	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fy. Co.	100	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '07.	1	..	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	18⅝	190
61	40½	51	Jan. 26.	50	Jan. 4.	50	55	+ ⅞	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fy. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '11.	1¼	..	51	51	51	51	59	100
104	84	92½	Feb. 24.	84	Jan. 31.	92	97	+ 3½	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '11.	3	SA	92½	92½	92½	92½	100½	150
30	24	30¼	Jan. 26.	26	Jan. 8.	27	30	+ 1	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	100	12,000,000	....	..	..	30	30	28	28	..	200
48½	30½	49	Jan. 3.	45¼	Feb. 1.	45⅜	45⅞	− ¼	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,666,000	Jan. 31, '12.	1	Q	45⅝	45⅝	45½	45½	45	700
115½	104	111	Jan. 11.	109	Jan. 30.	109½	110	+ ⅜	United States Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	39,824,400	Jan. 31, '12.	2	Q	110	110	109⅞	110	113¼	325
82⅛	50	69⅞	Jan. 3.	58¼	Feb. 13.	60	60⅛	+ ⅛	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '11.	1¼	Q	59⅞	60⅝	59⅛	60	77⅝	199,700
120⅞	103	111½	Jan. 2.	107⅜	Feb. 13.	108⅛	108½	..	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Nov. 30, '11.	1¾	Q	108½	108½	108⅛	108⅜	118½	1,645
57⅞	38	58⅝	Jan. 9.	52½	Jan. 29.	56¾	57	− ¼	Utah Copper	10	15,750,500	Dec. 30, '11.	75c	Q	56⅞	57⅜	55⅞	56¾	45	14,800
70⅜	43⅛	57¼	Jan. 26.	52⅜	Jan. 9.	53⅜	53½	− 1¾	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	Feb. 15, '12.	1½	SA	55¼	55¼	53¼	53¼	69	1,600
128½	114	121⅞	Jan. 25.	119	Feb. 14.	120	121	+ 1⅝	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	2	Q	119¾	120¾	119¾	120¾	127	600
97	52	90	Jan. 2.	56	Feb. 21.	54	65	− 2	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	9,073,600	....	..	..	60	60	56	58	61	800
16	13	27½	Feb. 20.	15	Jan. 17.	26	27¼	+ 1	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	....	..	..	27	27½	26½	27	..	645
70	51	83	Feb. 23.	70	Jan. 8.	78	85	+ 1½	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Jan. 20, '12.	1¾	Q	83	83	83	83	..	180
18⅜	5¾	7⅜	Feb. 8.	6	Jan. 4.	7	7¼	..	**Wabash**	100	53,200,200	....	..	..	7⅛	7⅛	7	7	17¼	1,183
40⅜	14¼	19¾	Jan. 8.	16⅞	Jan. 2.	18¼	18¾	− ⅝	Wabash pf.	100	39,200,200	....	..	..	18¾	19	18	18⅜	37½	700
177	139	151	Jan. 3.	144	Feb. 2.	143	145	..	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	23,967,300	Jan. 15, '12.	5	SA	145	145	145	145	164	50
66	48⅞	60¾	Jan. 3.	55¾	Jan. 9.	57	60¼	+ 1	Western Maryland	100	39,505,900	....	..	..	58	58	58	58	50	100
84½	71⅝	86¼	Jan. 18.	79	Jan. 2.	84⅝	84⅞	+ ⅝	Western Union Telegraph	100	99,735,100	Jan. 15, '12.	¾	Q	84	85¼	84	84½	74⅛	5,741
79	58⅝	74¼	Jan. 24.	66¼	Jan. 3.	72¼	74	+ 2¼	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	22,923,850	Oct. 10, '07.	2½	..	72	74	72	73	69	4,300
6¼	2½	7⅝	Feb. 24.	4	Jan. 10.	7½	8	+ 2¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	5	7⅝	5	7⅝	6	8,550
17⅝	7	21	Feb. 24.	11	Jan. 8.	20⅜	22	+ 5	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	....	..	..	16½	21	16½	21	15	7,040
8	8	10¾	Feb. 24.	6	Jan. 18.	10½	11	+ 3¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500	....	..	..	7	10¾	7	10¾	7½	6,470

The New York Times Weekly Financial Review is the authoritative and most trustworthy guide to the investment markets. Reliable quotations of and informative articles on bonds, stocks, metals and produce. Every Monday. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a year.

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

Total Sales Week Ended Feb. 24, 1912, $8,724,500.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	2
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	92	92	92	25
Allis Chalmers 5s	58¼	58	58	54
Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	102¾	102½	102½	30
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s	98½	98½	98½	11
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	2
Am. Hide & Leath. 6s	99½	99½	99½	10
Am. Ice Securities 6s	79	77	79	7
Am. Sm. Securities 6s	103⅝	103½	103⅝	29½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91⅛	91	91	10
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	111½	110¾	111½	82
Am. Tobacco 4s	95¾	95½	95½	68
Am. Tobacco 6s	120⅝	120⅛	120⅝	52
Am. Tobacco 6s, reg.	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	2
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	89¼	89¼	89¼	14
Armour 4½s	92	91⅞	91⅞	109
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	99¾	99½	99⅝	99½
A., T. & S. F. adjt. 4s, stamped	92⅛	92	92	10½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta. reg.	91	91	91	1
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s	106	106	106	11
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960	101⅝	101⅛	101⅛	29
A., T. & S. F. conv. 5s	108	107¾	108	19
A., T. & S. F., T. S. L. 4s	93¼	93⅛	93⅛	9
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	96½	96⅛	96⅛	32
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	95¼	95	95	15
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	99	98⅝	98⅞	46½
Balt. & Ohio prior 3½s	92¾	92½	92¾	23½
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	91¾	91⅝	91¾	13
B. & O., So. Div. 3½s	91½	91¼	91¼	42
Bethlehem Steel 5s	94½	93⅞	94¼	31
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	104	104	104	2
Brooklyn R. T. 4s	85¾	85½	85⅝	131
B'klyn Union Elev. 5s	102⅞	102⅜	102¾	23
B'klyn City R. R. 5s	102	101¾	102	5
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	107½	107½	107½	1
Buffalo Gas 5s	60½	60½	60½	1
B., C. R. & N. c. t. 5s	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	1
Bush Terminal 5s	98	98	98	1
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	95¼	95	95¼	26
Can. Southern 1st 6s	102	102	102	3
Can. Southern 2d 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
C. of Ga., Chat. Div. 4s	91	91	91	5
Cent. Leather 5s	94⅜	94⅛	94⅛	39
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s	97	96⅝	96⅝	51
C. P., Trans. S. L. 4s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	2
Cent. New England 4s	93½	93	93	4
Cent. Vermont 4s	92	91¾	91¾	20
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	101⅞	101½	101½	43
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	111¾	111½	111½	18
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	93	92⅞	93	14
Chi. & Alton 3½s	64	63½	63½	16
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	96¾	96½	96½	76
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97⅝	97½	97½	149
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, r.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	10
C., B. & Q., Ill. 3½s	87¾	87½	87¾	27
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	101½	101½	101½	17
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. 4s	100⅛	100	100⅛	68
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	14
C. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	110	110	110	5
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	82⅝	82½	82½	71
Chi. & Ind. C. 5s	109½	109½	109½	5
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s	86¼	86¼	86¼	1
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	67
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	92	92	92	36
C., M. & P. Sd. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	2
C., M. & St. P. C., P. & W. 5s	106½	106⅜	106⅜	8
C., M. & St. P., C. & M. Riv. 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	4
Chi. & N. W. gen. 7s	108	107⅞	107⅞	106
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	87	87	87	5
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	98⅛	97⅞	97⅞	65
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1921	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	96⅜	96	96⅜	15
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	72	71¾	72	119
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	90¼	90	90¼	33
Chino Copper 6s	122	121½	121¾	19
C., C., C. & St. Louis gen. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	4
C., C., C. & St. Louis, C., W. M. 4s	91	91	91	5
Clev., Lor. & W. 5s	110½	110½	110½	2
Col. Industrial 5s	73½	73	73	17
Col. Midland 1st 4s	50½	50¼	50¼	5
Col. & Southern 1st 4s	97½	97¼	97¼	25
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	97¾	97½	97½	7
Con. Tobacco 4s	95½	95½	95½	10
Con. Tob. 4s, t. r.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	1
Conn. Ry. & L. 4½s, stamped	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	5
Corn Pr. s. f. 5s, 1931	96½	96½	96½	1
Corn Pr. s. f. 5s, 1934	96⅛	96	96	3
Cuban-Am. Sugar 6s	97¼	97¼	97¼	2
Del. & Hud. equip. 4½s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	7
Del. & Hud. cv. 4s	98⅝	98½	98⅝	30
Del. & Hud. ref. 4s	99	98⅞	99	12
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	89¾	88⅞	88⅞	166
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	99½	98½	99½	15
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	90	90	90	3
Detroit Edison 5s	102	102	102	1
Distillers' Securities 5s	73⅝	73	73⅝	25
Du Pont Powder 4½s	85¾	85½	85¾	8
E. T., V. & G. con. 5s	111	110¾	110¾	12
E., T., V. & G. Div. 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
Erie 1st consol. 7s	118⅝	118	118	3
Erie con. 4s	89½	89	89	12
Erie gen. 4s	78½	78¼	78¼	14
Erie conv. 4s, A	86	86	86	18
Erie conv. 4s, B	76¾	76½	76¾	362
Ev. & T. H. gen. 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	5
Flint & P. M. cons. 5s	100	99¾	100	16
Fla. East Coast 4½s	98	97¾	98	85
Ft. W. & Den. City 6s	112	112	112	18
Gen. Electric Co. 5s	159	159	159	1½
Gen. Electric 3½s	82	82	82	2
General Motors 6s	99¼	99	99¼	8
Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	105½	105½	105½	1
Great North. ref. 4¼s	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	51
Hocking Valley 4½s	102¼	102	102	9
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	105	105	105	1
Illinois Cent. ref. 4s	96½	96¼	96½	20
Ill Cent. 4s, 1953	98½	98½	98½	3
Ill. C., St. L. Div. 3½s	86½	86½	86½	3
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 4s	95½	95½	95½	5
Interborough R. T. 5s	104⅝	104½	104½	15
Inter.-Met. 4½s	83¼	83	83	159
Inter. Paper 6s	104	104	104	6
Inter. Paper 5s	91	88½	91	20
Inter. Steam Pump 5s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	2½
Inter. Navigation 5s	80	79¾	79¾	22
Iowa Central ref. 4s	63	63	63	6
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	5
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	80¼	80	80¼	25
Kansas City South. 3s	74	73½	73¾	14
Kansas City South. 5s	100	100	100	12
Kings Co. Elev. 4s	85¼	85¼	85¼	4
Laclede Gas L. 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	1
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	88½	88½	88½	2
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	94	93⅞	93⅞	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	73
Lake Shore 4s, '31, reg.	93½	93½	93½	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1915	92½	91⅞	91⅞	27
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	96½	96½	96½	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	79¼	79	79	12
Leh. V. of N. Y. 4½s	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Liggett & M. 7s	121⅛	120⅞	120⅞	66
Liggett & M. 5s	95	94¾	95	169
Long Island ref. 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	1
Louis. & Jeff. Bdg. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	1
Louis. & N. col. tr. 5s	110½	110½	110½	1
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	99½	99¼	99½	44
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	93	93	93	11
L. & N., P. & Mem. 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	1
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	98	98	98	2
Mercantile Marine 4½s	67⅝	67¼	67¼	24
Met. St. Ry. 5s	99½	99½	99½	5
Met. St. Ry. 5s, t. r.	100	100	100	11
Met. St. adj. in. 5s, w.i.	55¼	54½	54⅞	407
Met. St. Ry. ref. 4s, w.i.	81	80½	80⅝	106
Met. St. Ry. ref. 4s, t. r.	60¼	60¼	60¼	20
M. St. Ry. ref. t. r. sta.	58½	58¼	58½	17
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	91½	91½	91½	5
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	2
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	65	65	65	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	96¾	96½	96¾	15
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	84	84	84	73
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	89¼	89¼	89¼	6
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	5
Mo. Pacific conv. 5s	89	87	87¾	71
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s, reg.	88½	88½	88½	½
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	108	107¾	107¾	18
Mo. Pacific 4s	73⅞	73½	73⅞	87
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	1
Mo. Pacific, 5s, 1917	100½	100½	100½	8
N., C. & St. L. 1st 7s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	6
N., C. & St. L. con. 5s	109⅝	109½	109½	4
Nassau Electric 4s	80	80	80	10
Nat. Rys. of M. pr. 4½s	91⅞	91½	91½	12
Nat. Rys. of Mex. 4s	84	84	84	½
N. Y. Air Brake 6s	99¼	99	99	7
New Or., M. & C. 5s	95	94⅝	94⅝	19
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	88⅛	88	88	9
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	93½	93¼	93¼	12
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	83⅜	82¾	83⅜	116
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 5s	104	103¾	103¾	9
N. Y. G., E. L. & P. 4s	88½	88¼	88½	20
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. 6s	132⅜	132⅛	132⅛	37
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. 6s, reg.	132	132	132	8
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, 1956	93	93	93	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	92	92	92	25
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 5s	102	102	102	2
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	27
Norf. & West. con. 4s	99	98¾	98¾	24
Norf. & W. Div. 4s	93¾	93½	93¾	10
Norf. & West. cv. 4s	110	109¾	109¾	90
N. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	94	94	94	35
Northern Pacific 4s	100⅜	100	100⅛	159
Northern Pacific 3s	70	69⅞	70	38
Ohio River 1st 5s	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	1
Oregon R. & N. 4s	96	95¾	96	18
Oregon Short Line 6s	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	21
Oregon S. L. con. 5s	111¼	111⅛	111¼	11
Oregon S. L. ref. 4s	95⅝	95½	95⅝	80
Ore. & Wash. ref. 4s	92½	92⅜	92⅜	13
Pacific Coast 5s	104	103½	104	4
Pacific T. & T. 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞	148
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1912	100	100	100	9
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1915	97⅞	97½	97½	127
Penn. gtd. 4½s	103¾	103½	103½	8
Penn. Real Est. 4s	101	101	101	1
Penn. 3½s, 1941	88	88	88	2
Penn. gtd. g. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
People's Gas ref. 5s	102	102	102	1
P. Lorillard 7s	122¼	122	122¼	88
P. Lorillard 5s	96⅛	95¾	96	136
Philippine Ry. 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	8
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s	101	101	101	1
Pocahontas Collieries 5s	88¾	88¼	88¾	40
Public Service s. f. 5s	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞	11
Reading gen. 4s	98¾	98½	98⅝	103
Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s	97½	97½	97½	2
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	91⅜	91	91	14
Rio G. & West. 1st 4s	87¼	87	87	10
Rich. & Dan. 6s	104½	104⅛	104⅛	5
St. L., I. M. & S. g. 5s	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛	7
St. L., Iron Mt. & So. ref. 4s	83¾	83⅝	83¾	2
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	84	83¾	83¾	10
S. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 6s	119½	119½	119½	6
S. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s	81¼	81	81	5
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s	88⅜	88¼	88¼	84
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	92⅜	92¼	92¼	3
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	82	81¾	81⅞	135
St. L. S. W. 2d 4s	81½	81½	81½	2
San A. & Ar. Pass. 4s	87½	87½	87½	6
Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s	79⅞	79¾	79⅞	8
Seaboard A. L. ref. 4s	82½	82½	82½	1
Seaboard A. L. 4s, sta.	88	87¾	88	6
Seab. & Roan. 1st 5s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	6
So. Pacific col. 4s	92	92	92	2
So. Pacific conv. 4s	96	95¾	95⅞	66
So. Pacific ref. 4s	95¼	95	95⅛	134½
So. P., S. F. Term. 4s	91½	91⅛	91¼	33
So. Railway 1st 5s	108¼	108	108	20
So. Railway gen. 4s	79⅝	79⅛	79⅝	880
So. Ry., St. L. Div. 4s	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	1
Term. Ass'n St. L. ref. 4s	96	95¾	95⅝	6
Term. Ass'n St. L. 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼	2
Texas Co. conv. 6s	98⅛	98	98	7
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	5
Third Av. ref. 4s, w. i.	85½	85⅛	85⅛	83
Third Av. adj. 5s, w. i.	76⅜	76	76	44
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	65¼	65¼	65¼	2
Ulster & Del. 5s	106	106	106	1
Union Bag & Pap. 5s, sta.	94½	94½	94½	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	100⅝	100½	100⅝	130½
Union Pacific conv. 4s	102	101⅞	101⅞	78½
Union Pacific ref. 4s	97¾	97¾	97¾	10
U. Rys. Inv. 5s. Pitts.	84¾	84¼	84¼	40
U. N. J. R. & C. 4s	101	101	101	3
U. S. Leather 6s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	10
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5s	88½	87½	88	5
U. S. Rubber 6s	105	104⅞	105	11
U. S. Steel 5s	103	102⅞	102⅞	114
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	103	102¾	102⅞	3½
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	100⅞	100⅜	100⅜	20
Va. Midland gen. 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	6
Va. S. W. con. 5s	97½	97⅜	97½	16
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	2
Wabash 1st 5s	107½	107	107	22
Wabash 2d 5s	98½	98¼	98½	31
Wabash ref. 4s	57⅝	57	57	101
Wab., Tol. & C. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	5
W. P. Term. 1st 4s Cent. tr. ctfs.	88¾	87½	88¾	111
W. P. Term. 1st 4s, col. tr. ctfs.	38½	37¾	38½	89
W. P. Term. 2d 4s tr. ctfs.	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	7
West Shore 4s	100¾	100⅜	100¾	81
West Shore 4s, reg.	98½	98½	98½	1
Western Marland 4s	88¼	88¼	88¼	17
Westchester Light 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Western Electric 5s	103	102¾	103	28
West. Elec. & Mfg. 5s	94¾	94⅝	94¾	8
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s	100½	100	100½	47
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	103	103	103	1
W. & L. E. con. 4s	84⅞	84⅝	84⅝	8
Wheel. & L. E. 1st 5s	105	105	105	1
Wilkes. & East. 5s	93⅜	93	93⅛	24
Wis. Central gen. 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	5
Total sales				$8,279,000

United States Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Threes, reg	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	20
Panama 3s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	115
Total sales				$135,000

Foreign Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Argentine 5s	97	97	97	1
Chinese Railway 5s	94¼	94	94¼	[illegible]
Japanese 4½s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	26
Japanese 4½s, 2d Ser.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	12
Japanese 4s	87½	87½	87½	1
Republic of Cuba 5s	103½	103⅛	103⅛	30
Sao Paulo 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	5
U. S. of Mexico 5s	96½	96½	96½	1
Total sales				[illegible]

State Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. 4s, 1961	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	[illegible]
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961, new	102¾	102¾	102¾	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs.	50¼	50¼	50¼	10
Total sales				[illegible]

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1956, reg.	99½	99½	99½	1
4s, 1957	100¼	100	100	7
4s, 1958	100⅛	100	100	26
4s, 1959	100⅛	99⅞	100	62
4½s, 1960	103	102⅞	103	103
4½s, 1957	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	26
4½s, 1957, new	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	8
Total sales				$183,000
Grand total				$8,724,500

YEAR'S RANGE IN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Where no sale occurred in 1912 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama Currency Fund 4s..J. J.	....	....	111 Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914....J. J.	....	....	99 May 12, 1911
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1958.	....	....	103⅜ Oct. 30, 1911
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1960.	....	....	105⅛ Oct. 28, 1910
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961....M. S.	102⅞ Jan. 23	101¾ Jan 4	102⅞ Feb. 19, 1912
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961, reg....	102 Jan. 8	102 Jan 8	102 Jan. 8, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960....J. J.	....	....	101¼ Nov. 27, 1911
N. Y. Canal 4s, Jan., 1961....J. J.	103 Jan. 27	101⅝ Jan 2	102⅞ Feb. 17, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, Mar. 1, 1961..M. S.	103 Jan. 25	101¾ Jan 2	102¾ Feb. 21, 1912
North Carolina 6s, 1919......A. O.	....	....	114¾ Mar. 28, 1910
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910..J. J.	....	....	99⅝ Feb. 3, 1909
North Caro. consol. 4s, small....	....	....	101¼ Apr. 8, 1907
North Caro. special tax....A. O.	....	....	117 Dec. 11, 1903
South Carolina 4½s, 1933....J. J.	....	....	103½ July 27, 1910
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913........J.J.	....	....	98 Oct. 5, 1911
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, small....	....	....	97¼ Oct. 6, 1911
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cfs.	52¼ Jan. 27	46 Jan 2	50½ Feb. 23, 1912
Va. fund. debt, 2-3s, 1991.......J.J	....	....	86½ Dec. 18, 1911
Virginia Riddleberger...........	....	....	90 Dec. 20, 1907
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.........Q. Jan.	....	....	100¼ Nov. 21, 1911
U. S. 2s, coupon..........J. Jan.	....	....	100⅛ Dec. 6, 1911
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg...........Q. F.	113¼ Jan. 24	113¼ Jan 24	113¼ Jan. 24, 1912
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon.........Q. F.	113¾ Jan. 16	113¼ Jan 8	113¾ Jan. 16, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-26, 1918, coupon..Q. F.	102½ Feb. 9	101½ Jan 8	102½ Feb. 9, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg......Q. F.	102¾ Feb. 23	102 Feb 6	102¾ Feb. 23, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small........	....	....	102½ Nov. 11, 1910
Panama 2s, 1936, reg.......Q. F.	....	....	100½ June 6, 1911
Panama 2s, 1938, reg....Q. Nov.	....	....	101⅛ Aug. 11, 1910
Panama 3s, 1961, reg...........	101¼ Jan. 2	101¾ Feb 17	101¾ Feb. 17, 1912
Panama 3s, 1961..........Q. Mar.	101⅞ Jan. 4	101⅜ Jan 18	101⅝ Feb. 21, 1912
Dist. of Colum. 3-65s, 1925..F. F.	....	....	110 Nov. 28, 1909
Philippine 4s, 1914-1931......Q. F.	....	....	111 May 3, 1906
Ph. Is. p.w.&imp.reg.4s,1935.Q. M.	....	....	108¾ Feb. 26, 1908
Ph. Is. land pur. 4s,1914-45...Q. F	....	....	100¼ July 14, 1910
Argentina 5s	97⅝ Jan. 25	97 Jan 16	97 Feb. 23, 1912
Imp. Chinese Gov. recpts. full paid for Hukuang Ry. 5 p. c. sterling bonds and interest........	95 Jan. 18	93¼ Jan 25	94¼ Feb. 21, 1912
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, Feb. 15, 1925..F. A.	93¾ Feb. 3	92½ Jan 2	93¼ Feb. 23, 1912
I. Jap. Gov. 4½s, 2d ser. Jy. 10. 1925. J. J.	93 Feb. 1	91⅞ Jan 2	92⅝ Feb. 21, 1912
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, Jan., 1925. F. A.	88¼ Jan. 29	86¾ Jan 3	87⅛ Feb. 20, 1912
Republic of Cuba 5s.........M. S.	103⅜ Jan. 29	102½ Jan 2	103⅛ Feb. 19, 1912
Republic of Cuba 4½s......M. S.	....	....	98½ Dec. 20, 1911
Sao Paulo (U. S. of B.) 5 p.c., 1919	98 Feb. 3	97⅛ Jan 8	97¼ Feb. 23, 1912
U. S. of Mex. s. f. 5s.........Q. C.	97¼ Jan. 25	96 Feb 15	96½ Feb. 21, 1912
U.S.ofM.4s, Ser.A, Dec.1.1953..J.D.	90¾ Jan. 24	90 Feb 14	90 Feb. 14, 1912
U. S. of Mex. 4s. Series B........	....	....	96⅜ May 2, 1912

NEW YORK CITY SECURITIES.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Corporate stock 3½s, 1954...M. N.	88 Feb. 17	87⅛ Jan 16	88 Feb. 17, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1954, reg..M. N.	87½ Jan. 20	87⅛ Feb 13	87⅛ Feb. 17, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1955........M. N.	....	....	88¼ Nov. 2, 1910
Corp. stock 3½s, 1959............	....	....	90½ June 6, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, reg. 1936....M. N*	99 Jan. 30	99 Jan 30	99 Jan. 30, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, reg. 1955....M. N.*	99 Jan. 4	99 Jan 4	99 Jan. 4, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, reg, 1956....M. N.*	99⅝ Feb. 17	98⅞ Jan 8	99½ Feb. 21, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1957.......*M. N.	100¼ Feb. 16	99¾ Jan 6	100 Feb. 24, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1957, reg............	....	....	100 Nov. 15, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957......*M. N.	107⅞ Jan. 8	107½ Jan 5	107⅜ Feb. 23, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg........	....	....	107½ Dec. 21, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957......M. N.*	107⅞ Jan. 20	107½ Jan 10	107¾ Feb. 24, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg.........	....	....	107¾ Nov. 13, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1958........*M. N.	100⅛ Jan. 23	99⅞ Jan 2	100 Feb. 23, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1958, reg..........	....	....	99⅞ Dec. 20, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1959........*M. N.	100⅛ Jan. 23	99⅞ Jan 2	100 Feb. 24, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1959, reg..........	99¾ Jan. 30	99¾ Jan 30	99¾ Jan. 30, 1912
Corp. stock 4¼s, 1960.......*M. S.	103 Feb. 19	102⅛ Jan 3	103 Feb. 24, 1912
Corp. stock 4¼s, 1960, reg........	....	....	102 Dec. 21, 1911
Assessm't b'ds, 3½s, 1914...M. N.	....	....	98¼ Sep. 7, 1911
Assessm't b'ds, 4½s, 1917..*M. N.	102½ Jan. 16	102¼ Jan 19	102½ Feb. 2, 1912
Ass'm't b'ds, 4½s, 1917, reg.*M. N.	....	....	102¾ July 10, 1911
Assessment b'ds, 4½s, 1917..M. N.*	102¾ Feb. 14	101¼ Jan 19	102¾ Feb. 14, 1912

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY
Wall Street corner Nassav
Member N. Y. Clearing House
Designated Depositary for State, City and Court Funds.
Allows interest on Balances.
Issues Certificates of Deposit payable as desired.
Temporary Offices
113 BROADWAY

The Washington Trust Co
of the City of New York.
253 BROADWAY.
Allows Interest on Deposits.
Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

Guaranty Trust Co of New York.
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St., N. Y.
London Office, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.
Capital and Surplus. $23,000,000
Deposits 156,000,000

To all Holders of Convertible Four Per Cent. (4%) Redeemable Gold Bonds of The Western Union Telegraph Company.

Notice is hereby given to all holders of the convertible four per cent. (4%) redeemable gold bonds of The Western Union Telegraph Company, issued under and pursuant to and secured by the trust agreement made by said The Western Union Telegraph Company, with the Bowling Green Trust Company as Trustee, dated November 26th, 1906, that The Western Union Telegraph Company, by action duly had by its board of directors, has declared its intention to and will pay off, cancel and redeem the whole amount of the bonds issued under and secured by said trust agreement, pursuant to the power and authority so to do contained therein; that the date fixed for said payment and cancellation and redemption is May first (1st), 1912, upon or prior to which date The Western Union Telegraph Company will deposit with the Equitable Trust Company of New York, New York City, as successor Trustee to the Bowling Green Trust Company, named as Trustee in said trust agreement, a sum sufficient to pay the principal of all of said bonds, five per cent. (5%) premium thereon, and the interest accrued thereon to May first (1st), 1912; that said Equitable Trust Company of New York, on said date, and thereafter as presented, will pay the principal of said bonds, five per cent. (5%) premium thereon, and the accrued interest to said date to the holders of said bonds respectively.

That said bonds will cease to bear interest after May first (1st), 1912, and that it is the intention of The Western Union Telegraph Company upon making such deposit and after said date, to have said trust agreement dated November 26th, 1906, cancelled and discharged by said trustee.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.
By THEO. N. VAIL,
President.

New York, January 22, 1912.

WE DEAL IN
All Standard Oil Stocks and Subsidiaries
We have information of especial value to investors regarding one of the best of the Standard Oil Stocks. Can be purchased now to net the investor 10%. Prospect of 100% increase on investment.
Particulars on application.
PEABODY & COMPANY
42 Broadway, New York City

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Bonds of the O'GARA COAL COMPANY

This is to certify that the following numbered First Mortgage 5% Fifty Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the O'Gara Coal Company have been drawn for redemption at 105% and accrued interest on March 1, 1912, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the mortgage or deed of trust of said Company to Colonial Trust Company, now the Trust Company of America, as Trustee, dated September 1st, 1905, viz.:

Nos. 30, 114, 152, 594, 627, 696, 2208, 2357, 2488, 2585, 2890.

The above numbered bonds will be due and payable at this office on the first day of March, 1912, at 105% and accrued interest, say, $1,075.00 per bond, and interest on the said bonds will cease from that date.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA,
By WILLIAM GILMAN LOW, Jr.,
Vice-President.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Guaranty Trust Company of New York, having resigned as Trustee of the First and Refunding Mortgage of Iowa Central Railway Company, dated March 1, 1901, and said resignation having been duly accepted, and a vacancy having arisen in the office of Trustee under the said First and Refunding Mortgage, the Board of Directors of said Iowa Central Railway Company has appointed Union Trust Company of New York as Trustee of the said First and Refunding Mortgage, dated March 1, 1901.

Dated New York, February 9, 1912.
IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
By NEWMAN ERB, President.

MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD & LIGHTING CORPORATION

Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year First Lien and Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article Sixth of the Mortgage and Deed of Trust executed by the Manila Electric Railroad & Lighting Corporation to the undersigned as Trustee, dated September 24, 1903, bids are hereby invited for surrender of above-named Bonds to the amount of $30,979 in the Sinking Fund. Bids will be received by the undersigned, Trustee, on or before Friday, March 1, 1912, 12 o'clock noon.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
By ALVIN W. KRECH, President.

Unique Report to Policyholders
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.'S
66 YEARS' record shows payments of 281 millions to members, who have paid in premiums only 273 millions.
Besides paying back many millions more than received from members, the Company has accumulated on hand to be paid over 68 millions of dollars more.
T. E. LANE, Gen Agt., 170 B'way, N. Y.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society
A savings institution, founded 1888 under the N. Y. State Banking Law. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Feb. 29 earn from Mar. 1. Or start at once. Write for Booklet A.
38 Park Row, New York City.
4½%

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COMMISSARY FOOD-STUFFS, Etc., Office of Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, February 23, 1912.—Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing commissary food-stuffs, etc., to the Panama Rail Road Company in accordance with terms and conditions contained in Circular No. P-332. Circulars and full information may be obtained at the following-named places, at which points bids will be received and opened in public on date and at time stated: The Purchasing Department, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York; Office of Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., 165 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Cal., and Purchasing Commissary, U. S. A., 79 East Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. Bids will be received at New York until 2:00 P. M.; at Chicago and New Orleans until 1:00 P. M., and at San Francisco until 11:00 A. M., March 12, 1912. Wendell L. Simpson, Major, 15th Infantry, U. S. A., Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Co., 24 State Street, New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY of New York, as Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust by the New York Fire Protection Company and Special Fire Alarm Electrical Signal Company, dated August 1st, 1905, desires to purchase one of the bonds secured by the said Mortgage, pursuant to the terms thereof. Written offers will be received from the 11th to the 13th day of March, 1912, both inclusive.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, 170 Broadway.
Dated February 21st, 1912.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraiser's Return of Sheepskins Is Corrected—Other Decisions.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has sustained a claim filed by the Franco-American Importing Company regarding the amount of duty accruing on sheepskins. The number containing wooled skins was estimated at 204, while the wool, as officially reported, weighed 502 pounds, assessed at 10 cents a pound as being Class 1, unwashed. The importers claimed that duty should have been taken at the rate of 3 cents a pound and that the number of skins having wool of a dutiable character is less than that found by the Appraiser.

In a special report the Appraiser acknowledges that he made an error in returning the number of wooled skins, the correct number being 192, containing 472 pounds of wool. The Collector is instructed to reliquidate the entries on the basis of the Appraiser's report.

In overruling a contention raised by Guy G. Major, the board holds that in maknig allowances for dirt in castor seed it is unnecessary for Collectors of Customs to take into account the certificate of analysis issued by the Incorporated Oil Seed Association of London. The importer based his claim for allowance of dirt in the importations on the Oil Seed Association's certificate.

Leigh & Butler secured lower duty for leather hides. The merchandise was claimed to be entitled to entry at 5 per cent., under Paragraph 451, and not at higher rates, as assessed by the Collector. The latter's decision is reversed.

Investors consult The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Every Monday. Outlook on the Stock Exchange, wheat prospects, and latest financial news from all the great money markets. Full and reliable quotations of every bond and stock dealt in on the Exchanges and Curb. Mailed anywhere in the United States for One Dollar a Year.—Adv.

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Feb. 24, 1912.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Albany So. 5s	$1,302,000	2½s	S	M. & S.	96	99
Am. Gas & El.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	85	..
Do preferred	1,537,500	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	46	47
Am. Lt. & Trac	10,395,400	2½s	Q	Feb. 1, 12	297	300
Do preferred	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	106	107
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	....	74	75
Do 6% sum.pf	3,106,800	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	85½	86
Do op. war.	V	V	V	V	11	13
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	V	V	V	22	23
Do preferred	2,180,000	V	V	V	66	70
Ariz. Power	3,000,000	..	..	....	16	17
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	....	55	60
Aub. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	102
Aug.-Aik. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	94
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	V	Dec 20, 11	80	84
Do common	2,250,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	27	81
Aug. R. & E. 5s, '40	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	917,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Birm'ham R. & El. sub. 5s, '24	945,000	5	A	1924	104	..
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	92	93
Buf. Cr't'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104	..
Buff. Gen. El. 5s	2,375,000	1½	Q	Dec 30, 11	101½	..
B. & Lac. Tr. 5s	V	V	V	V	87	92
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Butte E. & P. Co.	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 12	122	125
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 12	75	81
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.	V	V	V	V	72½	76
Capital Trac.	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	122½	123¼
Do 1st 5s, '47	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110½	110¾
Central Maine Power 1st 5s	1,100,000	..	S	M. & N.	96	98
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.	900,000	..	..	....	65	70
Charleston Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	1,500,000	2	S	V	85	45
Do con. 5s, '99	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	96½
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	104
Chattan'ga Rys	3,000,000	V	V	V	80	35
Do preferred	2,000,000	V	V	V	75	..
Chattan'go Rys 1st 5s, '56	1,857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E 1st 5s	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Citz. L, H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	101½
Clev. El. R 5s, '13	4,955,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100½	101
Clevel'd Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,045,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100½	101½
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble	10,782,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	101¾	..
Do unstamp.	1,709,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¾	..
Con. Gas, E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90¼	90½
Cen. Tr. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 11	76	76¼
Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105	105¼
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s	6,674,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	96	98
Detroit & Flint 5s, '21	1,400,000	V	V	....	91½	..
Duluth Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s, 31.	1,103,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	..
Economy L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,621,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	99
Elec. Util. Cor.	2,250,000	..	..	....	25	30
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 12	84	87
Emp. Dist. El. Co	1,756,500	V	V	V	..	..
Do preferred	501,100	¾	M	Jan 20, 12	81	84
Do 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	80½	82
Fed. L. & T. Co	V	V	V	V	40	42
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	79	81
Gas & El. Sec. Co	1,000,000	..	..	....	100	104
Do preferred	1,000,000	7	A	Monthly	90	91
Grand Rap. Ry. Co. 1st 5s, '16	3,274,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¾	..
Gt. W. Pow. 5s	9,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83½	84½
Guanaj. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	....	32	35
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	72	76
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	1,140,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	90	95
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	..
Hud. R. E. P. 1st 5s, '44	4,222,000	5	S	F. & A.	27	28½
Int. Ry. of Buf.	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	105	106½
Buf. Div. 5s, '31	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104	105
Do deb. 6s, '17	800,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	98¼
L. & O. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104	105
B. & N. FD. 1st 5s						
Int. Trac. 4s, '49 receipts flat	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	69¾	70¼
J. C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78⅛	78⅝
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	96½
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	20	21
Do preferred	9,407,500	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 11	50	51
Do 1st l. r. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	93
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	97½
K. C. Belt L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	106¼	107
K. C. Elv. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	77	80
Kan. C. West. 5s	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	78	82
K. C. Met. St. Ryl cn. ex. 1st 5s, '13	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97¼	98
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Knoxv. R. & L. 5s	1,932,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	..
Knoxv. Tr. 5s	824,000	2½	S	A. & O.	106	107
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	1,972,000	2½	S	A. & O.	105	..
Los A. G. & E. 5s	2,920,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Memp. St. Ry. con. 5s, '45	8,069,000	5	S	J. & J.	97½	98½
Met. Street Ry., 25% paid	..	..	..	....	..	11½
Min. St. Ry. 6s. '13	600,000	3	S	M. & N.	102	103
Mobile Electric	950,000	..	..	....	..	..
Do preferred	645,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15, 12	90	95
Do 5s, '46	1,686,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Muskogee G. & E. pf.	1,026,300	1¾	Q	Dec 15, 11	92	97½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 1st 5s	2,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	103
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes. 1912	1,922,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. F. Pow. 5s, '32	10,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102
Niag., L. & O. P. 5s, '54	4,910,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
N. Y. & Westch'r LtgG M4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	83½	85½
Nor. Elec. St. Ry. Co. 1st 5s	1,200,000	2	..	J. & D.	71	74
N. Hud. Co Ry. 5s	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Nor. Id. & Mon.	4,000,000	..	..	....	12	13
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	....	54	59
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	79½
Nor. St. Power.	4,033,300	..	..	....	34	35
Do preferred	3,638,700	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	90½	91½
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	96½
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28.	6,814,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Ont. P. stock	8,119,000	V	V	V	47½	50
Ontario Pow. 5s	6,949,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95¼	96
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945	1,556,000	2½	S.	M. & N.	90	94
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s. '28	1,657,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30.	8,220,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes, '12	4,273,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	100	..
Port. Gen. El. 5s	7,640,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
Pot'm'c El. Pow con. mtg. 5s, '36	4,391,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Do 1st 5s, '29	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	108⅛	109½
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs	19,970,440	1½	Q	Dec 30, 11	107	107½
Rep. R. & L. Co.	V	V	V	V	30	31
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	78½	79½
Roch. Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1912	2,000,000	2½	S	V	100	..
Roch. Ry. pf.	8,862,500	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 12	90½	..
Roch Ry. & L. 5s	9,401,000	2½	..	J. & J.	100½	101½
Same bond, tax exempt N. Y.	......			....	101	102
Rockld. L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98⅛	..
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	1,702,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	4,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Sagn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	..
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	S	F. & A.	96½	98½
San Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	2,450,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23	1,600,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 12	98	100
Scranton El. 5s	2,230,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	....	50	..
Do pf., ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	62½	70
Do con. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29	7,271,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	99
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	8,623,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	94½	96½
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	95
So. Cal. Ed'n Co.	V	V	V	V	69	71
Do 5s	9,836,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	97
South'n Pow. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.	4,035,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L. F. L. 5s, '26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93⅛	95
Superior W. L. & P. 1st 4s, 1931.	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	84
Stand. G. & E.	7,468,150	..	..	....	24	25
Do preferred	9,837,000	2	Q	Dec 15, 11	52½	53½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	932,500	2½	S	J. & J.	98	..
Tex. Trac. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	79¼	80
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	94	..
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) inc. 4s.	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	64¼	64½
UG & E of N J. 5s	V	V	V	V	95	..
United Util.	5,000,000	..	..	....	28	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 12	98½	101
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	..	S	M. & S.	97	98½
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	10,345,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97
Wash., Alex. & Mt. V. Ry. 5s.	2,450,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
Wash., Balt. & A. 1st 5s	6,000,000	V	V	V	83¼	84
Wash. R. & El.	5,500,000	1	Q	Mar. 1, 12	69¼	69½
Do preferred	8,500,000	2½	S	June 1, 11	92⅝	92⅝
Do con. 4s, '51	10,244,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86⅝	86½
Wash.-Va. Ry.	1,378,000	2	S	M. & S.	55	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	70	80
West'n Power	14,670,000	..	..	....	30	31½
Do 6% cum. pf	6,000,000	6	..	Jan. 1, 12	56	57½
West. St. G. & E	3,503,000	..	..	....	59	..
Do preferred	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	93	98

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Feb. 24, 1912.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Bank Note Co. ($50)	5,000,000	1	Q	Feb 15, 12	44	47
Do pf. ($50)	5,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	51¾	52½
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	‡2	M	Jan 20, 12	225	230
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1912	104	106½
Am. Glue Co.	800,000	2	S	Nov 1, 11	111½	115½
Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 12	145½	148½
Am. Grapho	2,627,500	1¼	Q	Sep 15, 07	9	..
Do preferred	2,095,630	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 08	40	55
Am. Screw	3,600,000	2½	Q	Dec 30, 11	150	..
Am. Typefd.	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 12	48	50
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	99¼	101
Do deb. 6s, '39	1,300,000	3	S	Nov 1, 11	99½	100
Am Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	..	..	....	2	2¼
Arlington Mills	V	V	V	V	124	126
Asso. Sim. Hdw	1,500,000	V	V	V	30	40
Do preferred	1,500,000	V	V	V	92	93
Ast. V'neer Mls. & Dock. 6s, '41	500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Atl. Port. Cem. 1st 6s, '25	4,400,000	3	S	M. & S.	102	104
Bab. & Wilcox.	15,000,000	V	V	V	100½	102½
Barney & Smith Car 5s of '36.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Bliss, E. W., Co.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	80	100
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 12	122	125
Bon Air C. & I. gen. 5s, '34	V	V	V	V	70	76
Do 5s, '36	V	V	V	V	45	53
Bord. C. Milk	21,250,000	4	S	Feb 15, 12	128½	128½
Do preferred	7,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar 15, 12	109	110½
Celluloid	5,925,000	3½	Q	Dec 30, 11	140	142
Central C. & C.	V	V	V	V	78½	79
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	78½	79¼
Cen. Fireworks.	1,406,800	V	V	V	1	3
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	A	March 1	10	13
Chesebr'gh Mfg	500,000	$10	Q	Jan. 5, 12	650	750
Chi. Pneu. Tool.	6,485,800	1	Q	V	46	47
Con. Cot. Duck.	7,000,000	..	..	....	2	4
Do preferred	6,000,000	..	..	....	15	20
Con. Rub. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	....	6½	7
Do preferred	1,149,500	1½	Q	Dec., 1909	37	39
Crocker-Wh'ler.	1,700,000	1½	Q	V	92	95
Do preferred	500,000	1¾	Q	V	104	106
Cudahy Pkg. 5s	4,525,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¾	100
Dodge Mf. Co. pf	655,800	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 12	96	100
Hav. Tobacco	29,790,700	..	..	....	3	6
Hav. Tob. pf.	4,703,800	..	..	....	7	15
Houston Oil cfs.	20,000,000	..	..	....	10	10½
Do preferred	8,784,200	6	A	Jan., 1903	64	66
Int. Agri. Corp.	5,928,000	..	..	....	63	65
Do preferred	10,124,000	7	S	Jan. 1, 12	95½	97
Int. Ed. Pub. Co	V	V	V	V	19	21
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	39	42
Int. Nickel	11,582,626	5	Q	Mar 1, 12	259	262
Do preferred	8,912,626	..	..	V	101¾	102⅝
Do 5s, '32	8,475,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 12	100¼	100¾
Internat. Salt	18,231,390	2½	S	Dec. 1, 06	3	6
Do 1st 5s	3,999,500	2½	S	A. & O.	146½	148
Int. Textb. Co.	6,000,000	V	V	Jan. 1, 12	141½	144
K. C. Stocky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	98	98½
Do cv. 5s, '13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	100½
Lake Sup. Corp.	40,000,000	V	V	V	29⅝	29¾
Lan. Monotype.	5,000,000	..	..	V	90¾	91
Mergenth. Lino.	12,797,800	1½	Q	Dec 30, 11	219	221
O'Gara Coal 5s.		‡6	V	V	74½	77½
Otis Elevator	6,371,500	1	Q	Jan 15, 12	74	76
Do preferred	6,451,100	1½	Q	Jan 15, 12	100½	102
Paint Cr. Col. 5s	5,000,000	V	V	J. & J.	44	46
Penn. C. & C. rcts	V	V	V	V	15	20
Poc. Con. Col. 1st 5s, '57	8,582,700	2½	S	J. & J.	88	89
Proc. & Gamble	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 12	410	430
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	V	185	195
Producers' Oil.	3,000,000	1.50	Q	Dec 30, 11	88	..
Do conv. 6s.	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	86	..
Rice-Stix Dry Goods pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 1, 12	112	113¼
Rogers-Brown	5,000,000	V	V	V	95	96
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	3	Q	V	190	200
Do. 6% cum. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	V	107	109
St. Jos. Lead	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 20, 11	9	9⅝
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	3	Q	V	290	295
Stand. Coupler.	1,200,000	2	S	Dec 30, 11	36	37½
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 30, 11	105	110
Standard Oil	100,000,000	$5	Q	Mar 15, 12	780	800
Do subs. stks	V	V	V	V	430	450
Do ex-subsid.	V	V	V	V	352	355
Stern Bros. pf.	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec. 1, 11	90	92
Stetson, J B, & Co	4,467,000	‡40	S	Jan 15, 12	445 sold.	
Do preferred	1,500,000	4	S	Jan 15, 12	199 sold.	
Studeb'kr Corp.	30,000,000	..	..	....	50½	51½
Do preferred	13,500,000	1¾	•Q	Mar 1, 12	100½	102
Temple Iron 4s.	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	103½	105
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 07	30	33
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	3¼	S	Sep 30, 11	104	106
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	4	S	Sep 30, 11	97	99
Unit. Cig. Mfrs.	15,000,000	1	Q	Feb. 1, 12	52	53¼
U. S. Env. 5s.	1,950,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	100½	104
Do preferred	V	3½	S	Mar 1, 12	113½	116½
U. S. Motors	10,810,000	..	..	....	16½	18½
Do preferred	10,057,100	1¼	Q	Nov 10, 11	57½	59
U. S. Play. Cd.	350,000	2¼	Q	V	148	150
U. S. Ptg. Co.	3,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 12	91	..
U. S. Worsted pf.	2,340,600	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	84	88
West. Elec. 1st 5s, '22	8,750,000	2½	..	J. & J.	102½	103

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cities Co.	$20,514,200	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	30¼	30½
Do preferred	16,250,600	..	..	....	80¼	80¾
Auburn 1st 5s	300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	..
Binghamt'n Gas 1st 5s, 1938	750,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	100
Buffalo Gas	7,000,000	..	..	....	3	4
Buff. Gas pf.	1,713,000	..	..	....	..	20
Buf. G. 1st 5s, '47	5,900,000	2½	S	A. & O.	60¼	60¼
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103½
Cities Service	4,887,620	¾	M	Mar. 1, 12	80	91
Do preferred	8,661,240	½	M	Mar. 1, 12	82¼	83¼
Colum. G. & F.	3,000,000	½	Q	Mar. 1, 12	30¼	..
Do preferred	5,500,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 12	..	75¼
††Con. G. of N. J. 1st con. 5s, 1936	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Dayton Gas 5s.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	..
Denver G. & E.	2,500,000	¼	M	Feb. 1, 12	220	..
Do gen. 5s.	5,691,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	96½
Gd. Rap. G. L. 5s	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
Houston G. 5s, '20	888,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	Q	Dec. 1, 11	135	134
Do 1st 5s	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	105	105⅛
Indiana Ltg. Co	4,500,000	..	..	....	42	47
Do 1st 4s, '58	3,000,000	2	S	F. & A.	71½	73½
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	....	20	26
Do 1st 5s, 1952	4,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	73	80
J'ksonville 5s, '37	1,200,000	1¼	Q	Dec., 1911	92½	97½
Kansas Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	11	11½
Do 1st 6s, '16.	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	99½	100
Do 2d 6s, '18.	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	80	80
Lincoln G. & E.	2,250,000	..	..	....	35	36
Milwaukee Gas Lt. 1st 4s, '27.	7,932,000	2	SA	M. & N.	90	93¾
Nashville Gas	1,380,000	1	Q	V	80	85
N. Ams'm 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
N. Y. & Q. G. Co. 1st 5s	816,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Ogden 5s, '45	6,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95¾	..
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '29	2,375,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	99
Pacific G. & E.	28,908,750	..	..	....	57¾	58¼
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 15, 12	91	91½
Portl'd G. & C. 5s	3,401,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1944	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
St. Paul G. Lt. gen. 5s, 1944	3,439,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98¼	99
Scran. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	V	V	V	V	102½	103½
Do deb 5s, '35	V	V	V	V	101¾	102½
Do deb 5s, '39	V	V	V	V	101¾	102½
S. Jer. G. & El.	6,000,000	4	S	J. & D.	126	128
Do 1st 5s, '53	12,378,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	99¾
Sp'brook Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103¼	103⅝
Sp'gf'd W. 5s, '26	3,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100 sold.	
Standard (N. Y.)	5,000,000	2	S	Dec 30, 11	60	..
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 30, 11	95	..
Do 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	106
Syrac. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	..
Syrac. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, g., '54	5,506,490	2½	S	J. & J.	83	85½
Syracuse Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	..
Washington G., ($20)	2,600,000	V	V	V	84⅛	84⅝
Do 5s, 1960	2,860,000	2½	S	M. & N.	110⅛	110½
West. N. Y. Wat.	5,000,000	V	V	V	..	7½
Wilkesbarre G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103

TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Un. Telph. (H's'g) 5s, '57.	1,244,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 10	20	25
Con. Tel. (Buf.)	8,595,200	..	..	....	10	12½
Con. Tel. (Pa.) 1st 5s, '31	2,292,500	2½	S	A. & O.	30	35
Cumb. T. & T.	19,680,150	2	Q	Apr. 4, 11	160¾	..
Cuyah'a Tel. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	88
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) of 1922	2,500,000	..	..	....	69½	70½
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	64½	66
Kan. C. HomeTel	3,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 11	108	111
Do 5s, '23	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90½	91¼
Kan. C. L. Dist. Tel. 5s, '25	1,199,500	2	Q	Apr 15, 11	86½	87½
Kinloch Tel. (St. Louis) 6s, '28.	2,000,000	3	S	F. & A.	105	105⅛
Mo. & Kan. Tel.	13,627,700	1½	Q	Nov 5, 06	53	60
N. Eng. T. & T. deb. 5s, '15	500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101¼	101¼
Do deb. 4s, '30	1,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	93	94
Do deb. 5s, '19	500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	102
Twin C. Tel. 5s.	V	V	V	V	82	85
West. T. & T. col. tr. 5s, '37.	V	V	V	V	100	..

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	900,000	V	S	V	23	27
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	V	V	160	..
B'klyn C. R. ($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 11	160	165
Cen. C't'n stk.	V	V	V	V	90	..
1st 6s of '22	1,800,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	5	15
C. P. N. & E. R.	2,985,000	2	Q	Feb., 1907	55	60
C. Isl. & B. stk.	650,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 11	130	140
Chris. & 10th St	1,000,000	V	V	V	310	..
Eighth Av. R. R.	748,000	12½	N	V	290	..
42d St. & Gr. St.		..	..	....	20	20½
Hud. Tunnels:						
Hud. & Man.	39,994,890	..	..	....	78½	79½
Do 4½s of '57	66,000,000	2¼	S	F. & A.	99¾	100
Do notes, '13	V	V	V	V	..	..
Met. St. Ry.	52,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 07	150	..
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	....	5	15
Second Av. stk.	1,862,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 00	45	..
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	V	5	A	V	130	140
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	V	19	23
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, '96	V	5	A	V	98	100
34th St. Crosstown 1st 5s, '96	......	..	..	....		

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Feb. 24, 1912.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.	$300,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	190	200
America	1,500,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 12	610	615
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 11	244	246
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	135	140
Bowery	250,000	‡8	Q	Feb. 1, 12	390	415
Bronx Borough.	150,000	10	S	Jan. 1, 12	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	130	140
Century	250,090	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	135	145
Chase National.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 12	575	..
Chat.-Phen. Nat.	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	170	174
Chelsea Exch.	200,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	185	200
Chemical Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Mar 1, 12	440	450
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	165	170
City (National).	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 11	410	417
Coal & Iron Nat	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	157	160
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 12	340	350
Commerce (Nat)	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	195	197
Corn Exchange.	3,000,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 12	310	310
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	115	125
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 11	165	175
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 2, 12	4100	4350
Fifth National	250,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	300	350
First National	10,000,000	‡17	Q	Jan. 2, 12	995	1010
Fourth Nat.	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	200	205
Gal'tin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	7	S	Oct. 6, 10	340	350
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	285	290
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 12	140	145
German Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 12	460	490
Germania	200,000	‡12½	S	Oct 21, 11	525	535
Gotham Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	155	165
Greenwich	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	245	255
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 12	635	645
Harriman Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	250	..
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan. 2, 12	570	575
Internat. B'k'g.	3,250,000	2	S	Oct 10, 07	85	91
Irv. Nat. Exch.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	235	235
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	‡10	Q	Jan. 2, 12	575	590
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	390	410
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 12	340	345
Mar. & Fult. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	257	263
Mechanics and Metals	6,000,000	8	Q	Feb 18, 12	258	268
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	147	152
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 12	180	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	160	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 12	375	400
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	196	200
Mount Morris	250,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	250	260
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 12	275	295
Nat. Nassau	500,000	4	S	Nov 1, 11	320	..
Nat. Reserve	1,200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 11	90	92
N. Netherland	200,000	2½	S	Oct. 2, 11	210	225
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 12	315	315
N. Y. County Nat	500,000	20	S	Jan. 2, 12	850	..
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Oct 16, 11	172	175
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 12	270	285
Park National	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 12	371	375
People's ($25)	200,000	2	S	Jan. 2, 12	240	260
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	415	450
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	395	425
Security	1,000,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 12	140	150
Sherman Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	135	..
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 1, 12	250	275
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 11	170	185
Union Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 30, 11	163	168
Wash. Heights.	100,000	2	Q	Sep 30, 11	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2. 12	600	650
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31, 11	575	610

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation Feb. 24, 1912.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 12	360	365
Bankers' Trust	5,000,000	‡12	Q	Jan. 2, 12	805	820
Bd. & Mtg. Guar.	5,000,000	3	Q	Feb 15, 12	265	268
Broadway Tr.	700,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	152	155
Brooklyn	1,000,000	‡15	Q	Jan. 1, 12	460	..
Central	3,000,000	9	Q	Jan. 2, 12	1010	1020
Citizens'	500,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 11	135	..
Columbia Trust	1,000,000	8	Q	Dec 30, 11	360	875
Commercial	500,000	V	V	V	95	102
Empire	1,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30, 11	300	310
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30, 11	540	545
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	1400	1420
Fidelity	1,000,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 12	217	222
Flatbush	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 12	210	..
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31, 11	270	280
Fulton	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 12	305	315
Guaranty	5,000,000	8	Q	Dec 30, 11	865	875
Guardian	500,000	..	..	....	100	108
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 12	270	275
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	105	115
Hudson Trust	500,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 12	145	150
Kings County	500,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 12	520	535
Knickerb. Trust	3,181,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	290	293
Lawyers Mtg. Co	4,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	265	270
Lawyers T. Ins. & Trust Co.	4,000,000	8	Q	Jan. 1, 12	232	236
Lincoln	1,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30, 07	135	140
Long Island	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	315	320
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 12	450	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30, 11	400	415
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 30, 11	107	110
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	127	135
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 12	150	155
New York	8,000,000	8	Q	Dec 30, 11	630	635
N. Y. L. I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 11, 11	1035	1055
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	207	212
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Jan. 1, 12	290	300
Realty Assoc.	4,000,000	3	S	Jan 15, 12	114	117
Standard	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 1, 12	..	355
T. Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	545	547
Title Insurance	2,000,000	3½	Q	Jan., 1912	118	122
Tr. Co. of Am.	2,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	375	378
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 12	1810	1350
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 29, 11	475	490
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 12	1125	1130
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	400	410
Windsor§	1,000,000	8	S	Dec 20, 10	190	200

§New stock.

INSURANCE AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Surety	$2,500,000	3	Q	V	260	270
City of N. Y.	500,000	2½	Q	V	150	180
Commonwealth	500,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 12	825	..
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 18, 12	1010	1030
Empire City	400,000	5	S	Jan 22, 12	180	..
Fidelity & Cas.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	460	500
Fidelity-Phenix	2,500,000	5	S	Jan 18, 12	310	320
Germ. Alliance.	400,000	7½	S	Jan 15, 12	285	295
Germ. Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jan 15, 12	535	545
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 30, 12	305	315
Germania Life	200,000	3½	S	V	210	225
Glens Falls ($10)	200,000	15	S	J. & J.	1700	..
Globe & Rutgers.	400,000	10	Q	V	500	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 12	210	215
Home Fire	3,000,000	17½	S	Jan. 1, 12	705	715
Home Life	125,000	6	S	M. & N.	275	..
Manhattan Life	100,000	‡13	S	F. & A.	400	425
Metro. Casualty	200,000	5	S	V	185	..
Metrop. L. ($25)	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	150	170
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	J. & J.	145	150
National Surety	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	258	258
N. Y. Life I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 11, 11	1035	1055
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	‡15	S	Jan. 4, 12	315	325
Nor. River ($25)	850,000	5	S	V	150	160
Pacific ($25)	200,000	‡7	S	Jan 10, 12	175	..
Prudential ($50)	2,000,000	10	A	V	450	500
Stuyv's'nt ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	160
Un. States ($20)	400,000	6	A	V	80	..
U. S. Casualty	500,000	2½	Q	V	210	..
U. S. Life	264,000	7	A	J. & J.	90	105
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	10	S	V	375	400

Astor Trust Company
Trustee for Personal Trusts
FIFTH AVENUE & 36TH STREET, NEW YORK
This Board of Directors assures conservative banking, and brings to this institution the benefits of large experience in financial and commercial affairs.
DIRECTORS
Benjamin Altman
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OFFICERS
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Barkley Wyckoff, Cashier
James R. Trowbridge, Secretary
Howard Boocock, Treasurer
Interest paid on daily balances; your deposits invited.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
358 Fifth Ave.
125 St. & Lenox Ave.
60 Broadway
148 St. & Third Ave.
New York
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION
Monday, January 1, 1912
ASSETS
Cash on Hand and in Banks. $8,984,949.92
Bonds and other Securities... 12,092,463.55
Demand Loans........... 2,964,140.86
Time Loans.............. 14,388,306.14
Bonds and Mortgages....... 3,255,763.93
Real Estate, Banking Houses. 4,336,537.02
Accrued Interest Receivable.. 366,933.59
$46,389,095.01
LIABILITIES
Capital Stock............ $3,181,000.00
Surplus................. 4,800,000.00
Undivided Profits......... 1,045,615.71
Unconverted "B" Certificates. 57,000.00
Total Capital and Surplus. $9,083,615.71
Due Depositors........... 37,077,203.78
Dividend Checks Outstanding. 88,662.00
Reserve for Taxes. etc...... 63,716.02
Accrued Interest Payable.... 75,897.50
$46,389,095.01

Courtesy
is as essential to the satisfactory service of patrons as are personal regard for and attention to their interests.
The Windsor Trust Company
invites accounts, large or small. All Depositors will be shown equal courtesy.
Downtown Office Number 65 Cedar Street
Uptown Office Fifth Avenue and 47th Street
Clark Williams, President

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
49 WALL STREET
Accounts of Banks, Corporations, Estates, Firms, Trustees and Individuals received, on which interest at current rates will be allowed.
Issues Letters of Credit and Drafts, available in all parts of the world.
Designated Depositary for Court & Trust Funds
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian and Agent.

THE STANDARD TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
25 BROAD ST. NEW YORK CITY
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHEQUE.
ISSUES INTEREST BEARING CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.
OFFICERS
WILLIAM C. LANE, President.
FRANK K. STURGIS, WILLIAM C. COX, Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES M. BILLINGS, Secretary. EDWARD M. F. MILLER, Treasurer.
E. BRAINERD BULKLEY, ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretaries.

TO HANDLE UTILITY STOCKS.

Electric Bond Deposit Company Organized by New York Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 25.—The Electric Bond Deposit Company of New York, with a capital of $15,000,000, was chartered by the State Department at Dover yesterday. The principal persons interested are Henry L. Doherty, banker, of 60 Wall Street, New York, and Frank W. Freuaff, a lawyer, of the same address. The company will deal in securities of electrical utilities.

The new concern, it is stated, will be connected with the $50,000,000 Cities Service Corporation, which Messrs. Doherty and Freuaff incorporated in Delaware a year ago, and which owns electric companies in Denver, Spokane, and other Western cities.

The Mutual Film Corporation of New York, with a capital of $2,500,000, was also chartered yesterday. It will manufacture motion picture films. The incorporators are H. O. Coughlin and Welcome W. Bender of New York and James M. Satterfield of Dover.

COAL STRIKE EXPECTED.

Anthracite Operators Won't Grant Concessions at Meeting Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 25.—A number of general managers and other high officials of anthracite coal companies will leave to-morrow for New York to attend the conference on Tuesday between the operators' committee and the leaders of the mine workers. Most of these officials believe there will be a strike. They are convinced that the operators will grant no concessions, and that the union officials, in a desperate effort to win something, will order a strike.

The operators say there is nothing to warrant such radical changes in working conditions as the mine workers demand, especially an increase in wages. They all give the impression that the operators are well prepared for a strike. One of them, in ridiculing the report of the mine workers' leaders that the coal companies had not more than 1,000,000 tons of coal stored, declared that he know of one company alone which has that amount in its storage yards, and that other companies are also well stocked.

The operators expect a suspension of work for some weeks after April 1, and then a formal order to strike.

FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

Senate Bill Appropriating Millions to be Reported Favorably.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Vocational Educationl bill, of which Senator Page of Vermont is the author, calling for about $2,225,000 next year and increasing each year until 1921, when the maximum sum of $14,462,000 is reached, will be favorably reported to-morrow from the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The comprehensive scope of the bill embraces an appropriation of $5,000,000 annually to encourage education in high schools along vocational lines, including home economics; $4,000,000 to encourage the establishment of agricultural high schools; $2,900,000 for demonstration work on farms; $1,000,000 for the maintenance of field test and breeding stations, and $1,480,000 for the education of teachers at State agricultural colleges and State normal schools.

Senator Page hopes for favorable action partly because the bill conforms to recommendations and public utterances of political leaders of both parties, including President Taft, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Gov. Harmon of Ohio, and others. The bill has been indorsed by the National Association of Manufacturers, the American Federation of Labor, the National Grange, and a large number of other educational and industrial organizations.

H. M. BYLLESBY & CO.
ENGINEERS
EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS
206 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO
Portland, Ore. Oklahoma City, Okla. Mobile, Ala.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY,
754 Broadway, New York.

To the Stockholders of Broadway Trust Company:

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Broadway Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 754 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and voting upon an agreement made and entered into between the Board of Directors of Broadway Trust Company and the Board of Directors of Flatbush Trust Company, on February 7th, 1912, pursuant to Section 36 of the Banking Law of the State of New York, for the merger of Flatbush Trust Company into Broadway Trust Company; and also to consider and act upon any other matter or thing which may properly come before such meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on March 4th, 1912, and will remain closed until the opening of business on March 6th, 1912.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FREDERIC G. LEE, President.
JOHN W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.
New York, February 16th, 1912.

Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, 175 Remsen Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 25th day of March, 1912, at 1:15 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the annual election of directors of said company and of three inspectors of election to serve for the succeeding year will be held at the same place on the same day between the hours of 1:15 and 2:15 in the afternoon.

For the purpose of the annual meeting, by resolution of the Board of Directors, no transfer of stock will be made on the books of the company from the close of business on March 21st, 1912, to the close of business on March 25th, 1912.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.
Brooklyn, February 24th, 1912.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of Dooley, Smith & Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 135 Front Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of March, 1912, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year or until the election and qualification of their successors, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve until the close of the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

W. G. DOOLEY, Secretary.
Dated New York, February 23d, 1912.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The Holding Corporation will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of March, 1912, at two-thirty o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon the proposition of increasing the preferred stock from $200,000 to $500,000.

Dated February 26, 1912.
WELLINGTON E. BULL, Secretary.
PAUL APPENZELLAR, Vice President.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stocklhdoers of The Holding Corporation will be held at the offices of the Company, No. 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eleventh day of March, 1912, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of eletcing Directors and Inspectors of election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated February 26, 1912.
WELLINGTON E. BULL, Secretary.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at 60 State Street, Room 1,000, Boston, Massachusetts, on February 27th, 1912, at eleven A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting any other business that may lawfully come before the meeting.

By order of the President.
WILLIAM F. MORGAN, Clerk.
Boston, Massachusetts, February 12th, 1912.

New York, Feb. 7, 1912.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Boy Scout will be held, pursuant to constitutional requirements, at 11 A. M. on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 68 William St., in the office of the Board of Directors.

(Signed) EDWIN A. McALPIN, President.
(Signed) WILLIS J. PHYSIOC, Acting Secretary.

CITY OF TOKYO (Japan) 5% LOAN OF 1912.

Issue In New York of £2,000,000.

Created by resolutions of the Municipal Assembly of Tokyo, dated October 4, 1911, with authority to issue as follows:

In New York,	£2,000,000
In London,	£3,175,000
In Paris, fcs. 100,880,000, equivalent to	£4,000,000
Total Loan,	£9,175,000

Sanctioned by the Imperial Japanese Government, under date of February 13, 1912.

Coupon bearer bonds in denominations of £20, £100 and £200, with half yearly coupon maturing March 1 and September 1. The bonds and coupons will be payable in London in sterling, and in New York in dollars, at the current rate of exchange on London, at the office of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited. They will also be payable in Switzerland at the current rate of exchange on London.

The above mentioned Fcs. 100,880,000 have been reserved for issue in Paris by Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas and the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and £3,175,000 for issue in London by Parr's Bank, Limited, the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

For full information regarding the above issue of bonds, reference is made to a letter of Kengo Mori, Esq., Acting Financial Commissioner of the Imperial Japanese Government, and to extracts from the London prospectus referred to in said letter, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the undersigned. Said letter and prospectus states, in part, as follows:

"The Loan will be redeemed on or before September 1, 1952, by means of an Accumulative Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. per annum, beginning in 1916, to be applied annually to the purchase of Bonds when the price is under par, and when at or above par to drawings at par. The Municipality, however, reserves to itself the right to accelerate redemption any time by purchase, also any time after ten years from issue, on six months' notice, to repay, at par, amount outstanding or any portion, such partial redemption to be effected by drawings. Drawings will take place in the usual manner at the Office of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, London, and the number of the Bonds drawn will be duly announced by advertisement, three months before the date fixed for the repayment of such Bonds.

"The proceeds of the Loan will be applied as to about £6,542,000, in payment of the purchase price of the Electric Tramways and Electric Lighting undertakings acquired from the Tokyo Railway Company Limited, as from 1st August last. The balance will be employed for the extension of the said works.

"The service of the Loan, both as to Principal and Interest, is specially secured by a first charge upon the annual net Revenues of the Electric Tramways and Electric Lighting undertakings, and is also secured by a general charge upon all the other Revenues of the City, ranking *pari-passu* with the Sterling Loan of £1,500,000, issued in 1906, except as regards a special charge of £99,480 4s 2d, per annum constituted in favor of that Loan and secured upon certain of these revenues.

"The City is possessed of assets valued at Yen 34,309,013. These assets include 2,526 acres of land within the Municipal Boundaries. From this and certain Civic undertakings the Municipality derives a substantial and steadily increasing income. **The only indebtedness of the City is £1,500,000, being the amount of the Sterling Loan of 1906 previously mentioned and against this an annual Redemption Fund is being accumulated and stands now at Yen 1,105,320.**

"Population in 1910		1,805,812	
Do. in suburbs served or to be served by the Tramways and Electric Lighting		398,987	
		2,204,799	Excluding the Estimated Revenue and Expenditure of the Electric Tramways and Electric Lighting undertakings.
"Estimated Revenue for year 1911-2:			
Ordinary	Yen	8,854,267	
Extraordinary		8,609,642	
Total		17,463,909	
"Estimated Expenditure for year 1911-2:			
Ordinary		6,509,243	
Extraordinary		7,156,290	
Total	Yen	13,665,533	

"The Sanction of the Imperial Japanese Government, as required by law, for raising the amount of this Loan has been duly given to the Municipality under date of February 13, 1912."

Referring to the above, the undersigned, having purchased the bonds from the Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited, which is duly authorized by the Municipality of Tokyo to negotiate the loan, hereby offer for public subscription £2,000,000 of the above bonds at the price of 95⅜ per cent. and accrued interest, New York Stock Exchange usage, as explained below (£1 Sterling equal to $5.)

The subscription will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, February 27, 1912, or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any or all applications and also, in any case, to award a smaller amount than applied for. The undersigned reserve the right to close the subscription at any time without notice.

All subscriptions, which should be made on a form to be obtained from the undersigned, are to be accompanied by a deposit of $25 in New York Funds per £100 bond subscribed for. Subscriptions must be for £100 face value of any multiple thereof.

If no allotment be made on any subscription the deposit in respect thereof will be returned in full. If only a portion of the amount so applied for be allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount due on March 15, 1912, without additional allowance of interest. If any further balance remains, such balance will be returned. Failure to pay the second instalment when due will render the first payment liable to forfeiture.

The rate of exchange fixed by the undersigned, for subscriptions in New York, is $4.87¾ per £1 Sterling, at which rate the New York issue price of 95⅜% and accrued interest (figuring $5 per £1 Sterling, according to the usage of the New York Stock Exchange) is the approximate equivalent of 97¾% and accrued interest.

Payment for bonds allotted is to be made in New York funds as follows:

On application	$ 25.00 per £100 Bond.	
On March 15, 1912	$452.77 " " "	(which includes an adjustment of the accrued interest)
Total	$477.77	

Upon payment of the final instalment, bearer interim scrip, exchangeable for bonds as and when prepared, will be delivered by the undersigned in exchange for allotment letters duly endorsed. Warrants for the semi-annual interest due on September 1, 1912, will be attached to the scrip.

Subscriptions will also be received in **BOSTON** by **MESSRS. KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.**

Application will be made, in due course, to list the sterling bonds on the New York and London Stock Exchanges.

New York, February 22, 1912.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

To Holders of

Preferred and Common Stock of

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY

In view of the financial difficulties of The Wabash Railroad Company, and in view of the announced intentions and purposes of the Committees representing First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of that Company, it has become important that the holders of the stock of the Company (Preferred and Common) should unite for the protection of their interests.

For this purpose the undersigned, at the request of holders of large amounts of the stock of The Wabash Railroad Company, have consented to act as a Committee under an agreement dated December 19, 1911, (a copy of which is on file at the office of the **Knickerbocker Trust Company, Depositary, 60 Broadway, New York City**), and request the deposit by stockholders of their shares, under said agreement, with said Depositary. Stock certificates so deposited should be properly indorsed in blank or be accompanied by properly executed instruments for transfer, and properly stamped so as to comply with the laws of the State of New York in respect to the transfer of shares of capital stock. Against such deposit there will be issued certificates of deposit therefor under the agreement above referred to, copies of which agreement may be obtained upon application to the Depositary.

Application will be made in due course to list the certificates of deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

New York, January 15, 1912.

J. HORACE HARDING, Chairman.
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
ARTHUR COPPELL,
CHARLES H. KEEP,
FRANK B. KEECH,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
Committee.

CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN, Counsel.

PEMBERTON BERMAN, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FRESNILLO COMPANY AND THE FRESNILLO MINING COMPANY:

TAKE NOTICE that The Fresnillo Company and the Fresnillo Mining Company, both corporations of the State of New York, have made and entered into an agreement, signed by a majority of their respective Boards of Directors and under their respective corporate seals, for the consolidation of such corporations, as prescribed by law, dated the 14th day of February, 1912, and that such agreement will be submitted for action thereon to the stockholders of The Fresnillo Company at a meeting thereof to be held at the office of the company, No. 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 29th day of February, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, and that such agreement will be submitted for action thereon to the stockholders of the Fresnillo Mining Company at a meeting thereof to be held at the office of the company, No. 82 Beaver Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 29th day of February, 1912, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

ROBERT E. SAFFORD,
Secretary of The Fresnillo Company.
ROBERT E. SAFFORD,
Secretary of the Fresnillo Mining Company.

METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Metropolitan Opera Company will be held at the office of the Company, Broadway and 39th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, March 11, 1912, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the election of directors and to take formal action to amend the certificate of incorporation and by-laws to reduce the number of directors of the Company from seventeen to fifteen, the number elected at the last annual meeting, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

R. L. COTTENET, Secretary.
Dated New York, February 26th, 1912.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

FLATBUSH TRUST COMPANY,
839 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

To the Stockholders of Flatbush Trust Company:

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of Flatbush Trust Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 839 Flatbush Avenue, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 5th day of March, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and voting upon an agreement made and entered into between the Board of Directors of Broadway Trust Company and the Board of Directors of Flatbush Trust Company, on February 7th, 1912, pursuant to Section 36 of the Banking Law of the State of New York, for the merger of Flatbush Trust Company into Broadway Trust Company; and also to consider and act upon any other matter or thing which may properly come before such meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on March 1st, 1912.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN Z. LOTT, President.
FRANKLIN SCHENCK, Secretary.
Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, February 16th, 1912.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 25 Liberty Street, on Wednesday, March 6, 1912. Polls open from 10:45 to 11:45 A. M.

GEORGE W. DEWEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Bridgeport-Wilkes Barre Company will be held at the office of that corporation, at 60-62 Liberty Street, Manhattan, on Monday, March 4, 1912, at 4 P. M., for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOSEPH W. CLEARY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SPECIAL NOTICE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

A Semi-Annual Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and a Quarterly Dividend of $2.50 per share on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared payable at the Treasurer's office, 165 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on April 1, 1912, to stockholders of record at 12:00 Noon, Saturday, March 2, 1912. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of these dividends.

All orders for mailing dividend cheques were destroyed by fire on the 9th ultimo, though all of the Company's stock transfer books were saved.

Stockholders are requested to apply to the undersigned for blank order forms and return them as promptly as possible, properly filled in, dated and signed, in conformity with the instructions printed thereon. Stockholders temporarily abroad can obtain dividend order forms from Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., of London. Cheques for dividends will not be mailed without proper written instructions by letter or on the Company's forms.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY,
Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1912.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY,
165 Broadway, New York, Feb. 23d, 1912.
DIVIDEND NO. 15.

The Finance Committee of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared the 15th quarterly dividend of Seventy-five Cents (75c.) per share, being at the rate of Seven and One-half Per Cent. (7½%) per quarter on par value, payable March 30th, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 8th, 1912. The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at 3 o'clock P. M. March 8th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. March 12th, 1912.

CHAS. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY (of Allegany County.)
No. 1 Broadway, New York, Feb. 15th, 1912.

The Board of Directors of THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY (NEW JERSEY) have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Friday, March 1st, 1912, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., February 29th, 1912.

The transfer books will not be closed.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.

Coupons due March 1, 1912, from bonds mentioned below will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the company, 25 Broad Street, New York: Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company First and Refunding Four Per Cent. Bonds. Iowa Central Railway Company First and Refunding Four Per Cent. Bonds.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Coupon of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Mexico North Western Railway Company, due March 1st, 1912, will be payable at the rate of exchange of $4.86 2-3 per Pound Sterling in New York at the Guaranty Trust Company, 28 Nassau Street, and in Toronto, Canada, at the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Dated February 26th, 1912.
A. M. TRUEB, Secretary.

Directors:

HORACE E. ANDREWS
Pres. New York State Railways
AUGUST BELMONT
August Belmont & Co.
AUGUST BELMONT, JR.
August Belmont & Co.
DANIEL J. CARROLL
President Alberene Stone Co.
P. S. DU PONT
Treas. E. I. Du Pont De Nemours Powder Co.
DESMOND DUNNE
Pres. Desmond Dunne Co.
ELLIS P. EARLE
Pres. Nipissing Mines Company
O. G. FESSENDEN
Hayden W. Wheeler & Co.
ELBERT H. GARY
Chairman of the Board, United States Steel Corporation
H. STUART HOTCHKISS
Vice-Pres. and Treas. L. Candee Rubber Co.
JOHN M. HANSEN
Pres. Standard Steel Car Co.
PARMELY W. HERRICK
Cleveland, Ohio
GEORGE M. HARD
Chairman of the Board
FRANK J. HEANEY
Everett, Heaney & Co.
AUGUST HECKSCHER
Vice-Pres. Eastern Steel Co.
RICHARD H. HIGGINS
Vice-President

THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK

CHATHAM EST 1850
EST 1812 PHENIX

192 Broadway, Cor. John Street
NEW YORK

We invite the Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, and Individuals

Directors:

FRANKLIN S. JEROME
Pres. First Nat. Bank, Norwich, Conn.
HAMILTON F. KEAN
Kean, Taylor & Co.
EDWARD E. LOOMIS
Pres. Del., Lack. & West. Coal Co.
WILLIAM A. LAW
Vice-Pres. First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.
FRANK R. LAWRENCE
Counsellor-at-Law
WALDO H. MARSHALL
Pres. American Locomotive Co.
JOHN RINGLING
Ringling Bros.
EDWARD SHEARSON
Shearson, Hammill & Co.
HENRY F. SHOEMAKER
New York City
SANFORD H. STEELE
Pres. General Chemical Co.
ALBERT A. TILNEY
Harvey, Fisk & Sons
FREDERICK D. UNDERWOOD
Pres. Erie Railroad Co.
JOHN D. VERMEULE
Pres. Goodyear Rubber Co.
SAMUEL WEIL
Samuel Weil & Son
FRANK S. WITHERBEE
Pres. Witherbee, Sherman & Co.
JOSEPH H. WRIGHT
Pres. U. S. Finishing Co.
LOUIS G. KAUFMAN
President

Condensed Report of Condition as rendered to Comptroller of Currency at the close of business Feb. 20, 1912.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts	$14,919,054.62	Capital	$2,250,000.00
United States Bonds	951,000.00	Surplus and Undivided Profits	1,238,963.70
Other Stocks and Bonds	876,242.14	Circulation	792,997.50
Banking House	180,000.00	DEPOSITS	19,857,929.79
Cash and Exchange	7,213,594.23		
	$24,139,890.99		$24,139,890.99

Officers:

LOUIS G. KAUFMAN
President

FRANK J. HEANEY
Vice-President
WILLIAM H. STRAWN
Vice-President

RICHARD H. HIGGINS
Vice-President
ALFRED M. BULL
Vice-President

BERT L. HASKINS
Cashier

HENRY L. CADMUS
Ass't Cashier
NORBONNE P. GATLING
Ass't Cashier

WALTER B. BOICE
Ass't Cashier
HENRY C. HOOLEY
Ass't Cashier

GEORGE M. HARD
Chairman

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,461.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business February 20th, 1912:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$153,863,958.06
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		5,608,500.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		250,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		278,000.00
U. S. bonds loaned		2,875,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand		1,103,920.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		6,023.75
Bonds, securities, &c.		24,299,364.02
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		5,000,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		5,200,469.37
Due from State banks and bankers		16,749,574.94
Checks and other cash items		685,047.83
Exchanges for Clearing House		25,745,782.00
Notes of other National banks		464,720.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,124.63
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$60,504,309.00	
Legal-tender notes	4,300,000.00	
		64,804,309.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		280,425.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		180,403.00
Total		$306,897,121.60
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund		20,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		7,824,355.25
National banknotes outstanding		5,576,400.00
Due to other National banks	$63,036,201.61	
Due to State banks and bankers	19,200,986.86	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	34,908,562.35	
Dividends unpaid	7,080.00	
Provident reserve fund	28,000.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	111,481,867.46	
Demand certificates of deposits	1,598,057.05	
Foreign Government funds	1,696,612.48	
Certified checks	8,161,174.47	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,255,413.66	
United States deposits	882,456.96	
		242,755,912.40
Bonds borrowed		5,658,150.00
Reserved for taxes		82,303.95
Total		$306,897,121.60

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ARTHUR KAVANAGH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. KAVANAGH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of February, 1912.

EDWIN F. COREY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. P. GRACE,
JAMES H. POST,
JOHN W. STERLING, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK

of the City of New York
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Feb. 20, 1912:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$70,258,719.49
Overdrafts		8,941.11
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,715,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		150,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		50,550.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		5,655,671.49
Banking house		5,343,000.00
Due from other National banks		2,203,654.22
Due from State banks and bankers		8,545,865.59
Checks and other cash items		62,222.14
Exchanges for Clearing House		16,083,468.26
Notes of other National banks		40,230.00
Nickels and pennies		2,031.36
Specie		18,314,540.00
Legal-tender notes		5,338,710.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		85,750.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. fund)		148,002.50
Total		$129,001,356.16
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		12,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		605,452.00
National bank notes outstanding		1,693,397.50
Dividends unpaid		2,238.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$23,123,349.09	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,327.27	
Certified checks	9,550,613.86	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,331,955.67	
		35,009,245.89
Due to other National banks	$36,234,785.31	
Due to State banks and bankers	14,580,864.13	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	25,075,373.33	
		75,891,022.77
United States deposits		150,000.00
U. S. bonds borrowed		150,000.00
Total		$129,001,356.16

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of February, 1912.

W. I. THOMAS, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
E. HAYWARD FERRY,
SAM'L T. PETERS,
W. V. S. THORNE, Directors.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK

Alvin W. Krech, President

On and after Monday, February 26th, 1912, the business of the Trust Co. of America will be merged into that of THE EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK. The main office of the Company will be at No. 37 WALL STREET.

BRANCHES

Fifth Avenue	618 Fifth Avenue
Colonial	222 Broadway
London	95 Gresham Street
Paris	23 Rue de la Paix

CHARTERED 1864

Union Trust Company of New York

MAIN OFFICE: 80 BROADWAY.

Fifth Avenue Branch
425 Fifth Avenue, corner 38th St.

Plaza Branch
786 Fifth Avenue, corner 60th St.

Modern Safe Deposit Vaults at Both Branches

Capital $1,000,000 **Surplus (earned) $7,900,000**

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Acts as Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Administrator and in all Fiduciary Capacities on behalf of Individuals, Institutions or Corporations.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[NO. 1,290.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Feb. 20th, 1912:

RESOURCES		
Loans and discounts		$20,247,574.25
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,088.21
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,995,100.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		6,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		200,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		307,500.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$2,397,634.79	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks	477,163.76	
Checks and other cash items	217,362.34	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,646,619.56	
Notes of other National banks	105,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	4,490.42	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	5,088,636.00	
Legal-tender notes	621,273.00	
		10,568,179.87
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		99,755.00
Total		$33,425,197.33
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in		$2,550,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		846,243.14
Reserved for interest unearned on bills discounted		150,000.00
National bank notes outstanding		1,975,497.50
Due to other National banks	$5,057,366.53	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	1,264,189.71	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	1,562,385.83	
Dividends unpaid	108.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	18,209,677.66	
Demand certificates of deposit	131,023.38	
Certified checks	442,387.94	
Cashier's checks outstanding	119,451.38	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	111,866.31	
		26,898,456.69
Reserved for taxes		5,000.00
Total		$33,425,197.33

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of February, 1912.

WM. V. A. POE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
AMBROSE R. ADAMS,
FRANCIS M. BACON, Jr.,
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Directors.

BROOKLYN BANKS.

NASSAU NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, Feby. 20, 1912.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and investments	$8,027,419.73	
From other banks	146,459.05	
Cash reserve	3,280,041.38	$11,453,920.16
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock	$1,000,000.00	
Surplus & Profits	1,092,735.64	
Circulation	267,000.00	
Deposits	9,094,184.52	$11,453,920.16

Edgar McDonald, Pres.; Robert B. Woodward, Vice Pres.; D. B. B. Hegeman, Vice Pres.; G. Foster Smith, Cashier; H. P. Schoenberner, Asst. Cashier.; Andrew J. Ryder, Asst. Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.

The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) upon the Common Capital Stock of Julius Kayser & Co. outstanding, payable April 1st, 1912, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business March 25th, 1912.

The books of the Company will be closed for the transfer of shares of its Common Stock from the close of business March 25th, 1912, to the opening of business April 1st, 1912.

Dividend checks will be forwarded by Standard Trust Company of New York.

EDWIN S. BAYER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO. OF ILLINOIS.

John P. Ramsey & H. M. Merriam, Receivers.

The coupons due March 1st, 1912, from the Prior Lien 4½% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above company will be paid on and after that date at the Liberty National Bank, 139 Broadway, New York.

F. J. WILSON, Treasurer for Receivers.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO.
New York, Feb. 7, 1912.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter per centum (1¼%) on the capital stock of this Company, payable on April 1, 1912, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, March 9, 1912. J. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

BANK STATEMENTS

All New York City National Bank statements published in The New York Times will be inserted in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review next Monday.

Out-of-town National Bank statements will be published in The New York Times Sunday, March 3, and in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review the following day.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PLANS FOR ST. THOMAS REVIVE NAVAL FEARS

Our Government Has Always Felt Change in Control There Threatened Monroe Doctrine.

TERMS OF HARBOR GRANT

Sale to Third Parties Expressly Permitted in the Concession Approved by the Colonial Council.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Keen interest was manifest among military and political leaders in Washington to-day in the warning from Sir Edward Durand, published in a Marconi wireless dispatch in THE TIMES to-day, of the menace to American interests in the Caribbean that may be involved in the proposal of the Danish Government to transfer St. Thomas Harbor to a syndicate that might sell to a hostile nation.

The fine harbor of St. Thomas in the Danish West Indies, fulfills all the required naval and military conditions of a great strategic centre, and is regarded by Capt. Mahan as one of the great strategic points in the West Indies. Fifty years ago Admiral Porter, when asked by President Lincoln and Seward, for his opinion as to the strategic value of different stations among the West India groups, declared that "St. Thomas is the keystone to the arch of the West Indies; it commands them all."

The vital interest of the American Nation in the control of the Danish West Indies and its recognition of their strategic value is spread through the annals of the State Department in the futile efforts made in the past under various Presidents, from Lincoln to Roosevelt, to obtain them by purchase from Denmark.

How Purchase Was Defeated.

The last attempt to obtain them, made nearly ten years ago, was defeated by a tie vote in the Danish Landsting. On Jan. 27, 1902, former President Roosevelt transmitted to the Senate for ratification a treaty signed by Secretary of State Hay and Constantin Brun, then Danish Minister to the United States, under date of Jan. 24, 1902, providing for the cession of the islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix in the West Indies to the United States for $5,000,000 in American gold coin.

The treaty was ratified by the United States Senate, but on Oct. 22, 1902, the Danish Landsthing defeated the sale of the islands to this country by a vote of 32 to 32—a tie. The result was made possible by the return to their Parliamentary duties of two of the bitterest opponents of the treaty. It was thought the sale would be sanctioned by the Landsting, as these two men had been too ill to attend the Parliamentary meetings. One of them, M. Turgeson, was 97 years old, and remembered as a child of 6 having seen Napoleon in 1812 before his disastrous Russian campaign. The vote of this man, almost a centenarian, against the bill caused its defeat and dashed the hopes of the American Senate.

That the cession treaty failed of ratification on account of the influence of European powers who desired to prevent the United States from obtaining possession of the greatest strategic point in the Caribbean was the opinion expressed at that time by high officials in the State Department. The defeat was very disappointing to the Administration.

Early in his Presidential career Abraham Lincoln sought full information on the possibility of obtaining a suitable naval station along the islands off the Atlantic seaboard, and it was then that, with Secretary Seward, he asked for Admiral Porter's opinion. Admiral Porter's report dealt with all the points of vantage in the Caribbean, and was made during the progress of the civil war. Among other things in this report he said:

"St. Thomas lies right in the track of all vessels from Europe, Brazil, the East Indies, and the Pacific Ocean, bound to the West India Islands or to the United States. It is the point where all vessels touch for supplies when needed coming from any of the above stations. It is a central point from which any or all of the West India Islands can be assailed, while it is impervious to attack from landing parties and can be fortified to any extent. The bay on which lies the town of St. Thomas is almost circular, the entrance being by a neck guarded by two heavy forts, which can be so strengthened and protected that no foreign power can ever hope to take it.

Once Offered Us for $7,500,000.

The first negotiations of the United States for the purchase of the Danish Islands were begun by Mr. Seward, as Secretary of State, in January, 1865. Contemporary pamphlets in the State Department tell of a dinner party at the old French Embassy in Washington, where Secretary Seward first expressed to Gen. Raasloff, Danish Chargé d'Affaires, the desire of the United States to buy the islands. Other unofficial conferences followed, Mr. Seward urging the Danish Minister, who replied that Denmark did not desire to sell.

Great secrecy was insisted upon and preserved. This was under the Presidency of Lincoln. In April came the assassination of Lincoln, the wounding of Seward, the accession of Andrew Johnson as Chief Executive, and it was not until December, 1865, on the eve of his departure for the South for his health, that Seward again mentioned the matter to Gen. Raasloff.

Meanwhile there had been a change of Ministry at Copenhagen. Secretary Seward visited St. Thomas, and on July 17, 1866, after his return to the United States, a definite offer of $5,000,000 was made for St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix. In 1867 Denmark declined to sell the islands for $5,000,000, but offered St. Thomas and St. John for $10,000,000, or $15,000,000 for the three. Seward replied by offering $7,500,000 in gold for the three.

Denmark agreed to take $7,500,000 for St. Thomas and St. John, but wanted $3,750,000 in addition for St. Croix. Finally Seward agreed to buy St. Thomas and St. John for the price named by Denmark—$7,500,000—but further complications arose because Denmark insisted that the consent of the people of the islands should be formally given before the sale was consummated. Seward conceded, and the question was submitted to a vote of the people, Jan. 9, 1868, when the islanders favored the transfer.

The treaty was submitted to the Rigsdag of Denmark and promptly ratified and signed by the King on June 31, 1868. This ratification occurred in the midst of the fierce political war between President Johnson and Congress. The time limit named in the treaty for ratification was Feb. 24, 1868, and this went by without action by Congress. This time was extended to Oct. 14, 1868.

The treaty fell a victim to the storm of political hatred then raging in this country, and in the session of 1870, after an adverse report, the United States Senate dropped it.

The purchase of the islands was also considered by Secretaries Foster and Olney during the Administrations of Presidents Harrison and Cleveland. On March 31, 1898, the Committee on Foreign Relations reported a bill authorizing President McKinley to buy the Danish West India Islands for a naval and coaling station, but the bill failed of action.

The next attempt to obtain the islands was under President Roosevelt in 1902.

Senator Lodge's Report to McKinley.

In his report in 1898 on the bill to authorize President McKinley to buy these islands, Senator Lodge said:

"The arguments in favor of the possession of these islands can be briefly stated, and appear to be unanswerable.

"So long as these islands are in the market there is always the danger that some European power may purchase or try to purchase them.

"This would be an infraction of the Monroe Doctrine and would at once involve the United States in a very serious difficulty with the European power which sought the possession of the islands. In the interest of peace it is of great importance that these islands should pass into the hands of the United States and cease to be a possible source of foreign complications, which might easily lead to war. From a military point of view the value of these islands to the United States can hardly be over-estimated. We have always been anxious for a good naval and coaling station in the West Indies. During the civil war the United States leased the Harbor of St. Nicholas from Haiti for this purpose. Gen. Grant endeavored during his Presidency to secure Samana Bay. As has been pointed out by Capt. Mahan, it is one of the great strategic points in the West Indies."

TERMS OF THE CONCESSION.

Grant for Reclamation of Harbor Pushed Through Colonial Council.

The Tidende, published at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, prints the official draft of the concession granted to the syndicate which is authorized to reclaim St. Thomas Harbor. According to the terms of the concession the syndicate is a joint stock company entitled "The East Asiatic Company," and the members are H. N. Anderson, Knight Commander of Dannebrog, who is acting manager; C. M. T. Cold, Knight Commander of Dannebrog, who is manager of the United Steamship Company; E. R. Gluckstadt, Director of Den Danske Landmandsbank, Hypothek og Vekselbank i Kobenhavn, and Knight of Dannebrog; Holger Peterson, merchant and manufacturer, Knight of Dannebrog, and Vice Admiral a du P. de Richelieu, Grand Cross of Dannebrog.

The syndicate is authorized to build a dry dock capable of taking ships of 15,000 tons displacement, and permission is not to be given any other company to build a floating dock at St. Thomas during the life of the concession. The exclusive right to construct and operate a wireless station is also granted.

The concession is for ninety-nine years. While Section 18 provides that the majority of the Board of Directors shall be natives of Denmark, Section 19 allows the transfer of the rights to others as follows:

> The present concession may only be transferred to a third party, subject to the approval of the Ministry of Finances.
>
> The concessionaire shall, however, be free to transfer parts of the enterprise to third parties, but he shall himself be responsible to the Ministry of Finances for the due observance of the concession.

The concession was approved by the Colonial Council and by the Harbor Board of St. Thomas, without change. The Acting Vice Governor said in Council:

> If you change anything in this agreement it ceases to exist.
>
> Consequently, it will only be left to you to say yes or no to the draft of law in its entirety, and this being the case I do not think that you can be in doubt about what your reply must be.

Several members of the St. Thomas Council requested that the draft of the concession be referred to committee.

The Vice Governor objected and said the draft of the law had come to him from the Ministry of Finances of Denmark. The report in the Tidende of St. Thomas says:

> His Excellency spoke clearly, at times impressively, and concluded by asking that the draft be dispatched promptly, so that he could advise the Ministry of the decision, which was awaited by the Diet, and also by the King, whose interest in the matter is keen, his Majesty having sent him a personal message concerning it.

The concession was then unanimously approved.

The syndicate is to deposit 500,000 francs to guarantee the payment of 100,000 francs annually for ten years to St. Thomas. The Colonial Treasury is to receive 33 1-3 per cent. of the wharfage collected by the syndicate, and if the returns fall below 100,000 francs annually for ten years, the Colonial Treasury is entitled to encash from the 500,000 francs on deposit an amount equal to the sum by which the 33 1-3 per cent. of the wharfage collected is less than 100,000 francs. The syndicate is to get back these payments where the shipping dues exceed 300,000 francs annually.

It is estimated that the work of dredging the harbor and building a breakwater to Prince Rupert Rock, together with dry dock, wireless station, and tanks for liquid fuel for steamships, will cost some $6,000,000.

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WHEAT TRADE AWAITS GOVERNMENT REPORT

Forecasts of Farm Reserve Figures to Issue Next Week Already Sway Speculation.

FEEDING GRAINS STILL UP

Cotton Planters Buy More Fertilizer on Prime Soil Conditions—Pork Market Glutted.

WHEAT.

The market is beginning to be influenced by forecasts of the probable showing to be made by the Government reports of farm reserves. This is to be issued on March 8, and the statistics point to a comparatively limited amount of wheat on hand. Whether this will be shown or not is somewhat uncertain. The supply of wheat this season compared with last year was very much the same. The crop was 14,000,000 bushels less than the preceding year, but the carry-over was 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels more than the preceding year. This resulted in a total available supply according to the statistics 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 bushels less this year than last. The domestic distribution for actual food consumption has probably been slightly more than last year, due to the fact of the steadily growing population. Point has been made that owing to the inferior quality the actual grinding of Spring wheat to make a barrel of flour will have this year made considerable inroad on the total supply compared with last year. On the other hand, this may be offset by the fine quality of the Winter wheat crop.

The actual exports of United States wheat up to the end of January were 12,000,000 bushels more than last year. It is quite possible that the exports for February will be about a stand-off compared with last year, when the shipments were 5,100,000 bushels. This increase in exports and the gain in natural domestic distribution has undoubtedly made a relative increase in demand of about 15,000,000 to 17,000,000 bushels, compared with last year. The visible supply of wheat in the United States has since July 1 increased in round numbers 36,000,000 bushels, compared with 36,000,000 in gain last year. The actual visible supply is 13,000,000 bushels more than a year ago. This actual gain in the visible, the actual increase in exports, and the probable gain in domestic consumption will all have to be deducted from the farm reserves.

Last year the farm reserve was officially reported at 179,630,000 bushels, against 173,344,000 bushels the previous year, and a ten-year average of 154,031,000 bushels. Deducting the increase in the exports and the increase in the actual visible supply from last year's total would indicate a farm reserve of about the average. A factor which may enter into the situation is the demand for flour this year. The domestic demand has been very slow and of a routine nature, so that the stock in the hands of actual distributors may be small enough to affect the situation somewhat.

In the Northwest the conditions are peculiar. The crop was estimated at 17,000,000 bushels less than last year for the three States, yet the movement to Minneapolis alone has been nearly 10,000,000 bushels in excess of last year. If the total crop was only 132,000,000 bushels for the three States as officially estimated, the farm reserves will naturally be very small in the three States. On the other hand if the crop in the three States is as large as some of the private estimates indicate, the reserves should show up in considerable volume.

The new crop situation is being discussed. It is very early for definite information, and the crop has been so completely covered by snow this Winter that the Spring development will be correspondingly affected. Not in a good many years has the snow covering been so general and so prolonged. If there is a virtue in a good snow covering both from the protection from cold and as a supply of moisture, it should undoubtedly be a very important factor in this year's crop development. On the other hand there have been some complaints of dry weather recently in Oklahoma and Texas, but on Saturday the weather map showed heavy rains throughout the Southwest. The crop of this year had in a general way ample moisture, which has not been the case for a number of years. The crop started into the Winter, however, 3.3 points below the ten-year average, and there have recently been some complaints from the Central West, although the reports from the Missouri Valley and Southwest have been favorable.

Foreign markets have not developed any feature of important bearing. Fluctuations have been narrow, demand of a routine character, while the shipments from the Argentine were the heaviest of the season. The report as to the appearance of the European crop at the end of the Winter season are satisfactory.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The corn market is in a very peculiar position. While about 20c a bushel higher than last year, there is a great feeling of confidence in some circles over the market position, and it is systematically pointed out that last year, with a record crop of corn, the market worked higher at the end of the season than the quotations which now prevail. This, while correct, is somewhat fallacious. The corn market a year ago broke in September on cash corn from 60 to 50¾c, and during the months of October, November, December did not sell above 52½c and did sell as low as 45½c in Chicago. During the months of January, February, and March the range was from 46 to 48c, and it was not until June that the market advanced to 55c. Low prices generally below 50c prevailed during the entire Fall and Winter during the period of maximum consumption, and it was not until the scare over the present crop that prices advanced. This year the price of corn from Oct. 1 to the end of the year ranged from 69½ to 76c in Chicago. The range during the month of January was 63½ to 70, and so far this month the price of contract corn in Chicago has been about 3 to 4c under May.

The effect of the very low prices last year with the price of hogs giving an apparent feeding profit of about 20c. a bushel over the price obtainable in the cash corn market is very different from the conditions that prevailed this winter. The price of corn in the market this year has been higher relatively than the price of hogs so that there has been a loss in feeding hogs comparing with the good profit a year ago. What effect this will have on the economy of consumption is difficult to tell, but the conditions certainly are not such as to increase the consumption but rather to decrease it. The crop of corn was 353,000,000 bushels less than last year to start with, but there was an immense crop, according to the reports of careful observers, of fall feed stuffs, alfalfa and ordinary forage crops. The Fall was open, with practically no severe weather to compel feeding until well into the Winter. During the last two to two and a half months, however, the weather has been persistently severe all over the country, necessitating stock feeding everywhere.

The attraction of the price had induced a heavy marketing of corn, and the receipts at primary centres are much in excess of last year. The last week there was a little decrease, evidently the result of the holiday and the interruption of traffic from the storm, but the grand aggregate for the week was 7,100,000 bushels compared with 8,000,000 bushels last year. The interior shipments were 600,000 bushels in excess of last year. The country seems to be ready and willing to sell corn at the prevailing prices. Exports of corn the past week showed a total of only about half as large as last year. The exports of corn since December last have decreased nearly 5,000,000 bushels, notwithstanding the great shortage in the European feed crop and absence of any exports from the Argentine. An optimistic report came from the Argentine on Saturday regarding the growing corn crop, which is gathered in April. The estimate ran as high as 200,000,000 bushels export surplus, against practically nothing for the current year and 100,000,000 bushels shipped last year.

OATS.—The movement in oats values has been narrow, with trading of a routine character, largely in connection with the receiving and merchandising of the cash oats. The Western receipts of oats are quite heavy, and for the week showed a gain of 900,000 bushels compared with last year, while the interior shipments of oats were about the same as last year. Assertions are being made that the March showing of the farm reserves will exhibit very limited supplies. Last year the reserves were about 100,000,000 bushels over the average. High prices have prevailed since the oats came to market this year, and it is possible that the farm reserves may feel the influence. With a crop 200,000,000 bushels short, unless there has been a material decrease in consumption, the reserves will be quite small.

PROVISIONS.

The provision market has worked into a weak position during the week, with prices showing a decided decline on the cash and forward deliveries, not only of lard but of meats and pork. The decline seems to be the natural result of the enormous merchandising of hogs. Although prices for hogs have been 1c to 1¼c a pound lower than last year, the movement to market has been much in excess of last year, with weights lighter, due, evidently, to the excessive feeding cost. The apparent feeding cost on the basis of corn shows a loss in finishing the live stock, compared with the big profits a year ago. The immense marketing started with the opening of the packing season in the early Fall, and since Nov. 1 the packing has been 3,000,000 hogs in excess of last year. Stocks of product have accumulated largely at Chicago and other centres, so that storage room has been at a premium. This month the marketing has not been quite so heavy; nevertheless, the total is big. What the effect on values will be after the rush to the market is over is another question. The pressure of the immense sales at present and the heavy accumulating stock is more than the market has been able to resist.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The range of values during the last week has been extremely narrow, with a continuance of a steady undertone. The situation at the South has shown no essential change, and while there were small concessions granted at times, the volume of crude oil offering is not large and substantially above a parity with local futures. This feature is a sustaining factor in the market and proves a barrier to the shorts. A great deal of the interest was still focused on the March option, and a further decrease in outstanding commitments has occurred. Liquidation in the form of switches has been unabated, with little effort made to conceal the selling, and it was apparent that shorts were equally as anxious to even trades as were the speculative holders. The first tender day for March contracts is to-morrow, and, while many believe that there will be considerable enforced liquidation brought about by the routine passing of notices, others contend that the deliveries will be well taken care of by leading refiners who are thought to be heavily long and bullish.

The consuming trade in the meantime has been rather irregular, and while some interests assert that business has been very fair, others maintain that the knowledge of a large cotton crop, heavy stocks of provisions militating against advances in that market and the advent of the Presidential election, together with a general conservatism noted in the trade world, will lead to only quiet buying from time to time as the supplies are needed. Apart from this, the percentage of seed crushed and to be crushed is a matter of conjecture, with advocates of higher prices confident that the inferior quality of seed, obviating the possibility of high seed prices, together with the indisposition of farmers to purchase fertilizer freely, indicates the probability of more seed being diverted to the soil than earlier counted on. Exports to date are about equal to those of the entire preceding season, when shipments were approximately 565,000 barrels. From this time to the termination of last season there were about 300,000 barrels shipped abroad.

COTTON.

With a fair degree of stability shown in cotton values during the last week, the trade has been less voluminous and speculation has shown a diminution. Fundamental conditions, however, have not changed materially and there is little indication of a marked revulsion in sentiment, except that the attitude of spot concerns in supporting values on the abrupt recessions, with their willingness to supply the inquiry on the upturns, leads to rather more scrupulous buying and some modification of the radical bullish views at this time. The maintenance of a firm spot situation at the South at prices relatively higher than local futures is indicative of more or less merit to prevailing prices, and does not augur for a substantial increment in local warehouse stocks, which at present are only 145,000 bales, against 250,000 last season. It is believed that there will be heavy deliveries to-morrow, which is first notice day for March, but it is not thought that much of the cotton will pass from the control of the present holders, so that the effect of these notices will be principally to dislodge speculative holders.

There have been nearly 13,000,000 bales brought into sight thus far this season, or more than the entire crop of last year, so that, assuming the outturn to have been nearly 16,000,000 bales, there would yet be approximately 3,000,000 bales to come into sight, against 1,500,000 bales from this period on, last season. It can therefore be seen that while the crop this season is nominally 3,500,000 bales larger than that of the preceding year, thus far there have been nearly 2,500,000 bales of this apparent surplus taken care of. The stocks at the United States ports amount to 1,470,000 bales, according to The Chronicle figures, or almost double those of last year, while at interior towns there are 640,000 bales, against 600,000 at the corresponding time a year ago. The amount of this cotton unsold, however, is a matter of conjecture, and mainly instrumental in the divergence of opinion as to what levels are justified in view of the probable surplus. The character of recent spot advices has been such as to lead to the theory that there is less unsold or unhedged cotton than generally supposed, and at points where the stock is large the inquiry the last few weeks has undeniably been more urgent than the desire on the part of holders to sell, if the strength of spot quotations can be accepted as a criterion.

The volume of spinners' takings has been exceedingly encouraging, and in confirmation of the reports received intermittently of a satisfactory trade situation at home and abroad. The takings of last week were about the largest on record, and undoubtedly the insistent inquiry has facilitated the movement of the crop into sight. The American mill takings thus far this season amount to 3,551,000 bales against 3,299,000 bales last season; the world's takings 8,877,000 against 7,474,000 bales. The Continent continues to lead in this respect, but domestic spinners have been receiving cotton more freely, it being generally conceded, however, that foreigners have been eminently successful in obtaining considerable of the raw material at the lower level of values. The buying by continental spinners in advance has led to unusual conditions in the future market, with these promising to continue for an indefinite period, inasmuch as the interests who have sold the cotton so far in advance will be obliged to hedge themselves continually. Operations of this character have been witnessed, particularly when the old crop deliveries rise to a premium as compared with the new crop months, as it is to the advantage of these factors to constantly replace their hedges in the deferred deliveries at a lower level. Reiterations, by some authorities, that the purchasing power for the ensuing season may be reduced by the liberal anticipation of requirements this season were again made, the latest being from a prominent London authority, claiming that while spinners' takings may be larger than earlier expected, they do not believe that actual consumption of American cotton will be more than 13,500,000 bales against 12,270,000 reported the previous season. In this compilation Great Britain is allowed 3,350,000 bales against 3,175,000 last year; the Continent 4,650,000 bales, against 4,825,000; Japan, China, and Mexico 500,000 against 156,000, and the United States and Canada 5,000,000 bales against 4,614,000 last year.

The inevitable stories of unfavorable crop prospects are already at hand, these taking the form of the preparation for the next crop being extremely backward. Undoubtedly this is the case in many sections, but there are some conservative authorities who emphatically state that this delay in field work is not irreparable, with normal climatic conditions following. Fertilizer sales, while behind those of last season, are believed to be increasing substantially, although the fear of congestion in shipments, which would lead to dilatory arrivals at farms, possibly at an inopportune time for best results, was expressed by railroad officials. Meanwhile, the reports referring to the season in the ground are mainly encouraging, as the freeze in the Central West has repeatedly been said to have been unfavorable to propagation of the boll weevil, while during the last few days there has been beneficial moisture in many parts of Texas, serving to offset the important deficit reported by the Government in the precipitation for January. A rather dry planting season, followed by scattering rains so as to insure the cotton plant receiving a good, deep root, is a condition which many students of the situation desire for the best development of the plant.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; R. Lockhart, cloaks, suits, waists; 4 Washington Place.

Towle & Spreter Co., Clinton, Iowa; M. Meyer, cloaks, suits; 114 5th Av.

Meyer & Lindorf, Newark, Ohio; Mr. Lindorf, cloaks and suits; 114 5th Av.

Rosenbaum Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss J. C. Bingler, muslin underwear and infants' wear; 31 Union Square.

Wachsman, D. V., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; P. Paul, cloaks, suits; 132 West 21st St.

Mandel Bros., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Dawson, men's furnishing goods, umbrellas, parasols; 15 East 22d St.

Fordyce-Osborne Co., Youngstown, Ohio; W. B. Mitchell, underwear; T. S. Roller, hosiery; 75 Spring St.

Kaufmann Bros., Pittsburgh, Penn.; T. Kaufmann, jewelry, fancy leather goods; 200 5th Av.

May Co., Cleveland, Ohio; S. Weill, domestics, flannels, and linens; 4 Washington Place.

Shartenberg & Robinson Co., Pawtucket, R.I.; T. F. Skahan, hosiery and underwear; 75 Spring.

Harris & Mowry Co., Woonsocket, R. I.; M. McMurtrie, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. H. Hager, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

England Bros., Pittsfield, Mass.; W. L. Noble, hosiery; Miss J. Evans, underwear; 75 Spring.

Webber, W. G., Co., Salem, Mass.; Miss A. Buckley, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. Vander Pyl, hosiery; S. E. Emery, underwear; 75 Spring.

Sweeney Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. J. Sweeney, hosiery and underwear; 75 Spring.

McWhirr, R. A., Co., Fall River, Mass.; Miss A. Lyons, underwear; Miss J. Greeley, hosiery; 75 Spring.

New Bedford D. G. Co., New Bedford, Mass.; A. J. Potvin, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.

Reid & Hughes Co., Norwich, Conn.; C. I. Smith, hosiery and underwear; 75 Spring.

Reid & Hughes D. G. Co., Waterbury, Conn.; A. S. Lyall, hosiery and underwear; 75 Spring.

Barney, H. S., Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; W. H. Warner, hosiery and underwear; 75 Spring.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. J. Egan, hosiery and underwear; 75 Spring.

Ives, Upham & Rand Co., Meriden, Conn.; W. Miles, hosiery and underwear; 75 Spring.

Bunce, J. H., Co., Middletown, Conn.; Miss E. E. Murray, hosiery and underwear; 75 Spring.

Shartenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; J. McGuire, hosiery and underwear; 75 Spring.

Lederer Bros. & Co., Chicago; W. D. Lederer, dress goods; 256 Church.

Filene's, W., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; Mr. Ring, furs, (basement;) C. O. Cooper, women's and misses' coats, suits, and dresses; 4 W. 22d.

Howland D. G. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; T. B. Clark, hosiery; Miss P. Simons, underwear; 75 Spring.

Crosby-Warren M. Co., Topeka, Kan.; W. W. Whitney, white goods, hosiery, and gloves; Great Northern.

Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. P. Lyons, house furn. goods; 114 5th Av.; Wellington.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. L. Shaw, silks; 2 Walker; Wellington.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. MacWilliams, domestics, cloaks, suits, and millinery; 104 5th Av.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Crawford, hosiery and underwear; 438 Broadway; Longacre.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Myers, dress goods and silks; 2 Walker; Cadillac.

Elliott, Taylor, Woolfenden Co., Detroit, Mich.; T. H. Whan, domestics, hosiery, and furn. goods; C. W. Bieber, ribbons and ladies' neckwear; Miss L. Ellis, ribbons; M. W. Leach, dry goods; 220 5th Av.; Cadillac.

Moore, William R., D. G. Co., Memphis, Tenn.; F. L. Lang, notions; 258 Church.

Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. Block, hats; 621 Broadway.

Younker Bros., Des Moines, Iowa; F. J. Younker, dry goods; 218 5th Av.

Furchgott, M., & Sons, Charleston, S. C.; M. Furchgott, domestics, dress goods, and millinery; Elks.

Ely & Walker D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; A. R. Johnson, remnants; C. C. Childs, dry goods; 258 Church; Navarre.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; O. Hefflin, domestics; 4 Washington Place.

Whittingham Co., Toledo, Ohio; A. C. Whittingham, millinery; Somerset.

Hill Warren Co., Elkhart, Ind.; W. G. Hill, dry goods; Miss Strophall, ladies' wear; Somerset.

Kennedy & MacInnes Co., Pittsfield, Mass.; Mrs. H. L. Levy, millinery; Miss J. Webb, ladies' wear; 320 Church; Hermitage.

Walker Bros. D. G. Co., Wichita, Kan.; D. V. Walker, notions, ladies' garments; Navarre.

Wells, J. B., & Son Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. S. Capron, white goods; Navarre.

Grotzean, Lobe & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Makover, piece goods; Navarre.

Fuller, I., Sons Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. Beck, furn. goods; Marlborough.

Schmitt-Klopfer Co., Logansport, Ind.; E. Schmitt, cloaks, suits, waists; York.

Turner, C. H., Co., Albany, N. Y.; C. H. Turner, hardware; Hermitage.

Sherer, C. T., Co., Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Viau, dry goods; Hermitage.

Gable, Wm. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; H. M. Fleck, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square.

Rubel, J., Okolona, Miss., dry goods; Herald Square.

Shillito, John, Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. W. Sprowls, housefurn. goods; 346 Broadway; Gregorian.

Scowcroft, John, & Sons Co., Ogden, Utah; A. Scowcroft, notions; 72 Leonard; Gregorian.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Goldenberg, ladies' cloaks, suits; 15 W. 26th.

Davis, Wm. E., & Co., Alliance, Ohio; W. E. Davis, cloaks, suits, and waists; 32 Union Square.

Fraser, Robert, Utica, N. Y.; J. T. McDermott, waists, ribbons, jewelry; Herald Square.

Robertson, Sutherland Co., Lawrence, Mass.; Miss M. Gray, millinery; Miss C. Divon, millinery; 55 White; Herald Square.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Leask, linens; 104 Worth.

Slattery, E. A., Co., Boston, Mass.; P. A. O'Connell, ready-to wear; Wolcott.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. C. Weinman, dress goods and silks; P. J. Goodhart, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Grand.

Leader, The, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Miss B. Larkin, waists and dresses; J. L. Winner, coats and suits; Miss Simpson, ladies' neckwear, laces, embroideries; 225 5th Av.

Munger, H. G., Co., Herkimer, N. Y.; Miss M. B. Heffron, ladies' wear; Miss Whitmore; fancy goods; 320 Church.

Sisson, B. F., Oneonta, N. Y., dry goods; Breslin.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; Miss E. H. Miller, infants' wear; 2 Walker.

Meldrum, H. A., Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss N. A. Murray, muslin underwear, infants' wear, and corsets; 320 Church.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. Bartholomay, upholstery goods and rugs; 220 5th Av.; Holland House.

Jordan-Marsh Co., Boston, Mass.; Mrs. G. Matthews, waists; 31 Union Square.

McCalley Hat Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; G. G. McCalley, hats; Imperial.

Bowman & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; J. W. Bowman, house furn. goods; Imperial.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; Roy Lockhart, cloaks, suits, and waists; 4 Washington Place.

Miller, D., Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Starkey, hosiery, gloves, and furn. goods; 43 Leonard; Hoffman House.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. W. Toles, carpets, rugs, and bedding; G. A. Dahlgren, house furn. goods; 215 4th Av.

Connell, M. J., Co., Butte, Mont.; A. M. Fraser, linens; 214 Church.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Jury calendar. 92—Carlton v. Westinghouse. 227—Addig v. Tull. 62—Johnson v. White. 254—Huff v. N Y, N H & H R R. 103—Glass v. Central R R of N J. 108—Hansen v. Penn R R. 109—Judelman v. Borden's Cond Milk. 111—Laynig v. Frost Finishing Co. 61—Munroe v. Trenton Oilcloth. 118—Martini v. Herrmann. 119—Bernier v. Griscom-Spencer Co. 120—Price v. Greenhut & Co. 121—Ensink v. Erie R R. 157—Cox v. N Y, N H & H R R.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Bankruptcy calendar. Discharges. Jas Skelly, Edgar Klein, H Schmerl, Geo H Cornish, H M Daggett, A & L Roth, Yankee Shirt Co, R Lewis, G J Kuhn, W R Childs, C F Aldridge, J W Ealy, Caroline Uhlig, Emanuel & Loeffeholz, J Theodore. Under objections. David Michael, A S H Jones, W Asmus, J Truchinsky, S Epstein, B F Levis, A M Judson, L Fishheim. Adjourned cases. Jas A Seavey, B Karman, Elfie Fay, Schuster, E & S, H Roth, Emanuel & Loeffelholz. Involuntary case. Petition v. Hamilton Cigar Stores Co. Motions. Kaufman & B, Rose Rausch, Scull, Taub & Sigman, M L Mann, H Guttmann, Schifrin, W & Co, International Post Card Co, Katonah Const Co, J M Fiske & Co, J Mendell, Terminal Hat Co, L. Schlosberg, Rothstein Bros, (3,) M G Rieser, N Y Royal Rubber Co, J H Rubinstein, C T Logan, Federal Biscuit Co, Ferguson Cont Co, Sigmaund Marx, S F Myers & Co, M Millet, B Gutman, M Jacobowitz, F Londa, Hamilton Cigar Stores Co, N Passman, Gartner Bros & Co, Lindberg & Hampton, A Nigey, Bankers' Realty Co, W A Miles, Manning, Noble & Co, Glassberg & Levine, S & H Rothstein, S F Myers & Co, Brockton Ideal Shoe Co, Weingarten & Durst.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Hendrick, J. Litigated motions. 1—Maas v. Wadsworth Amuse Co. 2—In re McClellan. 3—In re Merritt & Lockwood Co. 4—Madison Real Property, &c, Co v. Hutton. 5—Silich v. McAvoy. 6, 7—Barry v. Uhlig. 8—Cook & Wilkinson Co v. Jones. 9—In re Varian. 10—Ehrlich v. I O A I. 11—Auerbach v. Ammidown. 12—Wald v. Wald. 13—Archer v. Archer. 14—Taylor v. Taylor. 15—Luttinger v. Luttinger. 16—Weingreen v. Selonick. 17, 18—Hall v. French-Am Wine Co. 19—Froehlich v. Union Exch Nat Bank. 20—Wihlidal v. Wihlidal. 21—In re Edison Portland Cement Co. 22—d'Altomonte v. N Y Herald Co. 23—City of N Y v. Fillman. 24—Feldmark v. Getzler. 25—McGowan v. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. 26, 27—Tenement House Dept v. Cohen. 28—North Side Savings Bank v. Harrison. 29—Man Life Ins Co v. Doll. 30—Romanow v. Romanow. 31—Windsor Fire Appliance Co v. United & Globe Rubber Mfg Co. 32—In re Canning. 33—Weinstein v. Greenfield. 34—Grein v. Goldberg. 35—Senor v. Brady. 36—Cooperman v. Singer Sewing Mach Co. 37—Schuster v. Hagen. 38—Brady v. Ginsberg. 39—Carlson v. Bellander. 40—Empire City Sav Bank v. Hall Bldg & Realty Co. 41—Buckhout v. Martin. 42—Am Mtge Co v. Mapier. 43—In re Larner, Young & Raymond. 44—Riley & Brice Realty Co v. Nichols. 45—In re Cohen. 46—Rhinock v. Lozier. 47—Williams v. same. 48—Bartelstone v. Miller. 49—Stuyvesant Mtge Co v. Alterisi. 50—Sternberger v. Koppleman. 51—Cromwell v. Anderson. 52—Augur v. same. 53—Brown v. Kiel. 54, 55—Eckert v. D'Ambra. 56—Swasey v. Granite Spring Water Co. 57—Doll v. Levin Co. 58—Spito v. City of N Y. 59—Samuels v. same. 60—Chrystie v. same. 61—Schmulker v. same. 62—Kammerer v. Cropsey. 63—Campbell v. Baker. 64—Regan v. Woodbury. 65—Senior v. Blauvelt. 66, 67—Siry v. Lyons. 68—Frank v. Jasper. 69—Diamond v. Michaelson. 70—Clowe v. Bullard. 71—Jackson v. same. 72—Curtis v. Coghlan. 73—Miehling v. Ehret. 74—In re Melvin Stable Co. 75—Hanly v. Horton & Co. 76—Wagner v. Rosenblatt. 77—Levine v. Tedder. 78—Waldt v. Goodwin Mfg Co. 79—Werner v. Werner. 80—Orlando v. Bonn. 81—Hupfel's Sons v. Benedetta. 82—Thurber v. Tyrrell. 83—In re Reich. 84—In re Wilberding-Hand Co. 85—Goldstein v. Minsky. 86—Shea v. Exner Gen Bldg & Const Co. 87—Selwyn & Co v. Woods. 88—Goldner v. Goldner. 89—Roberts v. Loewy. 90—Soloman v. Linch. 91—Preston v. Barrick Pub Co. 92—Keeler v. Del Grizo. 93—Tapolsky v. Levine. 94—Matter of Imp Co v. Godnich. 95—Kat v. Marks. 96—State Bank v. Rothstein. 97—Wiener v. Weil. 98—Ehrich v. Mason Seaman Trans Co. 99—Ehrich v. same. 100—Same v. same. 101—Cinigliaro v. Platt. 102—McCord v. Fairview Const Co. 103—Riehl v. Austin. 104—Riehl v. Himmelwright. 105—Neuberger v. Neuberger. 106—Goldstein v. Kolbert. 107—Hall's Safe Co v. Century Co. 108—People ex rel Federal Sign System v. Miller. 109—Aubuhan Mortgage Co v. Leichtag. 110—Levy v. Leichtag. 111—Peerless Pattern Co v. Pictorial Review Co. 112—Mangold v. Butensky. 113—Friedman v. Katz. 114—Int Sash & Door Co v. Brill Cont Co. 115—Santoro v. Mastrangelo. 116—Wright Co v. Aero Corp. 117—Kolbrenner v. Baskind. 118—Klein v. Klein. 119—Heise v. Wells. 120—City of N Y v. Garfin Realty Co. 121—Mosler Safe Co v. Guardian Trust Co. 122—American Undergarment Co v. Liberman. 123—Winchkler v. Ellison Mfg Co. 124—Matter of Mulligan v. Miller. 125—Mutual Life Ins Co v. Fleischman. 126—Reilly v. Healy. 127—Dicker v. Saks. 128—McAuliffe v. Douglas Co. 129—Walbridge v. Collins. 130—Dawes v. Natl Surety Co. 131—Craven v. Eccentric Association.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Newburger, J. Motions. Demurrers. 324—Mountford v. Vaudeville Managers' Assn. 325—Mountford v. Vaudeville Managers' Assn. 326—Mountford v. Vaudeville Managers' Assn. 327—Mountford v. Vaudeville Managers' Assn. 328—Mountford v. Vaudeville Managers' Assn. 339—United Booking Offices of Am v. White Rats Actors' Union. 361—Amman v. United Booking Offices of Am. Preferred causes: 4576—Hembacher v. Hembacher. 1479—Sutton v. Sutton. 4907—Musgrove v. Shulz. General calendar: Case on. 3695—Newgold v. Childs Co. Case on. 3740—Avery v. Bimberg. 3082—Barclay v. Barrie. 3842—May v. May. 3863—Gen. Cement Products Co v. Cement Appliances Co. 192—Loughran v. Astor. 3698—Butler v. Standard Milk Flour Co. 3820—Neier v. Kochler Sporting Goods Co. 4002—Racich Asbestos Mfg Co v. Brooks. 2529—Leslie v. Lee. 1121—Gray v. Hoadley. 1183—Zarch v. Zarch. 3642—Folz v. Folz. 30—Colon v. First United Presby. Church. 3810—Peerless Pattern Co v. Pictorial Review. 3332—Ademic v. Kral. 4082—Jacobs v. Jacobs. 3154—Schwartz v. Dunne. 3699—Taylor v. Taylor. 4026—Vogel v. Vogel. 4038—Rosenberg v. Rosenberg. 3611—Western Commercial Travelers' Assn v. Langeheineken. 3591—Ward v. Ward. 484—Richards v. Richards. 4048—Petronio v. Rossito. 4059—Maass v. Maass. 4062—Jackson v. Smith. 4064—Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co v. Sillon Const Co. 4067—Saltzman v. Gordon. 4069—Rich v. Cohen. 4084—Baumohl v. Baumohl. 4095—Long Acre Electric Light & Power Co v. Maguire. 4096—Levine v. Hirsch. 4097—Schiff v. Chebra Talmud Thora. 4114—Schultz, Jr, v. Schultz. 4118—Kitzinger v. Kitzinger. 3283—Milliken Bros., Inc, v. City of N Y. 3827—Randall v. Randall. 4121—Poholsky v. Brown. 4123—Schmidt v. Schmidt. 4125—De Jonge & Co v. Gogarsky. 4129—Lumb v. Lumb. 4134—Netschert v. Jedel. 4141—Van Raalte v. Oppenheim. 4142—Rodenstein v. Oppenheim. 1503—Tyndall v. Pinelawn Cemetery. 1391—Koch v. Kaufman. 3653—Goelet v. Donnelly. 3603—Titomaglio v. Scineca. 3637—MacDonald v. MacDonald. 4032—McDermott v. MacDonald. 4058—Holzman v. Hegeman & Co. 4070—Bernhard v. Bernhard. 4087—Von Haus v. Fuchs. 4094—Llama v. Arrue. 4160—Ernhout v. Ernhout. 4166—Heuer v. Heuer. 4171—Hetterich v. Bosche. 4177—Taus v. Taus. 4285—Davies v. Ross. 4287—Yates v. Yates. 4291—Wildrick v. Wildrick. 4297—Durable Toy & Novelty Co v. Goldsmith Bros. 4310—Goldsmith v. Hamilton Terrace Co. 4320—Michel v. Michel.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., clear; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal calendar)—Davis, J. 1—William A. Hayes. 2—Emory M. Rogers. 3—George H. Laport. 4—F. E. Baker. 5—N. Kusher. 6—F. A. Betts. 7—A. Epstein. 8—D. Jones.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal calendar)—Davis, J. 1—Charles H. Hyde.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Guy, J. ....—Breen v. Breene. 5777—Humphrey v. Pope-Hartford Auto Co. 6014—Smith v. Nones. 5911—Sauerbrun v. Board of Education. 5146—Windsor Trust Co v. Boross. 5877—Meyers v. Board of Education. 5929—Connor v. same. 5925—Cockey v. same. 5957—Miehaus v. Milbank. 5888—Story v. Story. 6069—Kojiro & Komiya v. Smith. 5951—Granat v. Pettitt. 6102—Abrams v. Abrams. 3455—People ex rel Margolis v. First Brodyr B B Ass'n. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Cohalan, S. 589—Hunt v. Linch. 683—Woelk v. Joline. 1210—Cohen v. L I R R. 1211—Simon v. L I R R. 381—Crane v. Bklyn Un El R R. 235—Carroll v. Whitridge. 363—Martin v. L I R R. 634—Ludwig v. Int R T Co. 641—Deehon v. Inter R T Co. 574—Horwitz v. Joline. 637—Lienhard v. Whitridge. 638—M Teta v. Erie R R. 639—J Teta v. Erie R R. 403—Blanke v. Joline. 642—Posner v. Inter R T Co. 643—Ryder v. Whitridge. 646—Seidenstein v. Bklyn Un El R R. 649—Enos v. Whitridge. 653—Ford v. Inter R T Co. 655—Lambert v. Linch. 657—Froelich v. N Y Taxicab Co. 658—Martin v. Joline. 665—Melele v. N Y C & H R R R. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gavegan, J. Inquest. 3771—Lehrer v. Cherry Auto Car Co. Inquest. 3774—Mangan v. Collins. Inquest, 3775—Mangan v. Collins. 3541—Chapman v. Coutney. 3688—Dunsmore v. Greenstein. 3751—Sherman v. W B Riker & Son Co. 3776—Gritta v. Donnelly. 3777—Gritta v. Donnelly. 6308—City of N Y v. White Star Towing Co. 3824—Bogdauffy v. Laffay. 3737—A Ambrose v. City of N Y. 3738—H Ambrose v. City of N Y. 3843—M Dwyer v. Jacob Hoffman Brew Co. 3844—H Dwyer v. Jacob Hoffman Brew Co. 3870—Flaherty v. Owens & Co. 3809—Hagmaier v. J. Schwarzwalder & Sons. 3414—Resnik v. Central Park Taxi Car Co. 4485—Roach v. Miller. 624—Draisin v. Brinn. 3232—McDermott v. Dairy Products Co. 3471—Lansky v. Tepfer. 3797—Frank v. E R Thomas Motor Co. 3338—Ritkovitch v. Nat Ice Co. 3866—Frankel v. City of N Y. 3868—Flaherty v. Kent. 3869—Flaherty v. Hollings. 3875—Knaus v. Bklyn Un Gas Co. 822—Zeischang v. Dr. Pratt Inst. 3779—Mang v. Williams. 3882—Wissotzky v. Levy. 3890—Gambronem v. City of N Y. 3891—Occhipinto v. City of N Y. 5283—Backes v. Nichols. 3522—Waldele v. Scully. 3464—Kristianson v. Wennemer. 3699—English v. Bates. 3738—Culhane v. Dwyer. 3668—Kelly v. Alpi. 3565—Rich v. Nelson & Collins. 3752—Kammerer v. Liberty Brew Co. 3749—Saylor v. City of N Y. 3816—Anderson v. Thompson & Starrett Co. 3840—Friedman v. Wallach. 3585—Smith v. Rubel. 3853—Slotnikoff v. Tonkonogy. 3894—Dannies v. Giehl. 3895—Hockman v. Gordon, Wolf & Co. 3896—Katona v. Schack. 3897—Cilia v. Mitchell. 3900—Munn v. Stonington Realty Co. 3903—Seelig v. M Jacobson. 3904—Seelig v. J Jacobson. 3905—Kupperberg v. Hamburg-Am Line. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VII., clear; Part IX., case on; Part X., case on; Part XII., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Bischoff, J. 4319—Coakley v. City of N Y. 3749—M Morgenthau, Jr, Co v. Friedlander. 4087—McCarthy v. City of N Y. 5944—City of N Y v. Joline. 2136—Adams v. Blair. 390—Ahlers v. Broedermann. 913—Griffin v. Edelman. 3849—Vaughan v. Kinkelstein. 3920—Fritsch v. Segal. 4057—Malatesta v. McDonald. 3968—Mendelson v. Bowman. 4050—Baltimore Grain Clearing House Co v. Ruggles-Coles Eng Co. 4055—Hanover Cont Co v. N Y & Richmond Gas Co. 4130—Leavitt v. Hoffman. 4178—Buckham v. Densmore & Compton Bldg Co. 4011—Taft-Pierce Co v. Jeff. 4247—Gillies v. Doubleday, Page & Co. 4280½—White v. P J Carlin Const Co. 4286—Baer v. Hurtig & Seamon. 4300—Schnel v. Weil. 4312—Kanner v. Meyers. 4316—Heney v. Chartered Co of Lower California. 748—Atkins v. Trowbridge. 531—Freeman v. Harmon. 4072—Am Planograph Co v. Smith. 2907—Scheer v. Markowitz. 3972—Miller v. Nichols. 4169—Lenz v. Gen Dev Co. 4242—Heller v. Hensle Const Co. 1141—McIver v. Tooker. 1143—McIver v. Met Printing Co. 5672—City of N Y v. Const A Pav Co. 4261—Farley v. Archibald. 4024—Russell Uniform Co v. Walter. 1900—Ulrich v. MacDonald. 400—Hanover Nat Bank v. Haight. 1719—White v. White. 2376—Ragus Tea & Coffee Co v. Brewer. 2378—Ragus Tea & Coffee Co v. Brewer. 2480—Black, Starr & Frost v. Randolph. 3263—Bank of America v. Nathan. 3725—Pollak v. Barnes. 1467½—Bimberg v. Sondheim. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII. Case on. Part XV. Case on. Part XVII. Case on. Part XVIII. Clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Wills for Probate. Byam K. Stevens, James M. Fuller, James C. Atwater, Ella L. Egleston, Edward Carter, Max Bernstein, Maria J. Funell, Fanny Leopold, Annie Schoeman, James Morrow, David Sullivan, Caroline de F. Van Bermuth, Yetta Rothman, Edwin H. Weatherbee, Christian Young, William F. Ahrens, Joseph Mora.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S.—Contested Will. Frank S. Olmstead.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., McAvoy, J.; Part III., Finelite, J.; Part IV., Schmuck, J.; Part V., Green, J.; Part VI., Smith, J.; Part VII., O'Dwyer, J.; Part VIII., Lynch, J. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part I. Room at 9:45 A. M. 6068—Palmer v. Wallach. 6088—Laprune v. Joline. 6089—Morris European & Am Exp Co, Ltd, v. Lo Medico. 6090—Clendon v. Brook Const Co. 5944—Duval v. Centre Realty Co. 5882—Walker v. Mitral Realty & Const. 6037½—Ingold v. Lake Hopatcong Club. 6041—Knaster v. Mahoney. 5205—Van Raalte v. Conforti Excavating and Foundation Co. 6119—Cusimano v. Brand. 6121—New Hampshire Fire Ins Co. v. Huntington. 6124—Burer v. Interborough R T Co. 6126—Wilpon v. Weinstein. 6129—Victorson v. Interborough R T Co. 6130—Victorson v. Interborough R T Co. 6136—Du Bois v. Pascia. 6143—Forrest v. Dormitzer. 5663—Vermilye v. Craven. 5811—Stumpf v. Cohen. 674—Degener v. Goldstone. 5846—Schoeder v. Senft. 5864—Strever v. People's Vaudeville Co. 5888—Grady v. Joline. 5902—Murphy v. Polzillo. 5913—Barnable v. Park. 5924—Hatfield v. Earley. 5926—Ginsberg v. Ballenstine. 5945—Heaslip v. Joline. 5962—Lamagna v. Joline. 5978—Neyland v. Gun. 5306—Schmidt v. Kiernan. 5855—Ferry v. Lenny. 5865—Hyman v. Stoneham. 5982—Harris v. Wells, Fargo & Co. [illegible]84—Fraser v. U S Metal & Mfg Co. 5988—McTaggart v. Devine. 6009—Markowitz v. Colonial Assurance. 6017—J. C. Bogert Co v. Winetsky. 1660—Eckstrom v. Vietze. 6036½—Heckman v. Tucker. 6070—Levine v. Joseph. 6084—Snappio v. Lynch. 6115—Kearney v. N Y Transp Co. 9190—Barbarito v. Mason Transp Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., clear; Part III., clear; Part IV., case on; Part V., case on; Part VI., clear; Part VII., case on; Part VIII., case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—La Fetra, J. 3951—Moore v. Bergin. 4007—McCormack v. Hazard. 4039—Afetra v. Feier. 4060—Streppone v. Mancini. 4056—Revel Realty & Securities Co v. Stimson. 4027—Karp v. Mass Bonding & Ins Co. 4059—P J Exner Co v. Wagner. 4036—Epstein v. Olinger. 4026—Newgold v. S L Moore & Sons Co. 4041—Kohn v. Buchler. 3857—Surplus Assets Co v. T F Barrett Co. 4024—Met Printing Co v. Mulligan. 4066—Commercial Cable Co v. Olcott. 4068—Ehrich v. Allaway. 4071—Hills v. Lontas. 4064—Billmeyer v. Picturegraph Co. 3888—Gordon v. Larkin. 4019—Kuechle v. Hagan. 3799—Reinhard v. Spear. 4035—J E Baer, Inc, v. Epstein. 4023—Goldberg v. Engel. 4044—Chester Hill Realty Co v. Gaillard. 4048—Norton v. Kull. 4063—Klebold Press v. Abbott-Detroit Motor Co. 4070—Friedman v. Velleman. 4074—Welher v. Union Post Const Co. Clear.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—John E Schermerhorn v. Samuel Greenwald—John V Coggey.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Bronx Roofing & Damp Proofing Co v. Menaker Realty Co—Samuel D Levy. Henry Frank, Jr, v. Pinkus Diamond—Edwd J McGean.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Stapleton, J.; Part III., Van Siclen, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Jaycox, J.; Part VI., Kelby, J.; Part VII., Maddox, J.—Day calendar. 6785—Jacob Pearlstein, an alleged incompetent. 3112-3114—Putnam v. Long Island R R. 3201-3202—Audette v. B H R R. 6660—Occhiogrosso v. Occhiogrosso. 1191—Erhordt v. Graley. 3293—Smith v. Renault Freres Selling Branch. 3407—Pedersen v. Iversen et al. 1021—Depola v. Daniel. 1136-1137-1138—Meanley v. Long Island R R. 3398-3400—Cover v. B H R R. 3024—Richards v. Church Charity Foundation. 6322—Oxx v. Fullam. 3287—Terry v. City of N Y. 3154—Larkin v. Nassau R R. 3474—Berk v. same. 3476—Lewis v. Coney Isl & B R R. 3477—Ross v. Meyerowitz. 3479—Lessen v. Bklyn Un El R R. 3480—Labretta v. Sea Beach R R. 3133—McMillan v. Nassau R R. 3155—Wexler v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 6520—Pulaski v. Gair Co. 3227—McNally v. City of N Y. 6308—Elorriaga v. Harnig. 3352—Bohn v. Werthman. 3485—Rathner v. Gluck. 3486—Sunshine v. Lunbarth. 3487—Lyman v. B H R R. 3488—Frank v. B, Q C & Sub R R. 3492—Rolfsen v. Mathiesen. 3494—Smith v. Auditore et al. 1605—Wrede v. Sinick. 2986—Elkins v. Ardenter Mustard & Spice Co. 3469—Stamm v. Roe. 3496—Kruger v. Bauer Amusement Co. 3503—Harris v. Guggenheim. 3508—Smith v. B H R R. 3509—Carmel v. Walsh et al.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 3510—Silverman v. Agricola. 3511—Hall v. Chasmar-Winchell Press. 3512—Biscardi v. Beuonogura. 3513—Gallagher v. B H R R. 3514—Mitchell v. Nassau R R. 3516—Owens v. same. 1855—Van Varick v. Suburban Investment Co. 3194—Kerrigan v. Long Island R R. 1458—Boerith v. Koford & Ronconi Mfg Co. 497—Meyer v. Reed. 3517—McCallen v. Nassau R R. 3522, 3523—Dambrosky v. H Bridgman Smith Co. 3524—Callen v. Bostress. 3525—D'Esterre v. Ernest. 3527—Crantz v. Nassau R R. 3530—Lewis v. Robbins Co. 3531—Pearlman v. Nassau R R. 3532, 3533—Levingson v. Levy et al. 3534—Hanna v. Standard Oil Co. 3537—Shanewall v. Blake et al. 3538—Magowan v. B H R R. 3541—Greave v. City of N Y. 3543—Wisbauer v. Liebmann Sons Co. 3544—Heavy v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 3546—Storch v. Sauerstein. 3547—Sullivan v. International Cork Co et al. 3548—Moore v. Standard Oil Co. 3550—Borough Dev Co v. Harmon et al. 1124—Tortorillo v. Hanan et al. 1277—Cain v. Brooklyn Citizen. 3342—Sparaci v. Nassau R R. 2438, 2439—Boyer v. Mills. 4089—Newton Co v. Manor Realty Co. 5761—Leon v. Rossa. 5429—McCormack v. McCormack, &c. 6154—Bannon v. Rockland Co Trust Co. 5983—Long Island R R v. National Surety Co. 6696—Dennehy v. Prendergast. 6665—Laun v. Laun et al. 2820—Magargal v. Slifka. 5198—Brooklyn Bank v. Stallo et al. 2963—Pietsch v. Magaw. 2224—Goldman v. Hanley. Highest number reached on regular call. 3550.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Putnam, J. 1510—Carberry v. Prendergast, Controller. 1565—Delker v. Delker. 1567—Ewen v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 1577—Brilliant v. Pero. 1574, 1575, 1576—Behringer (3 actions) v. Hanneman. 1578—Silberman v. Scher. 1580—Driver v. Driver. 1581—Rees v. Rees. 1928—Schreckner v. Cotlow. 1583—Galbally v. Breslin. 1584—Kalish v. Kalish. 1347—Dunne v. City of N Y. 1357—Skelly v. same. 1674—Wertiska v. Wertiska. The other cases marked ready on the previous call will be added to this calendar each day as the above cases are disposed of. Highest number reached on the regular call. 1586.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part III., McCann, J. 1274—Carver, Jr, v. Chatterton. 712—Gardner v. C I & B R R Co. 1565—Branne v. Schulz. 1566—Ballay v. Mason. 1164, 1165—Paolillilo v. Kleigast. 1710—Poiner v. Sachs. 1745—Bloom v. Nassau Elec R R Co.

Queens County.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3456—People v. Bon Zuyus. 3464—People v. Philip Levine. 3464—People v. Isador Schapiro. 3464—People v. Isador Raynor. 3484—People v. Isador Raynor. 3485—People v. Philip Levine. 3481—People v. Louis Weingarten.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Calendar for Monday, Feb. 26, 1912—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J. 597—Koller v. Transit Development Co. 598—Bonny, an infant, v. City of New York. 157—Matthews v. B H R R Co. 225—Guecca v. Pedersen. 553—Wright v. Rickert-Finlay Realty Co. 345—Kieley v. Rosenthal. 867—Kelly v. Gilles. 133—Ketterle v. Hartman and another. 537—Voska Foelsh v. Port Washington Construction Co. 466—Green v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 59—Beacorn v. B, Q Co & Suburban R R Co. 535—Crowley, an infant, v. American Druggist Syndicate. No reserve calendar. Highest number reached on calendar, 607.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. 327—Parker v. Goodwin. 332—Walter v. Kress. 166—Lumia v. Gatuso. 343—Bender v. Rosoff. 344—Board of Education v. Storms. 355—Gallitin v. Chambers. 356—Firone v. Albro. 360—Horton Ice Cream Co v. Hatfield. 362—Austin v. Fuhr. 363—Collins v. Pittsburgh Contracting Co. 365—Crispi v. Blondrini. 314—N Y Importation Co v. Marcia. 328—Berger v. Lesko. 233—Bayer v. Camarato. 236—Taylor v. Braccini. 305—Rich v. Grasso. 316—Fisher v. Romano. 321—De Salvo v. Perley. 336—Ives v. Vander Hoost. 341—Ackerley v. Kirkham. 274—Cooper v. Getty. 319—Brown v. Woodward. 353—Miller v. Curran Realty Co.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

One Million Dollars at 4½%

For 1st mortgages; $500,000 for 2nd mortgages and building loans. Quick decisions. **John Finck, 198 Broadway.**

Wanted—$3,000 on first mortgage on property, Westchester County; 6 per cent. investment; title guaranteed. Address First Class, 467 Times.

Have estate of $50,000 to invest in first mortgages; will divide this sum into small amounts. Address Estate, Box 415 Times.

Mortgage Money Low rates and charges. H. H. Hazelton, 9 Church St.

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FACTORIES EVERYWHERE. 9 CLINTON ST. ROBERT B. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

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No matter how small, a fault in a Title is an element of danger. We may be able to cure it. Better consult us.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
SURPLUS - - $5,500,000
160 Broadway, New York.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
375 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

Geo. R. Read & Co
REAL ESTATE
20 Nassau St. 3 East 35th St.

East Side.

I have a beautiful new, up-to-date private dwelling on a fine block, between Madison and Park Avenues,

46 East 52d St.

which I took for debt, have carried six months, and am tired of holding.

Price, $85,000.

Nearest offer this month takes it. Brokers Protected. House Open. Come and see it. Charles Buek, Owner, 5 East 42d St.

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Kinko Studio Houses

Fire-proof; one family; for those appreciating a home of individuality and character. Ten rooms, two baths, three open fire-places. Third St., near Prospect Park. Inspection invited. Price $15,000. Call or write. Room 610.

350 Fulton St. Brooklyn-New York

A LOVELY HOME
Can Be Bought Now At Cost

in the park section of Brooklyn, 30 minutes from New York City Hall; 5c fare; $100 DOWN, BALANCE SAME AS RENT; perfect house, finely finished, handsomely decorated, on a beautiful boulevard; seven rooms, tiled bath and vestibule; parquet floors; hardwood trim; sewer, gas, electricity; send for particulars. H. B., S 221 Times Downtown.

593 to 601 Third St.
Newly Built Private Houses
RIGHT AT PARK ENTRANCE
Price $15,500 Open for Inspection

93 Fenimore Street

Prospect Park East, Bet. Flatbush and Bedford Avs. Elegant 2-story stone bay window front dwelling. 9 rooms and bath; hardwood trim throughout, parquet floors of quartered white oak. Handsome mahogany console. Open hearth in foyer. Tasteful electroliers. Hot-water heat. Only $1,000 cash. Balance easy terms. Apply on premises. Take Flatbush Avenue car from Park Row.

For sale at a sacrifice, a modern three-story and basement swell front box stoop stone house; dining room extension; parquet flooring throughout; two bathrooms; perfect condition; on Park Slope. S 275 Times Downtown.

Four-story double, just completed, all rented, showing 12 per cent. on investment; easy terms. Lowell Construction Co., 1,165 Broadway, N. Y.

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BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES MADSEN CON. CO.
I OFFER FOR QUICK SALE

Magnificent stucco residence on Olive St., Price $16,000, $4,000 less than cost.

120x150 feet on Boardwalk, six lots; exceptionally low price asked. Will sell separate lots.

Business lot, 100x100, corner Long Beach Boul. and Park St.; choicest corner at Long Beach. Bargain at $10,000. (Grocers, attention.)

Boardwalk, two choice lots, near Casino, size 40x200. Price $10,000.

These properties must be disposed of by order of Court and Trustees in Bankruptcy.

OFFERS CONSIDERED.
FREDERICK P. JONES, 334 Fifth Av.
Specialist in Long Beach Properties.

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$6,300 BUYS A $7,900 HOUSE.

A beautiful new suburban home made by day's work, on large plot in restricted private residence park; refined surroundings; 27 minutes from Manhattan; one block from depot and trolley; first-class hardwood trim; excellent heating; gas, electricity; beamed ceilings, parquet floors, paneled dining room; sell or rent with privilege of buying. Easy terms. Call, phone or write. McNeece, 150 Nassau Street.

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WATER FRONT PROPERTY.

Need $100 cash; have 6-room, cellar, and attic cottage, with improvements, and large tract of land; near trolley and depot; 40 minutes to heart of city; will sell cheap, on terms to suit; the above has all water rights. Owner, 1,088 Broadway, Brooklyn.

COMPELLED TO SELL LARGE HOUSE

eight rooms, bath and shower; semi-fireproof; steam heat, sun porch; large plot of ground; sacrifice price; pay same as rent; must be seen to be appreciated. Ocean bathing 2 minutes; fishing and boating in bay near by; 40 minutes from Herald Square. Appointment only. Address Sunporch, P 73 Times.

IMPOSSIBLE TO DESCRIBE BEAUTIFUL

Hollow tile cement house, Japanese tile roof; nine large rooms, bath and shower; near ocean; 45 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 12c. commutation; can be bought as rent. Price low. See any day, appointment. Address Ocean, Box P 72 Times.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LARGE factory site; solid rock bottom, with railroad siding excavated; 6 blocks from public dock; suitable for any business; 150th St., near Southern Boulevard, Bronx. E. Stelter, 862 East 162d St., Prospect Av. Station.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

Only $500 down for 8 rooms and bath concrete and frame dwelling; lot 80x125; one block from 5c trolley on Richmond Road at New Dorp Manor; balance $30 monthly; save your rent by owning a home. Address Staten Island Homes Co., 49 8th Av., New York.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO LET.

251 E. 86th St., 10 rooms and bath.
328 E. 87th St., 10 rooms and bath.
1344 Lex. Ave., 9 rooms and bath.
1345 Lex. Ave., 16 rooms & 2 bathrooms.
'L' stations, 86th St. & 2d Av., 89th St. & 3d Av.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone, 8125—Cortlandt.
or 244 East 86th St.

HOUSE TO LET
No. 113 West 12th Street
Three story high stoop, 14 rooms, all conveniences. Apply to
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone, 8125—Cortlandt

NO. 133 EAST 104TH ST.

A three and two story extension dwelling to let, near Lexington Av.; eight rooms and bath; house in perfect order; rent only $500; possession at once. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.
BROADWAY, COR. 80TH ST.
NEW YORK.

In the Highlands of New Jersey, a gentleman's all year round home at a sacrifice; 10 miles out; house, 10 rooms, beautifully appointed and finished; stable and chicken coop. Price $7,500, worth $10,000, and terms to suit.

We also offer two choice homes—all improvements, within 15 miles of the city—attractive in every way. Price, $3,500, worth $5,000. Terms to suit.

PRICE $5,000

7-room house, built on half acre of land, has all modern improvements. Near two attractive lakes in the mountains; 47 minutes on train, main line of D., L. & W. Small cash payment, balance like rent. Write for particulars and photograph. P. O. Box 744, New York City.

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Midway between New York and Boston; central to best markets; good shipping facilities; modern hog barn of 20 pens, equipped with feeding and cooking appliances; corn crib 1,000 bushels, silos 300 tons, stock barn, 35 cow stanchions, 10 stalls; carriage, tool, ice and poultry houses; foreman's cottage; main residence 10 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat; 170 acres exceptional land, fronting on river. Owner going to England, will sell for $15,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

50 MINUTES from BROADWAY.

70 acres, half wooded, half clear; spring-fed lake and stream with two waterfalls; high elevation; no mosquitoes; one mile from Woodcliff Lake station; $450 an acre for whole, on easy terms, or will subdivide in plots of 5 acres and up. S. R. Lamb, 95 Liberty St.

Chicken runs and vegetable gardens; plenty of room for both on our large plots, 100x550, at Fanwood, N. J.; sold on small monthly payments; fine locations; near trolley and station; write us for particulars and free railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Craftsman bungalows among the trees and beautiful hills of Fanwood, N. J.; finely built homes, with all city improvements, sold at low prices, and on very easy terms; write for free plans and full particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

HOUSES AND BUNGALOWS AT HILLSDALE

$3,250 to $6,500. Easy terms. 23 miles from city. Good train service. Ready for occupancy. Write or call for free tickets. W. J. Rich Development Co., Singer Building.

River frontage, 700 feet, six acres fertile cleared land in Millington Hills, hour out, Lackawanna; ideal for commuter's farm or bungalow sites; $3,200. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Fifty acres, good house, outbuildings; 200 peach and other fruit trees; brook, wood, stock, implements included; best bargain in State; only $3,000. Ryder, 185 Market St., Newark, N. J.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

AT DOBBS FERRY ON HUDSON,
10 and 12 room and bath dwellings, unfurnished; five minutes from depot; $450 to $600 a year.
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Fifteen-room, large, comfortable residence; will sell at great reduction on liberal terms. $16,000; choice, convenient section Yonkers. V 222 Times Downtown.

Beautiful country residence; corner plot of five lots; near station, Bronxville. Inquire Fleck, foot East 123d St.

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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

Washington and Jefferson
318-328 WEST 51st ST.,
attractive apartments, six and eight large, light rooms, bath, elevator and all modern improvements. Premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Ave.

308 WEST 15TH ST.
ATTRACTIVE BACHELOR APARTMENTS, 2 ROOMS AND BATH. $32
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

83d St., 71 West.
Beautiful single Apartment, eight large, light rooms, suitable for doctor or dentist. Janitor, or ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th av.

77th, 103 West.—Extra wide apartment, 7 large rooms; private house block; $65; decorate to suit; concessions.

East Side.

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224 East 86th St.
Apartments of four rooms and bath, for housekeeping; all improvements and conveniences; elevator service; "L" station. Apply
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31 Nassau St. 'Phone, 8125 Cortlandt, or on Premises.

THE CARLTON
157 East 81st St.
New fireproof elevator apartments, six extra large rooms, foyer halls, tiled bath, with showers; separate maid's convenience; very reasonable rents. Supt.

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126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

Kingston—129 E. 76th St.
Handsome apartment, seven large, light rooms, $55.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET, Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

FIFTH AVE.
STORE FOR RENT
Near 46th St.
Lease $8,000 per annum.
For full particulars see Mr. Landay, 27 West 34th St.

Townsend Building
1,123 B'way, Cor. 25th St.
Choice large suites and single offices to let; all outside rooms; elevators, steam heat, electric lights; rents low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

2 Modern Lofts.

East side section, corner Broome and Lewis Sts.; sixth floor large loft; 9,000 sq. feet; small loft, 3,000 sq. feet. Very light and healthful. Inquire Mr. Loewenthal, care Puritan Company, on premises, 47 Broome St. Telephone Orchard 6619.

MODERN NEW BUILDING, 25x100;
Lofts Light, Airy, Ready to Move in
17 E. 17th ST. Bet. B'way & 5th Av.
Suitable showroom or light mfg., low rent. All improvements, elevator, steam, elect. lights. Inquire Damsey, 27 W. 114th, or your broker.

Store and Basement to Let
175 SIXTH AVE., near 13th St.
APPLY TO
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. 'Phone, 8125—Cortlandt.

374-376 WEST 12TH ST.
S. W. CORNER WASHINGTON ST.
To lease for a long term of years. Owner will erect building to suit tenant.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

BROADWAY BLDG TO LEASE
Five-story and basement, 25x110; centre of new wholesale lace district; steam heat, electric lights, elevator; rent low
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

TO LEASE.

4-story building, 19th and Av. B; electric elevator; also adjoining lofts, 46x95, very reasonable. Also 4 vacant lots adjoining. Apply John U. Brookman, owner, 88 Wall St.

NO. 141 WEST 20TH ST.
LOFTS 25x92, steam heat; elevator service; low rents, also storefloor, 135-7-9 West 20th St. Inquire Spacesaving Appliance Company, No. 135 West 20th St., New York City.

208 West 59th St.—Facing Central Park, clubrooms, suitable for musicals, rentals or lectures; electric light; reasonable. 'Phone 7594 Columbus.

21ST ST., 48-50 WEST.
Lofts, 50x100, light four sides, $1,800; fireproof modern building. DUROSS, 155 W. 14th.

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Marble Building
No. 38 Pine Street
for One Tenant.

New building, five stories, 6,000 square feet, elevator, electric light, all modern conveniences. Possession March 15. Rent, $15,000 net.

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'PHONE, 2000—JOHN. 92 WILLIAM ST.
BRANCH, 71 WEST 23D ST.

LOFTS
Light on 4 sides.
New fireproof building
220 West 19th St.
at 7th Ave.
92 FOOT FRONTAGE
Reasonable Rents
Occupied by high class tenants
Full Commission to Brokers.
E. S. Willard & Co.
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Loft to Let
with Power, in the
Rhinelander Building
Cor. William and Duane Sts.
APPLY
RHINELANDER REAL ESTATE CO.
31 Nassau St.
'Phone, 8125—Cortlandt.

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Cor. Beaver & William Sts.
Entire 3d & 4th Floors
TO LET
Will be Partitioned to Suit
Horace S. Ely & Co.,
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FINE LARGE STORE.
Excellent business location; 104th St. elevated station. H. C. COPELAND, 242 West 101st St.

Part of a light, sunny showroom in the Croisic Building, 5th Av. and 26th St. The Buffalo Shirt Co., Rooms 1,812 and 1,813.

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Loft to let, 100x70, with power. 811 East 9th St.

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Office Furniture
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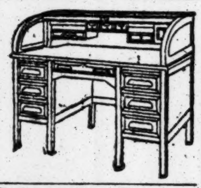

DESKS Roll and Flat Top. Chairs, Filing Cabinets. Office Partition. HAMBURGER, 33 E. 20th St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WINTERROTH PIANOS,
105 East 14th St. and 14 West 125th St.
Bargains, upright pianos, $75 up; $5 monthly. Chickering Grand, $100; player-pianos, $350 up.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a public hearing upon the proposed terms and conditions of the contract for the construction of Section No. 14 of the Lexington Avenue Rapid Transit Railroad, in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, will be held at the offices of the Public Service Commission for the First District, at No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 4th day of March, 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Copies of the draft of said contract may be obtained at the said offices of the Commission for one dollar each.

Said Section No. 14 of said Lexington Avenue Rapid Transit Railroad may be briefly described as follows:

Section No. 14 begins at the end of Section 13 and extends thence under Lexington Avenue, private property and the Harlem River to a point in private property in the Borough of The Bronx, thence under private property and Park Avenue to East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. Here the line divides into two branches. The west branch begins at about the centre line of East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and extends thence under private property to a point in private property a distance of about 655 feet from the centre line of East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and about 50 feet west of the centre line of Mott Avenue. The east branch extends under Park Avenue and partly under private property to about the intersection of the easterly line of Mott Avenue with the westerly line of Park Avenue.

Dated New York, February 16, 1912.
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION FOR THE FIRST DISTRICT.
By WILLIAM R. WILLCOX, Chairman.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of the County of New York, No. 119 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, February 15th, 1912.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Chapter 230 of the Laws of 1898, that a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Public Administrator of the County of New York, during the year 1911, was published in The City Record, three times each week for three weeks, beginning January 15th, 1912.

WILLIAM M. HOES,
Public Administrator of the County of New York

Employment for All

So long as employers advertise for help in The New York Times "Help Wanted" columns, you need not remain out of work. Every day you will find offers of positions in the Want advertising columns of The Times. Read and answer them until you find the position you want. There is no reason why you should remain out of employment if you read The New York Times "Help Wanted" columns daily.

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LARGEST STEAMSHIP COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

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*PENNSYLVANIA..Feb. 29, 3 PM
AMERIKA.........March 7, 10 AM
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*Hamburg direct. 2nd cabin only.

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SERVICE TO
GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES, GENOA
S. S. HAMBURG (11,000 TONS)
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Two 16 Day
EASTER CRUISES
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Cuba, Panama Canal and Jamaica
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☞ *A limited number of accommodations available to HAVANA only on cruises leaving March 7, 26 and April 6.*

☞ *Tourists at Southern Resorts may join these cruises at Havana.*

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Around the World
Nov. 12, 1912 (From New York) | Feb. 27, 1913 From San Fran.
By the VICTORIA LUISE (16,500 Tons.)
DURATION EACH CRUISE 110 DAYS | COST $650 UP
Including all necessary expenses aboard and ashore.

SUMMER CRUISES
To the LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN
Eight delightful cruises during June, July, and August, from Hamburg, duration 14 to 26 days.
Cost $62.50 and up.
Splendid service, large steamships "VICTORIA LUISE," "KRONPRINZESSIN CECILIE," and "METEOR."

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"Prinz" Steamers (5,000 Tons)
TO Panama $75 ROUND TRIP $142.50

25-DAY CRUISES, $140
Allowing 2 to 3 days on Isthmus. Optional Shore Excursion.

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EUROPE Steamship tickets for all lines. Choicest berths. Lowest rates. International Sleeping Car Co., 281 5th Ave.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MEYERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL HERMAN MEYERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of their attorney, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of January, 1912. BLANCHE MEYERS, ABRAHAM LEWENGOOD, ABRAHAM SARTORIUS, Executors. JESSE S. EPSTEIN, Attorney for Executors, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CARDOZO, EMILY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY R. CARDOZO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1912.—ERNEST A. CARDOZO, Administrator.—CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Administrator, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MARSHALL, JANET RUTHERFORD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANET RUTHERFORD MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Whitehouse & Co., Room 401, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1911. HENRY RUTHERFORD, CHARLES K. PHIPARD, Executors. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Executors, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City.

MORDECAI, KATE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE MORDECAI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 135 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1912. BENJAMIN MORDECAI, CLARA M. PLOUGH, Executors. SIMPSON & CARDOZO, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

RAYNOLDS, ADELAIDE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE A. RAYNOLDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Stitt & Phillips, Number 113 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1912.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1911. EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, Executor. STITT & PHILLIPS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 113 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REEVES, DANIEL.—In pursuance to an order of the Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL REEVES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and eleven. NORA REEVES, Administratrix. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 128 Broadway, New York City.

POORE, CHARLES T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles T. Poore, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe, Smith & Howe, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1911. GERRIT SMITH, HELEN T. POORE, Executors. HOWE, SMITH & HOWE, Attorneys for Executors, 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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CLYDE LINE Exclusive "One Class Ships" from New York daily except Sunday; connecting at Charleston for Carolina Resorts; at Brunswick for Georgia and Alabama Points, and at Jacksonville for all Florida East and West Coast Resorts.

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CITY TICKET OFFICE, 290 Broadway, GENERAL OFFICES, Pier 36, North River. } New York. 26

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New twin-screw steamers of large tonnage in direct service between New York and Havana sail every Thursday and Saturday. First Cabin, fare $35.00 to $45.00.

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ALL OUR STEAMERS HAVE WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AND SUBMARINE SIGNALS

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD

NEW 45,000 TONS EACH **OLYMPIC** **TITANIC** SAIL FROM NEW YORK MAR. 16 4 P. M. ALSO APRIL 6 APRIL 20

NEARBY SAILINGS
Celtic....... Feb. 29, 12:00 Noon
New York... Mar. 2, 9:30 A. M.
Kroonland.... Mar. 2, 10:00 A. M.
Minnewaska. Mar. 2, 9:00 A. M.

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
New York......Mar. 2 | St. Louis.......Mar. 16
†Oceanic..Mar. 9, noon | Philadelphia. .Mar. 23
†White Star Line Steamer, Pier 59.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct, Pier 58, N.R.
Minnewaska...Mar. 2, 9 AM | Minneapolis.Mar. 9
Minneapolis.Mar. 9, 10:30 AM | Minnehaha..Apr. 6

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10 A. M.
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Kroonland.......Mar. 2 | Vaderland.....Mar. 16
Finland ....Mar. 9 | Lapland (new) .Mar. 23

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
*NewYork..Mar. 2, 9:30AM | Olympic.....Mar. 16
Oceanic.....Mar. 9, noon | *Philadelphia.Mar. 23
*American Line Steamer, Pier 62.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Celtic.....Feb. 29, noon | Celtic..........Mar. 28
Baltic...Mar. 14, noon | Laurentic (new).Mar. 30

CRUISES TO THE
RIVIERA—ITALY—EGYPT
Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Villefranche, Genoa, Naples, Alexandria.
CEDRIC, March 6, 12 Noon
The Largest British Mediterranean Steamer.
CANOPIC, March 16, 9 A. M.
CRETIC, April 6. CANOPIC, April 27.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

CUNARD LINES Fastest, Finest, Largest Quadruple-Screw Turbine Steamships in the World

LUSITANIA FEB. 28, 1 A. M. MAR. 20, 1 A. M. MAURETANIA MAR. 13, 1 A. M. APR. 3, 1 A. M.
CAMPANIA MAR. 6, 1 AM. MAR. 27, 1 AM. APR. 17, 1 AM. MAY 15, 1 AM. CARONIA May 4, 10 A. M.

Commencing February 28th, the "Lusitania," "Mauretania," and "Campania" will sail from New York at 1 A. M. Wednesdays, subject to the discretion of the Commander, instead of 9 A. M. Passengers served cold buffet supper between 9 P. M. and midnight Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD.
Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, east-bound

CRUISES to EGYPT

CALLING AT MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, VILLEFRANCHE or GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE, FIUME, ALEXANDRIA

Write for itinerary. Sailing hour noon.
b CARMANIA...Mar. 2
c IVERNIA..Mar. 23 d CARPATHIA...April 11 f SAXONIA..April 25
b Omits Trieste and Fiume. c Omits Algiers and Alexandria. d Omits Madeira, Algiers, Villefranche, Alexandria. f Omits Algiers, Villefranche, Alexandria.
A la carte service without extra charge. Stopovers permitted.
Special through rates to Egypt, Far East, South Africa, and South America.
PIERS FOOT W. 14TH ST., NORTH RIVER. OFFICES 24 STATE ST., OPPOSITE BATTERY.

North German Lloyd

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Thurs., Mar. 7
Kronprinz Wilhelm - - - - - Tuesday, Mar. 12
George Washington - - - - - Saturday, Mar. 23
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
Special Sailing of the Prinzess Irene
MARCH 16
For Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Connections from Genoa or Naples for EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and the PHILIPPINES by North German Lloyd Imperial Mail Steamers.
Cruise to Black Sea and Caucasus, from Genoa, April 28 to May 29—$200 up.
Cruise to Polar Regions from Bremen, July 18 to August 15—$125 up.
Baltimore-Bremen Direct, One Class (II) Cabin Passengers, Wednesday
INDEPENDENT AROUND THE WORLD TRIPS, $618.
Travelers' Checks Good All Over the World.
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., :: :: :: 5 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Go To Bermuda
BY FASTEST STEAMER
RECORD TRIP 39 HOURS 20 MINUTES,
BY NEWEST STEAMER (Built 1904)
BY ONLY STEAMER LANDING PASSENGERS AND BAGGAGE DIRECTLY ON THE DOCK IN HAMILTON WITHOUT TRANSFER.
S. S. BERMUDIAN
Sails every Wednesday, 11 A. M.
Twin Screw, 10,518 tons displacement, Bilge Keels, Double Bottom, Wireless Telegraph.
No Steerage.
SUITES DE LUXE WITH PRIVATE BATH. ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS BY BERMUDIAN AND ARCADIAN ARE INTERCHANGEABLE.
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AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC
Between New York & ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE, AUSTRIA, KAISER FRANZ JOSEF I. (new), MARTHA WASHINGTON, etc. Literature furnished on application. First-class, $70 up. Thru Bookings Dalmatia, Levant, Orient, India, China, Japan.
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URANIUM S.S.CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON AND PARIS.
1ST CABIN, ALL OUTSIDE, $50.00 & UP.
Campanello...Feb. 29 | Volturno......Mch. 28
Uranium......Mch. 14 | Campanello...Apr. 11
Uranium S. S. Co., Ltd., 18 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Caledonia...Mar. 9, noon | California.Mar. 23, 10 AM
Columbia..Mar. 16, 9 AM | Cameronia..Mar. 30, 8 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
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S.S. NEW AMSTERDAM
SAILING FEBRUARY 27, 10 A. M.
S.S. ROTTERDAM 24,170 Tons.
SAILING MARCH 19, 10 A. M.
PARIS — LONDON — ROTTERDAM
via Plymouth and Boulogne s|M.
Marvels of Luxury, Comfort, Steadiness.
HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
Twin-Screw Sailings Tues., 10 AM
†New Amsterdam........Feb. 27
*Noordam ....Mar. 5
*Ryndam ....Mar. 12
†Rotterdam ....Mar. 19
*VIA BOULOGNE s|M.
†PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE.
Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France.)
Sailing Every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
*La Touraine.....Feb. 29 | *Espagne ......March 21
*La Savoie......March 7 | *La Touraine..March 28
*La Provence...March 14 | *La Savoie......April 4
*Twin Screw Steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
†ROCHAMBEAU (new)....................March 2
†Quadruple Screw Steamer.
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

BERMUDA Round trip includ. Berth and Meals $15 UP
Avoid Seasickness by Traveling on
THE MAGNIFICENT, FAST, TWIN-SCREW
Transatlantic Liner "OCEANA"
14,000 Tons; 535 Feet Long.
Largest, Fastest and Finest Steamer to Bermuda. First-Class Passengers Exclusively; Best Service. NO CATTLE OR FREIGHT CARRIED ON THIS STEAMER. "OCEANA'S" passengers obtain best choice of hotel accommodations. Beautiful Booklet of BERMUDA-ATLANTIC LINE, 290 B'WAY, N. Y.

BERMUDA ROUND TRIP **$30 UP**
By the S. S. "ARCADIAN."
Tickets by Arcadian & Bermudian are interchangeable.
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OR ANY STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT.

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AZORES LISBON NAPLES NICE MARSEILLES
Weekly Sailings (approx.) Special Winter Voyages.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:30 | Sun sets..5:49 | Moon sets..3:09

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:23	1:44	7:49	7:55
Governors Island ...	1:30	1:40	8:24	8:19
Hell Gate	3:20	3:30	9:59	9:54

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 25.

SS Touraine, Havre, Feb. 17.
SS Campanello, Rotterdam, Feb. 10.
SS Ocean Prince, Victoria, Brazil, Jan. 28.
SS Manuel Calvo, Cadiz, Jan. 30.
SS Germania, Lisbon, Feb. 10.
SS Stiermark, Hamburg, Feb. 8.
SS Tapajoz, Santos, Jan. 27.
SS Kasan, Philadelphia, Feb. 24.
SS Kingswood, Guantanamo, Feb. 17.
SS Purelight, Shields, Feb. 11.
SS Oilfield, Fayal, Feb. 12.
SS Tocantins, Bahia, Feb. 8.
SS Excelsior, Hamburg, Feb. 6.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, Feb. 22.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.		
Luzon........................	Palermo	Jan. 27
Ardoyne......................	Shields	Jan. 27
Camoens......................	Barbados	Feb. 10
Etonian......................	Antwerp	Feb. 6
Athinai......................	Patras	Feb. 2
Floride......................	Havre	Feb. 9
Lituania.....................	Libau	Feb. 7
Cevic........................	Liverpool	Feb. 13
Dora Baltea..................	Algiers	Feb. 7
Mongibello...................	Palermo	Feb. 9
St. Oswald...................	Huelva	Feb. 8
Caledonia....................	Glasgow	Feb. 17
Breslau......................	Bremen	Feb. 15
Oceania (Ital.)..............	Genoa	Feb. 13
Italia.......................	Palermo	Feb. 10
Pennsylvania.................	Hamburg	Feb. 13
Momus........................	New Orleans..	Feb. 21
Minnewaska...................	Southampton..	Feb. 17
Kroonland....................	Antwerp	Feb. 17
Noordam......................	Rotterdam	Feb. 17
Luisiana.....................	Genoa	Feb. 10
Chicago City.................	Swansea	Feb. 11
Clement......................	Para	Feb. 14
El Occidente.................	Galveston	Feb. 20
DUE TO-MORROW.		
Amerika......................	Cherbourg	Feb. 19
Venezia......................	Naples	Feb. 14
Ancon........................	Cristobal	Feb. 21
Tivives......................	Port Limon....	Feb. 19
Marowijne....................	Trinidad	Feb. 20
Havana.......................	Havana	Feb. 24
Alliança.....................	Cristobal	Feb. 21
City of Montgomery....	Savannah	Feb. 24
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Cedric.......................	Naples	Feb. 17
Giulia.......................	Palermo	Feb. 12
Orotava......................	Antilla	Feb. 24
Sibiria......................	Colon	Feb. 19
El Siglo.....................	Galveston	Feb. 22
Apache.......................	Jacksonville ..	Feb. 25
Denver.......................	Galveston	Feb. 22

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TO-DAY.		
Saramacca, Paramaribo..	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick..		1:00 P.M.
SAIL TO-MORROW.		
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	———	10:00 A.M.
Germania, Naples	———	3:00 P.M.
El Dia, Galveston.......	———	12:00 M.
City of Atlanta, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Cuthbert, Para	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Hyperia, Argentina	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville ...	———	1:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Lusitania, Liverpool	9:30 P.M.	1:00 A.M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland.	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caracas, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda ...	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans....	———	12:00 M.
Sabine, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville ..	———	1:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, Cienfuegos..	———	12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

By Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 25, (MARCONI.)
SS Italia, Naples to New York, 306 miles E. at noon; due 5 P. M., 26th. Anchor Line.
SS Rochambeau, Havre to New York, 814 miles E. at 10:30 A. M.; due 26th, noon. French Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, (UNITED.)
SS Mexico, Vera Cruz to New York, 245 miles W. of Havana at noon. Ward Line.
SS Oklahoma, Port Arthur to New York, 450 miles S. at noon.
SS Iroquois, Jacksonville to New York, 330 miles S. at 11:10 A. M. Clyde Line.
SS Nueces, Mobile to New York, 685 miles S. at noon. Mallory Line.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, 585 miles S. at 7 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Denver, Galveston to New York, 530 miles S. at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS City of Montgomery, Savanah to New York, 525 miles S. at 8 P. M. Savannah Line.
SS Cherokee, Dominican ports to New York, 824 miles S. at 8 A. M. Clyde Line.
SS Oceana, Bermuda to New York, 244 miles S. E. at 8 P. M. Bermuda-Atlantic S. S. Line.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, 150 miles S. E. at 8 P. M. Quebec S. S. Co.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, 74 miles S. at 8 P. M. New York & Porto Rico S. S. Co.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, 105 miles S. at 8 P. M. Morgan Line.
SS Clement, Para to New York, 90 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, at Southampton, Feb. 25.
SS Potsdam, at Rotterdam, Feb. 25.

Sailed.

SS Campania, from Queenstown, Feb. 25.
SS Cameronia, from Moville, Feb. 25.
SS Finland, from Dover, Feb. 25.
SS Ryndam, from Boulogne, Feb. 25.
SS Minneapolis, from London, Feb. 25.
SS Caledonia, from Moville, Feb. 25.
SS President Lincoln, from Southampton, Feb. 25.

Passed.

SS Pannonia, New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale.
SS Kabinga, for New York from Calcutta, signaled Perim.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Tacoma Maru	Feb. 26 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Siberia	Feb. 29 6:30 P.M.
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Feb. 29 6:30 P.M.
Tahiti, Marquesas, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver)—Aorangi	Mar. 1 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India	Mar. 1 6:30 P.M.
Tahiti and Marquesas (via San Francisco)—Mariposa..	Mar. 4 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Siena	Mar. 4 6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru..	Mar. 7 6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Australia (via Vancouver)—Makura	Mar. 15 6:30 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Jan. 27; Shanghai, Jan. 30; Yokohama, Feb. 7, and Honolulu, Feb. 17—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Siberia, were dispatched east at 6:40 P. M. Feb. 23. Due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Feb. 28.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Lv. Pier 19, N. R., ft. Warren St., week days and Sundays, 5:00 P. M. Strs. PURITAN and PROVIDENCE. Orchestra on each.

NEW LONDON (Norwich) LINE via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days, 5:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 28, E. R., 2:45 P. M.; week days only. Str. CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Lv. Pier 27, E. R., week days only 11:00 A.M. Str. NAUGATUCK.

Tickets, &c., at 171 Broadway. Transfer Tourist Offices and Piers.

JOY LINE $2.40 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL.
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, East River.
New Management. Improved Service.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

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BERLIN Unter-den Linden HOTEL BRISTOL

England.

HOTEL CECIL, LONDON.
Booklet from 225 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

SAVOY HOTEL

LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS HOTEL DE LUXE

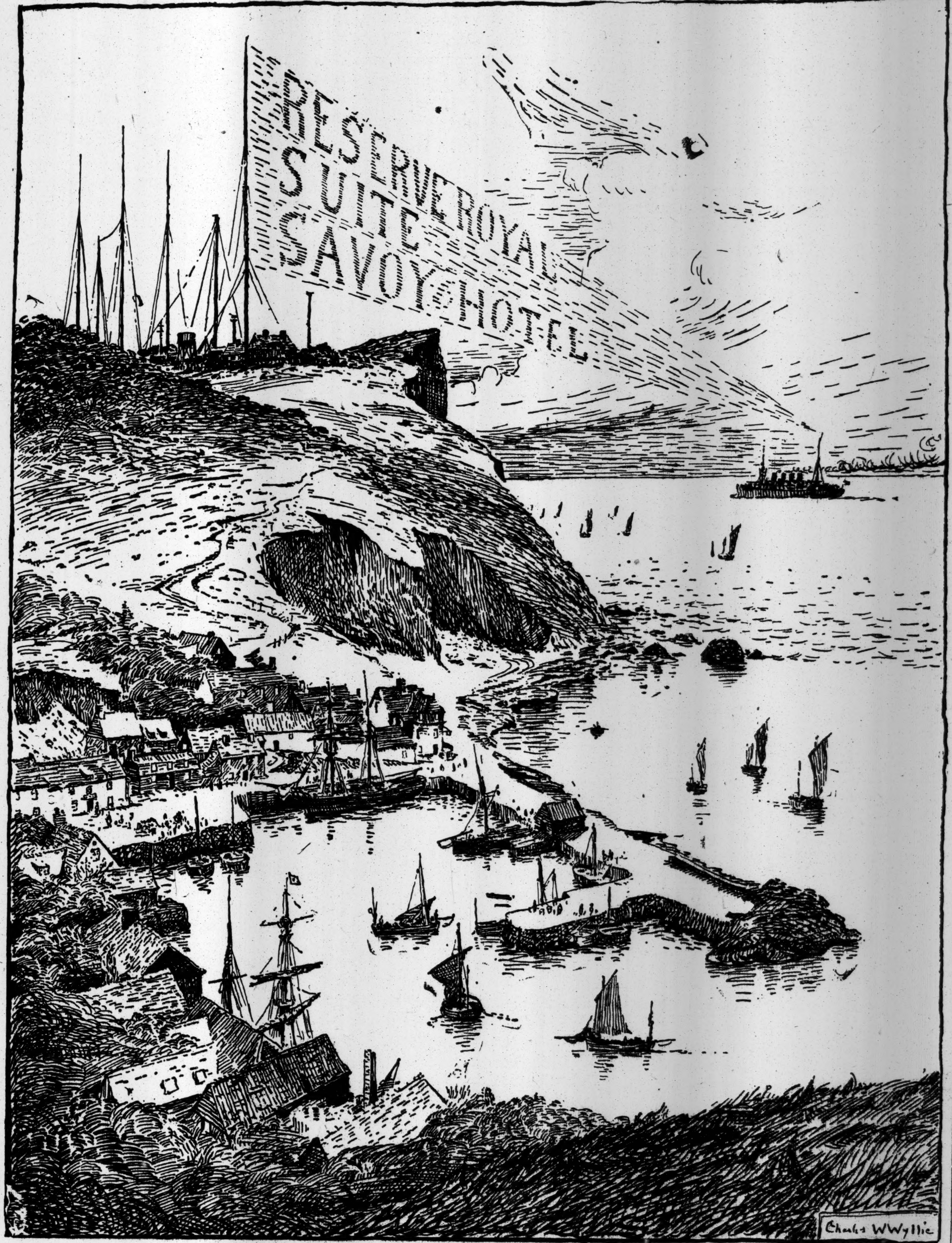
Overlooking the River Thames and Embankment Gardens

Engaging Rooms at the World's Most Famous Hotel By Wireless Telegraphy

"The rush of tourists from America has begun. The Savoy is one of London's big hotels which is full. Never so early in the season has there been such a demand for suites of apartments. Hours before the 'Carmania' was in sight of land Wireless Telegrams were arriving at the booking offices of the Savoy, and soon every free suite was ready for its occupants."
—From "The New York Herald" (Paris)

The comforts and luxury of the SAVOY HOTEL, its cuisine and service, combined with the most moderate charges, place it absolutely in the front rank of all hotels in Europe. The beautiful suites, with bathrooms attached, overlooking the River Thames and Embankment Gardens, away from the noise and bustle of street traffic, although in the centre of London, are greatly appreciated by all American travelers.

GUSTAVE SEGGELKE, - - - - *Manager.*



THE PREMIER RESTAURANT OF THE WORLD

The SAVOY RESTAURANT still remains the most renowned in the world--its cuisine is unrivalled. There are few visitors to London who do not consider a visit to the SAVOY RESTAURANT and its luxurious and delightful surroundings an indispensable feature in their arrangements. The appreciation of the public is seen in the increased number of people who year by year come to the SAVOY owing to the strong recommendations of their friends who have stayed there.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Western storm will move across the Middle States with its centre passing north of the Ohio River toward the lower lake region.

It will be accompanied by extensive rain and snow and severe and shifting gales over the Middle and East States followed by colder weather.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to New York and on the Gulf Coast from Brownsville to Carrabelle, Fla. The winds in the vicinity of New York will probably reach dangerous velocity by Monday night. The temperature has risen in the Middle and North Atlantic States and the Gulf region, while it has fallen from New England westward over the great lakes and quite generally between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains.

The winds along the New England Coast will be variable, shifting to east, probably becoming high Monday night; Middle Atlantic Coast, east, shifting to southeast, and becoming high Monday night; South Atlantic Coast, brisk southeast to south, shifting to west Tuesday; East Gulf Coast, brisk to high south, shifting to west Monday night.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have easterly winds, becoming high, reaching proportions of a gale, with rain or snow to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain south, rain or snow north portion Monday, and Tuesday colder. Tuesday east winds, increasing, becoming high.

Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Rain Monday. Tuesday rain or snow, followed by fair and colder, increasing east winds, becoming a gale and shifting to west.

Northern New England—Fair Monday, followed by snow at night and on Tuesday; northeast winds, increasing.

Southern New England—Rain or snow Monday and probably Tuesday; colder Tuesday, increasing east winds, becoming high.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	32	38	4 P. M.	47	57
6 A. M.	33	36	6 P. M.	45	53
9 A. M.	36	43	9 P. M.	45	49
12 M.	42	54	12 P. M.	45	47

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 47; for the corresponding date last year it was 39; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38; at 8 P. M. it was 50. Maximum temperature, 58 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 36 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity 75 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
8:10—56 E. 122d St.; B. Pelett……Trifling
10:30—27-29 Norfolk St.; Public School 29. Trifling
10:45—91 Hester St.; M. Siedenkeneth..Trifling
P. M
1:45—342 8th Av.; Louis Litchman……$500
2:45—220 W. 49th St.; Hotel Markwell…$25
3:00—336 W. 108th St.; Gillis & Knapp..$2,000
3:10—129 E. 110th St.; Olamanas Supply Company……Trifling
4:05—158 Allen St.; A. Bellegna……Trifling
4:25—245 E. 77th St.; N. Girtsberg..Trifling
4:30—2,612 3d Av.; M. Schaumson……$15
4:50—601 W. 47th St.; unknown……None
5:10—88 E. 114th St.; Caroline Bushford.None
5:10—1,092 3d Av.; John Camerford……$100
5:35—601 W. 47th St.; unknown……None
5:40—370 E. 4th St.; Louis Fenrich..Trifling
5:45—Pelham Park, near Glover's Rock..None
6:10—216th St. and B'way; Mrs. Beckner.None
6:15—126 West St.; unknown……None
6:25—12 W. 115th St.; I. Samuel……Trifling
6:30—132 Cherry St.; unknown……$20
6:45—178 Essex St.; J. Bogarsky……$15
6:55—175 E. 122d St.; Christina Ducherdt..$200
7:30—34 W. 136th St.; R. Gillespie..Trifling
7:05—325 W. 42d St.; George Knight..Trifling
7:20—2 E. 115th St.; Mr. Firman……$500
7:30—111 W. 49th St.; F. Windholz……$100
8:00—60 Attorney St.; J. Arowig……$20
8:20—182 Stanton St.; H. Flauman…Trifling
8:30—850 8th Av.; Gilhooley Bros……Trifling
8:40—4 New Chambers St.; unknown..Trifling
9:10—59 W. 76th St.; unknown……Trifling
9:30—339 10th Av.; unknown……Trifling
9:30—377 6th Av.; S. Berkowitz……Trifling
9:30—132d St. and St. Ann's Av.; N. Y.. N. H. & H. R. R……$100

Lost

LOST—On Wednesday night in dressing room of Louis Martin's Cafe, gold vanity case, with diamond monogram "M. R. C." Liberal reward will be given if returned to M. R. Cowell, Hotel Seville.

LOST—Black silk bag, gold monogram "C. K. S.," gold watch, with diamonds, pearl, gold watch chain. Mrs. Clara Schwabacher, Manhattan Square Hotel, Columbus Av. and 77th St.; liberal reward.

LOST—Single pearl with separate diamond and pearl attachment, Thursday evening, Feb. 22; reward. William Stern, Room 310, Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

LOST—Lady's gold watch with gold pencil attached, Thursday, in Subway or 116th St. Reward if returned 364 Palisades Av., Yonkers.

LOST—Mink muff, between 204 94th St. and 95th St. and Broadway; reward if returned to Clinton Crooks, 204 West 94th.

LOST—On Wednesday, 21st, a diamond ring of two stones, in washroom, third floor P. O. Building; reward to finder. C 80 Times.

LOST—One 50-trip family ticket, Jersey Central; name, Mrs. C. Stolk, Jr. Reward for return to 97 Water St., Room 506.

LOST—$15 in bills; will finder please return same to Lost and Found Office, New York Times. "Needy."

LOST—Friday, ermine scarf, 59th St.-6th Av., or 6th Av.; reward. 207 West 56th St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST.—Toy black and tan dog; liberal reward; no questions asked. Address Dr. I. Zippert, 351 East 4th St

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND, Feb. 23—INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO. Apply Lost Department, 9 Morris St.: 2D AV. ELEVATED—Two handbags, 3 umbrellas, keys, music, pictures, rubbers, canvas, waist, wood, &c. 3D AV. ELEVATED—Petticoat, medicine, shoes, wristbag, hardware, umbrella, satchel, music, handbags, purses, cardcase, spectacles, eyeglasses, pin, cuff, ledger, books, music, cover, gloves, glass, barette, penknife, keys, check, hat, rubbers, collars, trousers, jumper, corset, muff, chisels, cane, music stand. 6TH AV. ELEVATED—Umbrella, coin-case, purse, eyeglasses, money, gloves, books, leggings, pajamas, apron, collars, coat, shirt, paper statement, cake, rubbers, overalls, keys. 9TH AV. ELEVATED—Umbrella, book, scarf, brace, socks, spread, collars, apron, trousers, rubbers, photo, shirt, keys, liniment, cake, overalls, photo, shirt, keys. SUBWAY—Shelf, fish, handbag, valise, photos, spectacles, 10 umbrellas, book, suit cases, brooch, matches, fob, pentop, hatpin, purses, cigars, eyeglasses, case, keys, photo, roll of music, towels, hat, cap, check, toys, plyers.

FOUND, Feb. 24—BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO. Apply 168 Montague St., Brooklyn: SURFACE and ELEVATED—Overalls, sample wall paper, fountain pen, muffs, hand grip, suit case, fur neckpiece, napkins, silk muffler, fur cape, package of cards, tidy and thimble, printed matter, envelope, papers, rubber hose, music notes, maps, pair of rubbers, story books, hardware, pocketbooks, handbags.

FOUND, Feb. 23—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Pair of spectacles, pair of rubbers, piece of fur, box of collars, box of writing paper and envelopes, umbrella, photographs, 2 small wrenches, muff.

FOUND, Feb. 23—LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Apply General Baggage Agent, South Bethlehem, Penn.: Fur collar, gloves, package, umbrella, handbag, muff, brooch.

FOUND, Feb. 23—NEW PENNSYLVANIA STATION. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Two catalogues, book, rosary, comb, slippers, cap, packages, umbrella, handbag, key, cane, hat, 2 suits, pajamas, 3 rubbers, 2 umbrellas, waist cord, pajamas, shaving set, rubbers, toilet set, razor, bedroom slippers, ring, umbrella, rubbers, eyeglasses, cigars.

FOUND, Feb. 23—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. Co. Apply 137 Christopher St. HUDSON TUBES: Money, fob, spectacles, eyeglasses, handbag, signs, gloves, patterns, key, molding, samples, book, cotton, shirt, 2 umbrellas, 2 purses.

FOUND, Feb. 23—NEW YORK CENTRAL, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Package, 4 umbrellas, 2 pair of rubbers, cap, muff, 3 tickets.

FOUND, Feb. 23—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Pair of gloves, pocketbook.

FOUND, Feb. 23—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken: Package, book, gloves.

Help Wanted, Female

HOUSEWORK, where correct form, &c., can be learned. 1,366 St. Nicholas Av., care Mrs. Bill.

LAUNDRESS, also chambermaid; city references required. Apartment 8E, 318 West 100th St.

NURSE with some experience, desirous of having good home to take care of 3-year-old boy; city references required. Call Monday, Rosenthal, 46 West 96th.

WAITRESS and COOK needed, who can give city references. Apply Aapartment 8E, 318 West 100th St.

WANTED—Woman over 25, good education and address, as traveling saleswoman meeting selected people; salary and commission; dignified work; reliable company. Mr. Spain, R. 528, 156 5th Av.

WANTED young ladies between ages of 20 and 35, of good education, to enter nurses training school. For information, address Superintendent of Nurses, 343 East 116th St.

Help Wanted, Male

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Young man, neat appearance, hard worker, good address, wanted to solicit classified advertising for a metropolitan publication. Apply by letter, stating references and experience, C 117 Times.

BOY, about 17, wanted in stock broker's office; must be clean-cut, quick, and intelligent, and have best of references. Call about 4 P. M., Monday, 38 Broad St., Room 3.

BOY about 16 years of age, Christian, to operate switch board; must write plain hand. Apply by writing, C 120 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR who understands Oldsmobile wanted by private family, with board. W 221 Times Downtown.

EXPERIENCED Western and city salesmen to handle choice medium-priced wash dresses; must be well connected with first-class houses; splendid opportunity for proper men. C 123 Times.

PRINTING OFFICE desires several ambitious young men with knowledge of printing business; plant or office experience desired; we will teach the selling end to the proper men; give experience and particulars. D 11 Times.

SALESMEN wanted to carry our line of calendars and advertising novelties and specialties; good men wanted for permanent connection; liberal commission basis; acquaintance with large merchants desirable. Rand, McNally & Co., 40 East 22d St. Call 8-11. See Mr. Vaslett.

SALESMEN to sell Waltham watches on installments; $1 down, $1 weekly; big money; experience unnecessary. United Watch Co., 154 Nassau St.

SALESMAN.—On dresses, waists, and coats; to take commission office over. Bass Brothers, 39 Union Square.

STEEL PLATE PRINTERS, wet work; first class men only. Apply 31 Nassau St., Republic Bank Note Co.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER, with knowledge of mimeograph work; good chance for willing young man. Write Press Department, Liebler & Co., 15 West 62d St.

VALET, who can care for a bachelor's apartment; one who is able to shave, and also cook; Japanese preferred; highest qualifications and references essential. Address, with references, C 62 Times.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—BY A LARGE NEW YORK WOOLEN JOBBING HOUSE, ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT MEN TO SELL GOODS IN NEW YORK CITY AND THE WEST; NONE WITHOUT EXPERIENCE AS SALESMAN IN THE WOOLEN BUSINESS NEED APPLY; ALL REPLIES WILL BE TREATED CONFIDENTIALLY. H. W., 84 TIMES.

WANTED—By a large electrical concern for office position, young energetic engineer, thorough knowledge of design and installation of electric motors and appliances; good knowledge of German also necessary; apply in writing, stating age, experience, and salary expected. X 27 Times.

WANTED—A bright young man to act as assistant cashier and bookkeeper for a large insurance corporation; must be neat in appearance and good penman; good chance for advancement. L. V. S., P. O. Box 2006.

WANTED—A man over 25, of good education and address, to act as salesman first, then manager; dignified work; reliable company. Mr. Spain, R. 528, 156 5th Av.

WANTED—Salesman; live man; one having knowledge of ventilation preferred. Call Monday, Room 1,512, Tribune Building.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

CREDENTIAL EMPLOYMENT CORPORATION, (1904) high-grade clerical, office, and executive positions. 253 Broadway, (Agency.)

Situations Wanted, Female

ART NEEDLE WORK wanted by skilled Swiss; hand embroidering, crocheting, knitting. Priscilla, D 24 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, Typist.—Bright beginner; moderate salary; industrious. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660—East, New York.

A VISITING SECRETARY, daily or few times weekly; correspondence, stenography, accounts. C 96 Times.

COMPANION. — YOUNG DANISH WOMAN, STUDYING EVENINGS, DESIRES POSITION AS USEFUL COMPANION. MISS SINE JANSEN, 178 MADISON AV. PHONE 8831 MADISON.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER.—Makes and remodels; children's a specialty. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. Phone 408 Stuyvesant.

CULTURED, experienced woman, independently situated; desires position; linguist, traveller, musician; highest references. C 111 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined widow desires position as housekeeper with small family; references. Fish, 2,505 7th Av.

HOUSEWORK. — Apartment near 181st St. Subway; moderate wages, with home. Care Bill, 1,366 St. Nicholas Av.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST. — Somewhat experienced; moderate salary; neat, accurate. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660—East New York.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE WORKER.—Well experienced general lines; superior education; reference. Courteous, T 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent, energetic young lady; good references; terms reasonable. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Year's experience; lawyer's office preferred; willing. Address A. A., 263 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly efficient, desires employment evenings. D 39 Times.

YOUNG PERSON as lady's maid; sleep home; hotel preferred. Box 16 1,515 3d Av.

Situations Wanted, Male

A BRIGHT young lawyer able to devote part of his time from his practice desires connection with business concern to attend to collections and legal business; thoroughly experienced in mercantile collections; well recommended. Y 304 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Books opened, accounts audited, systems installed, factory cost accounting, financial statements; instruct your bookkeeper; books kept part time; terms moderate. Aetna Audit Co., 302 Broadway. Telephone Worth 2981.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 22 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT audits, adjusts, writes up books, $5 monthly up; financial statements, systems, reasonable. Mitchel, 25 East 14th St. Telephone 1807 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, kept part of time, systems simplified at reasonable rates. T 237 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER and Typist.—Some experience; bright. Stenographer, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660—East New York.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, thoroughly experienced, good education, desires responsible position; highly indorsed. V 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — (26;) thoroughly competent; A1 office man; highest credentials; $21. D 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man with five years' experience as bookkeeper or assistant. W 214 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17, graduate public school, wishes position in office. F. Rosenblum, 139 Riverdale Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, family went to Europe, wishes position; sober; honest; careful driver; best references; private families. Chauffeur, 156 East 79th St.

CHAUFFEUR, young man, 20, desires position with private family; careful driver; can make all repairs. H. Freund, 146 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

MARRIED MAN desires position as working manager at gentleman's country place; American; no children; experienced; best city references. Box 37, North Side News, Bronx.

OFFICE BOY.—Position is wanted by boy (17) who is main support of family; intelligent, willing, ambitious; references. D 10 Times.

PORTER or STOCK CLERK.—Young man, colored, wishes place as porter or stock clerk; references. E. Lilly, 36 West 136th St.

TRAVELING SALESMAN wishes permanent position; has covered every State in the country, being connected with a New York automobile and motor cycle firm for the last three years. 7,544 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Joseph Prosky.

YOUNG MAN, 22, at present employed in retail clothing store, seeks position as stock clerk. Has had 5 years' experience in wholesale millinery house. Reference A1. M. G., 14 East 112th St.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) statistician; knowledge of accounting; recent Tariff Board field agent. D 52 Times.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, High-Grade Office Helpers. BOOKKEEPERS, Office Service Co., (Agency,) STENOGRAPHERS. 149 Bway. Tel. 3499 Cort.

Domestic.

BOND $1,000; OLD DOMINION AGENCY, 88 West 134th St., guarantees A1 colored help. 1,119 Harlem.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS. — Several neat girls, experienced, good references, (thoroughly investigated,) want places; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. Phone 4786—Columbus. Established 1899.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Domestic.

COOK, chambermaid, housekeepers, firemen, elevator runners. Porter's Agency, 142 West 133d St. Telephone 94 Morningside.

COOK.—Neat colored girl, cook, general worker; city, country. Instant Relief Agency. Phone 7288 Morningside.

COOK, $25; waitress, $20; waitress, $16. Flaherty's Agency, 485 Columbus Av. Tel. Schuyler 4298.

HELP, select colored, furnished short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

A.—A.—MRS. MALMBERG'S, 115 East 26th St.; oldest Swedish agency; established 1881; select servants for private families; formerly 352 4th Av.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied; day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 133d St. 6913 Morningside.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (123d St.)—Clean, single, double rooms; substantial board; fine, airy location; reference.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large rooms, well heated and furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms; including board, $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam-heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793—Bryant.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.
Large room, private bath; well heated; exclusive.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and single rooms; steam heat; baths; telephone; table first-class.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; small room adjoining; superior table; references. Tel. 5713 Plaza.

54TH, 54 WEST.
Rooms, table guests, first class.

68TH ST., 56 WEST.—Beautiful room, second floor, private bath, electricity, Southern cooking, attentive service.

70TH, 151 WEST.—Third-story room, bath adjoining; hot water supply; room telephone; references.

70TH ST., 30 WEST. — Large rooms, with board; every convenience; first class.

269 WEST 70TH ST.
Attractive rooms; 'phone; Sub.; board optional.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Large front room; bath adjoining; pleasant, homelike surroundings; Subway, "L"; telephone.

72D ST., 266 and 269 WEST.—Lovely large and small rooms, newly and nicely furnished; modern; every convenience; superior table.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large, square room; also hall room; parlor dining room; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Sunny rooms, suitable one, two; refined surroundings; table guests; references.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Unusually attractive room, private bath; modern improvements; excellent table; table guests.

168 WEST 78TH ST.
Sunny rooms; excellent table; board optional; telephone; Subway.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; excellent table board; reasonable; convenient car lines; telephone; reference. 5475—Schuyler.

79TH ST., 137 WEST.—Pleasant double rooms, third floor; homelike; excellent table; couple; gentlemen.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Open for quick acceptance, charming rooms; beautiful home; exceptional table; references.

81ST ST., 151 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE; LARGE, LIGHT ROOM; EXCELLENT TABLE; BEST OF SERVICE; ALL CONVENIENCES.

82D ST., 117 WEST.—Large, sunny second floor front room; moderate terms; telephone; table guests.

92D, 54 WEST.—Large room, with piano, $11; small rooms; excellent board; telephone 9939 Riverside.

94TH, 32 WEST.—Large rooms, handsomely furnished; well-appointed house; excellent table; telephone; reasonable.

95TH, 63, 65 WEST, (Rozelle.)—Handsome rooms; attractive dining; cuisine and service unexceptionable; references.

103D ST., 252 WEST.—Attractive, double rooms; private baths; modern house; excellent board optional; references.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; excellent table board. 'Phone Morningside—8136.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served; Subway, trolley.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Morningside Heights; near Broadway Subway; two beautiful rooms; newly furnished; high class elevator apartment; delicious cooking; terms moderate.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

145TH ST., 613 WEST.—Large room, running water, closets, overlooking Hudson; good board; telephone; references.

149TH, 540-546 WEST, near Broadway Subway, Riverside.—Beautiful, healthiest section; "The Audubon," select private family hotel; large, pleasant rooms, comfortably furnished; bathroom adjoining; private 'phone; electricity; excellent meals, $10 up one; $14 up two; social surroundings; real home. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101.—Large, sunny room; also single; steam heat; private bath; excellent table; most comfortable, homelike boarding house in city.

East Side.

11TH ST., 26 EAST, Adjoining 5th Av.—Handsome rooms, newly decorated; running water; superior table.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms, private bath, with board; also suite of rooms.

839 MADISON AV., (70th St.)—Sunny, single room, with board; breakfast in rooms; references.

MADISON AV., 69.—Large room; private bath; hotel apartments; service; table choice; attractive rates.

Brooklyn.

ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.
Two rooms, overlooking bay; electric light, steam heat, elevator, shower; board optional. X 20 Times.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Best place to board; convenient New York; near subways, ferries; steam-heated rooms; excellent table. Telephone 1159W Main.

142 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.
Desirable vacancies, overlooking bay; excellent cuisine; 'phone.

90 STATE ST.
Neatly furnished, steam-heated rooms; reasonable.

MONROE PLACE, 1, (cor. Clark St.)—Elegant rooms; moderate rates; near bridge and Subway.

Board Wanted

WANTED—Refined Jewish family to board one or more children; apply in writing; references. Superintendent, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 373 Ralph Av., Brooklyn.

Young gentleman wants room with board in refined private family, upper west side; state particulars and price. W 209 Times Downtown.

Young gentleman, Jewish, refined, wants room with board in private family; references. Write Box 216, 1,464 3d Av.

Country Board

Long Island

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; Winter rates; attractive, homelike; log fires; steam heat; easy commuting.

New Jersey.

ORANGE, N. J., MOUNTAIN ST.—English couple will board two or three people; private bath; telephone 671R Orange; electricity; well heated. Irvine, 33 East Clark Place.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

5TH AV., 25, (9th.)—Refined surroundings; beautiful, large, front room; running water; bath; breakfast.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming rooms for bachelors; electricity; telephone; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

37TH, 68 WEST.—One large and one small room; all conveniences; Southerners accommodated; references.

38TH ST., 51 WEST.—Bachelor suite; service; other rooms; $3.50 up; kitchenette, studio; piano, telephone.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, heated rooms, bath, $2 upwards; men; telephone convenient. Hughes.

47TH, 56 WEST.—Sunny room; private bath; small rooms; steam; electricity; reference; new management.

51ST, 235 WEST.—Convenient subway; elegant large adjoining rooms, southern exposure; private bath; telephone; parlor floor; all conveniences; suitable doctor, dentist, modiste.

56TH ST., 306 WEST.—Large and small comfortable rooms in clean, well kept house.

59TH ST., 208 WEST.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; electric light; $3.50 up; facing Central Park; room suitable for studio.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

60TH, 22 WEST, New York.—$25-$60 monthly; $1-$5 daily. Tel. 5891 Col. Elegantly kept; private baths; independent residence; meals.

65TH ST., 5 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, or single; steam, bath; private 'phone; two in family; references required; Subway, "L," and trolley; ground floor. Hanshe.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining bath; private house; steam heat; electricity, 'phone.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Second story room; private bath; hot water supply; room, telephone; references.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Unusually attractive room; private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman.

262 WEST 70TH ST.
Attractive, medium-sized room; south. exposure.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Beautifully attractive, well-furnished bachelor apartments; private bath. Telephone Columbus—2317.

73D, 173 WEST.—Desirable large and medium rooms; reasonable; references.

75TH ST., 253 WEST.—Large front room; one or two gentlemen; also smaller room; references.

76TH ST., 106 WEST.—Private family will accommodate one or two gentlemen; large, small rooms.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsome, sunny, second story front hall room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Front room; near bath; running water, electricity; everything first class; references.

76TH ST., 237 WEST.—Medium-sized room; high-class house; excellent table; table guests; reference.

77TH ST., 64 WEST (s. e. cor. Columbus Av.)—Newly furnished, attractive rooms; single, en suite; elevator apartment; telephone; gentlemen preferred. Dutton.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, sunny room; suitable one or two gentlemen; conveniences; references; reasonable.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable, sunny rooms; every convenience; accessible Subway, elevated; telephone; references; moderate.

79TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; also single room; telephone; all conveniences.

79TH ST., 169 WEST.—Light airy rooms with bath; private house; breakfast optional; reference required.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room, suitable two gentlemen.

82D, 47 WEST.—In quiet American home, large, comfortable, clean room; connecting bath; reasonable.

82D, 130 WEST.—One comfortable, medium-sized room, with dressing room; southern exposure; references.

82D ST., 110 WEST.—Select; gentlemen, or man and wife; beautifully furnished large and hall room.

82D, 327 WEST.—Private house; large, front, second floor; lavatory; tiled bath, shower. Campbell.

83D ST., 202 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, parlor, bedroom, and bath; independent entrance; steam heat, $10 per week; private; reference; gentlemen. Jacobosky.

84TH ST., 137 WEST.—Newly decorated suite, also single rooms nicely furnished; homelike; telephone. Kennedy.

85TH, 140 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; suitable to private house; 'phone.

87TH ST., 131 WEST.—Two rooms on second floor, single or en suite; private bath; gentlemen.

92D ST., 294 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; all conveniences; high-class apartment; for gentlemen. Mrs. Hunt.

94TH, 110 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and medium sunny rooms, running water; telephone; reasonable.

94TH ST., 137 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms, running water, in quiet, well kept private family; gentleman.

(95TH ST.) 710 WEST END AV.—Superior rooms; running water; reasonable; 96th St. Subway.

95TH ST., 151 WEST.—Attractive room, newly furnished; private house; references.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; attractive rooms, elevator apartment; breakfast. Grossman.

97TH ST., 145 WEST.—Private family; second floor front room; nicely furnished; bath; convenient Subway.

98TH ST., 243 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room; shower; electric light; elevator; Apartment 3B.

101ST, 211 WEST.—One or two attractive; kitchen; high-class elevator; Apartment 24; convenient.

103D ST., 122 WEST.—Very choice room, $3.50; larger; running water, all improvements. Apartment 1.

104TH ST., 78, (Manhattan Av.)—Parlor and bedroom; ground floor; steam heat. Call evenings, Flaherty.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment; attractive rooms, beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

107TH, 210 WEST.—Attractive outside room; refined surroundings; private family; elevator; gentlemen; references. White.

108TH ST., 3 WEST.—Sleeping room and den, 2-3 gentlemen; elevator apartment; reference. Gilbert.

112TH ST., 305 WEST.—Elegant, large and small rooms; all improvements; newly decorated; private house; moderate.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Large, newly decorated front room, elevator apartment; restaurant in building. Macdonald.

114TH ST., 606 WEST (near Riverside Drive.)—Private house, large room and adjoining dressing room, near bath; steam; electricity; telephone; near Subway.

114TH ST., 528 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private house; also large room with bath; ground floor; suitable for gentlemen; quiet locality; convenient Subway.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; southern exposure; homelike; elevator; Subway. Smith.

418 WEST 118TH ST.
Attractive front rooms; elevator; Subway; Apartment 64.

119TH ST., 422 WEST.—Newly furnished, sunny room; elevator, telephone; reasonable. Inquire Apartment 1.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Columbia University neighborhood; half block east of Broadway; two beautiful rooms, newly furnished; in Bancroft Apartments, just completed; fireproof; electric lights; elevators; most attractive restaurant.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Two-room suites, scrupulously clean; small rooms, $3; all conveniences. Carter.

122D ST., 540 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—**Exceptionally attractive front rooms; kitchen**; elevator; references. Apartment 61.

123D, 526 WEST.—Single, double rooms, bath; one flight; private entrance; $2 up. Edler.

126TH ST., 54 WEST.—Beautifully furnished single, double rooms; running water; telephone; references; block Subway.

132D ST., 236 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity, large well-furnished room; quiet, American home; private block.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suites, single rooms; private baths; hotel conveniences; home comforts; reasonable. Pierson.

139TH ST., 601 WEST, (near Subway.)—Sunny front rooms; elevator, 'phone; reasonable. Apartment 31.

141ST ST., WEST, (1 Hamilton Terrace.)—Private family; large, small front or rear room; references.

158TH ST., 646 WEST, (near Subway.)—Private house; comfortable rooms; all conveniences; breakfast; gentleman preferred.

159TH ST., 549 WEST, (Two Blocks Subway.)—Large front furnished room; private dwelling; two people; telephone; electric light; $5 week.

ACCOMMODATION in Jewish family for gentleman; bright, sunny room; every convenience; adjoining bath; convenient 110th St. Subway, Broadway surface cars, Riverside stage; breakfast. Address R 111 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,469.—Near 91st St. Subway and elevated; exceptionally nice sunny front room. Ekeland.

MANHATTAN AV., 250, (Cathedral Parkway.)—Attractive suite overlooking Morningside; also single room; reasonable. Rice.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610.—Beautifully furnished room; suitable for two. Apt. 37. Wadsworth.

East Side.

15TH ST., 127 EAST.—First-floor front room, well furnished; electricity, water, heat; gentlemen; suitable for doctor's office; private family; references.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Large, well furnished room for gentlemen; also small rooms.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Desirable room; private house; all conveniences; telephone; references.

33D ST., 15 EAST.—Large, comfortable room, private house; every convenience; gentlemen; references required.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Comfortable room; best location; near Park; $5.50 weekly; also skylight room.

87TH, 63 EAST.—Large front room; running water; all conveniences; suitable for two; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d St.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor, bath; breakfast; telephone; references; select.

LEXINGTON AV., 850.—Really clean, comfortable rooms; all conveniences; central location. 'Phone 2958 Plaza.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Large, handsome rooms, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean; exclusive private dwelling. Owner.

MADISON AV., 348, Near Grand Central.—Attractive rooms; private baths; meals optional; references.

Unfurnished Rooms

119TH, 367 WEST, (Morningside Av.)—Parlor floor, suitable two; furnished or unfurnished; private house.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Large, light room, with private bath; also dressing room and kitchenette.

Unfurnished Rooms Wanted

WANTED.—One or two rooms, with bath, within three blocks of Subway station; must not be below 14th St. or above 110th St.; rent not over $25. S 156 Times.

Business Opportunities

Business man of rare executive ability, many years' experience with large manufacturing and commercial concerns, has moderate amount of capital to invest, together with services, in legitimate, established business, irrespective of creed; is of good appearance, a promoter of business, accountant, and sales manager, of sound judgment, full of push and energy, and now employed as general manager; highest references and excellent connections. Address Manager, P. O. Box 10, Station J, N. Y.

For Sale—A manufacturing business making small articles, sales $20,000 a year; pays 15 to 20% net profit over all charges; country town, 1,200 population; 10,000 square feet floor space; incorporated company; own factory; mail order business of at least $15,000 a year; over 3,000 mail order customers; price, $15,000; worth $30,000; over $10,000 mdse. on hand. S 153 Times.

ROAD HOUSE AND GARAGE FOR SALE on main road New York to Lake Hopatcong, opposite station; new building; 400 autos pass daily. Reasonable terms. Address

GEORGE R. PEARE,
Tel. 1521 Cortlandt. 170 Broadway.

A corporation, manufacturing chocolate and candy, with daily increasing business, desires to hear from an investor with $5,000; exceptional opportunity; official position can be offered. Reply C 125 Times.

A manufacturing company in business 15 years and with an established reputation throughout the country, needs $5,000 or more additional capital. C 102 Times.

Reputable, growing enterprise, owning its building, seeks capable Vice President; life insurance man considered; $5,000 investment secured. S 140 Times.

Sale.—Active interest profitable going manufacturing plant; textile; $7,000; investigation invited. D 58 Times.

Business Notices

The Century Hat Works, 197 Greene St., discontinued business Febuary 23d, 1912. All communications to be made to H. Bernstein, 656 Broadway.

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished

West Side.

Unadilla, high-class elevator apartments.
126-128 West 11th St., near 6th Av.
Seven large, light rooms; telephone, hall service, electric light, $75. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

Sublet—Sunny four-room elevator apartment; all improvements. Apartment 2 D, 345 West 70th St.

100th St., 251 West.—Apartment, 8 rooms, bath, butler's pantry; between West End Av., Bway.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

Sunny housekeeping apartment, 4 rooms, bath, $40; five, $50; six, $60. 421 West 118th St.

Furnished Apartments Wanted

TWO SMALL or one large room; private bath; good light; in well-kept house, below 59th, above 14th. C 128 Times.

Country Houses to Let, Furnished

Ocean Front furnished cottages at Long Beach, L. I., FOR RENT. 1912 season list ready. Photographs at office.
Frederick P. Jones, 334 Fifth Av.
Specialist in Long Beach properties.

To rent, April 1, house, furnished, 9 rooms, 2 baths; garden, tennis court, stable; New York 45 minutes. Mackenzie, 258 Broadway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

170TH, 650 WEST.—New private dwelling, 8 rooms, two baths, all improvements, near 168th St. Broadway Subway. Keys at office of
JAMES E. BARRY & CO.,
St. Nicholas Av. & 171st St.

For Sale

ALL GRADES OF OFFICE FURNITURE.
NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED.
25 rolltop, flat, and bookkeeper desks and chairs; 10 tables, partitions, railings; 8 telephone booths, double sound proof. Budd & Co., 73 Spring St., near Subway; Telephone 5483 Spring.

Fire Sale.—A full line desks, office furniture, slightly damaged by water, sold at greatly reduced prices. J. Bronstein, 40 Beaver.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs. Nathan's, West Broadway, corner White.

Pianos and Organs

Chickering concert grand piano, fine condition. Phone Morningside 3753, Apartment 5A, mornings and evenings.

KNABE mahogany upright piano; beautiful tone; like new; sell at sacrifice. 318 W. 42d.

Horses and Carriages

Martin & Martin lady's saddle; also gent's saddle and bridle; perfect condition; great sacrifice. 217 East 35th St., apartment 2A.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARTIN, EMILIE D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Emilie D. Martin, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Graham & L'Amoreaux, No. 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.
Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1912.
LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS and
ANNA A. GORDON, Executors.
GRAHAM & L'AMOREAUX, Attorneys for Executors, 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

FALK, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT FALK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.
Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1911. EMMA C. FALK, Administratrix.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STRAUSS, NATHAN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Nathan F. Strauss, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of his attorney, William Bondy, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.
Dated New York the 9th day of January, 1912. MAURICE S. BONDY, Executor.
WILLIAM BONDY, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEUMER, FERDINAND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FERDINAND NEUMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 135 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1912. EDWIN HENES and PETER M. OHMEIS, Executors. EDWARD M. BURGHARD, Attorney for Executors, 135 Broadway, Manhattan.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. KAUFMAN & BIRENBAUM, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Feb. 26th, 1912, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 131 W. 28th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fur manufacturing plant, such as fur machines, cutting boards, hangers, show cabinets, office fixtures, desk, safe, &c.
CHARLES S. PORTER, Receiver.
ROSENTHAL & HEERMANCE, Attorneys for Receiver, 2 Rector St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARGARET MURTHA, Bankrupt.
Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, March 1st, 1912, by order of the Court at 10:30 A. M., at 543 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above Bankrupt; consisting of dresses, suits, gowns, evening capes, waists, fancy underwear, corsets, &c. MORRIS SIMON, Receiver.
BENJAMIN F. FEINER, Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GERMAN GROB & SON, a corporation, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy in charge of this case, the undersigned, Clifford G. Ludvigh, Trustee, offers for sale the property, assets, and effects of the said bankrupt. The property to be sold consists of the following: Marble, machinery, belting, tools, sand, office furniture, fixtures, chairs, tables, desks, and safe, and the good-will of the said business, and the lease of the premises, 505 West 35th Street, N. Y. City, which expires on Jan. 1, 1913.

The business will be offered as a going concern on any bids for the entirety.

The above-described property can be inspected on the premises, 505 West 35th Street, on March 5, 6, and 7, 1912, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Bids for the above-described property may be submitted to the Trustee at the office of his attorney, John L. Lyttle, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on or before 12 o'clock noon of March 9th, 1912, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. of the amount of the bid.

The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids, in which event the property will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at 505 West 35th Street, New York City, on March 14th, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

New York, February 24th, 1912.
CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Trustee,
31 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
JOHN L. LYTTLE, Attorney for Trustee, 45 Cedar Street, N. Y. City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of THE LELAND COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Bertram H. Fancher, as trustee in bankruptcy of the Leland Company, offers for sale, subject to confirmation by this court, the real estate, plant, machinery, buildings, and contents of buildings, and property of the bankrupt estate, located at Barre, Vermont, at private sale pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

The said trustee will receive sealed bids for the said property at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1912, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for ten per cent. (10%) of the amount bid. All property will be sold subject to certain encumbrances. Details as to the property offered, the terms of sale, and the encumbrances thereon may be had of the said trustee or his attorneys on or after February 20th.

The trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids. No sale will be made except upon confirmation of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York.

The property at Barre, Vermont, will be open to inspection to all bidders at all times on and after February 14th, 1912.

BERTRAM H. FANCHER, Trustee,
No. 530 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Trustee, Office and Post Office Address No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. M. WEBER UHLIG COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Feb. 26, 1912, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 520 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of childrens' and infants' caps and headwear, ladies' neckwear, chiffons, laces, embroideries, lawns, piece goods, silks, ruchings, lot of cut goods in the course of manufacture; also plant and fixtures, consisting in part of crimping machines, fluters, bar fluters, reefing machines, plaiters, callander machines, spinners, shirring and cutting machines, Singer's, W. & G. machines, single and double needle hems and etching machines, power tables, motor, safe, desks, tables, etc.
REUBEN W. ROSS, Trustee.
BLUMENTHAL & BLUMENTHAL, Attorneys for Trustee, 27 Pine St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AHRON BERKENFELD, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Feb. 26, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, fur machines, partitions, fixtures, &c. ELIHU ROOT, Jr., Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SCHWARTZ & KREMER, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Feb. 26, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of furs, fur machines and stands, fixtures, &c.
GEORGE R. ALLEN, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN STEINFELDER and IRENE STEINFELDER, copartners, doing business under the name of Steinfelder & Company, Alleged Bankrupts.—No. 16,097.

To the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts:

That pursuant to an order of Hon. Learned Hand, Judge, the above-entitled matter was referred to me as Referee for the purpose of composition before adjudication.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of March, 1912, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupts, herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, February 19th, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX TISHMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 16,224.

To the creditors of Max Tishman of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1912, the said Max Tishman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of March, A. D. 1912, at twelve o'clock noon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, February 19th, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 16,123.—GUSTAV G. BACKES, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Gustav G. Backes, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 19th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 25th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 19th, 1912.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—FANNIE FRIEDLANDER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed her petition, dated February 14th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on April 1st, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 24, 1912.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JACOB LEVY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated January 6th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on April 1st, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 24th, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—FERDINAND WENDL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated February 14th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on April 1st, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 24th, 1912.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 16,063.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EUGENE F. McCARTHY and WILLIAM J. McCARTHY, individually and as copartners under the firm name of McCARTHY BROTHERS, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of Eugene F. McCarthy and William J. McCarthy, individually and as copartners under the firm name of McCarthy Brothers, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1912, the said Eugene F. McCarthy and William J. McCarthy, individually and as copartners under the firm name of McCarthy Brothers, were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room 1,375, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
February 12, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,709.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BIEDERMAN & BIEDERMAN, consisting of DAVE BIEDERMAN and LEON BIEDERMAN, co-partners, and said DAVE BIEDERMAN and LEON BIEDERMAN, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupts of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1911, the said Biederman & Biederman, consisting of Dave Biederman and Leon Biederman, co-partners, and said Dave Biederman and Leon Biederman were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver St., City and County of New York, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankrupcty.
February 24th, 1912.

NO. 16,047.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of H. V. KEEP SHIRT CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of H. V. Keep Shirt Co. of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1912, the said H. V. Keep Shirt Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, Room No. 1,375, Hudson Terminal Buildings, 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. A composition offered by the bankrupt to its creditors will also be considered at said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 26th, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN HECHTER and GUSTAVE KATZ, individually and as copartners trading as HECHTER & KATZ, Bankrupts.—No. 15,973.

To the creditors of Herman Hechter and Gustave Katz, individually and as copartners trading as Hechter & Katz, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the seventh day of February, A. D. 1912, the said Herman Hechter and Gustave Katz, individually and as copartners trading as Hechter & Katz, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of March, A. D. 1912, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, February 19th, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,944.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FIFTH AVE. BOOK CO., Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Fifth Ave. Book Co. of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1911, the said Fifth Ave. Book Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 23d, 1912.

NO. 16,131.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BLOCK, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1912, the said Joseph Block was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William H. Willis, referee in bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver St., City and County of New York, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 24th, 1912.

NO. 16,072.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH BRANDT, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Joseph Brandt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1912, the said Joseph Brandt was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 68 William St., City and County of New York, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 26, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC H. RUBENSTEIN, Bankrupt.—No. 15,986.

To the creditors of Isaac H. Rubenstein of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the eleventh day of January, A. D. 1912, the said Isaac H. Rubenstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the seventh day of March, A. D. 1912, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, February 19th, 1912.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 15,908.—BARNETT FEINSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Barnett Feinstein, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 19th, 1912, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 25th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, February 19th, 1912.

NO. 15,774.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EUGENE WALTER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Eugene Walter of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1912, the said Eugene Walter was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,375, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
February 24th, 1912. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 16,048.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM CROWLEY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William Crowley of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1912, the said William Crowley was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall Street, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 23d, 1912.

PEARY SURE SOUTH POLE WILL BE FOUND

Thinks The Times Will Hear from Scott or Amundsen in a Week or Two.

SCOPE FOR AMERICAN ZEAL

Field Open if Explorers Fail, and in Any Event There Is Much Work for Our Scientists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Rear Admiral Peary, the discoverer of the north pole, who telegraphed his congratulations to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday on its enterprise in obtaining exclusive rights for the first publication of the narrative of both the Scott and Amundsen expeditions in search of the south pole, discussed to-night the chances of the two expeditions. Conditions in the antarctic, which the Admiral described as exactly the antithesis of those he encountered in the north, are such that, in the Admiral's opinion, the ultimate discovery of the south pole is assured. He estimates that THE TIMES, within a week or two weeks, may have the second of the two great polar stories.

The first of these was written for THE TIMES by the Admiral himself on his return to civilization from the arctic. For the purpose of estimating time, the two expeditions now in the far south may be treated together, said Admiral Peary. Capt. Scott, in command of the British expedition, expected to reach the pole by Dec. 16 or 25, or earlier than when Sir Ernest Shackleton reached his southernmost point, ninety-seven miles from the pole. Sir Ernest worked back to his base by Feb. 28, picked up his ship, the Nimrod, and sailed for New Zealand on March 4, getting there on March 22. Capt. Scott's better-equipped expedition should make the back trip in much shorter time, thinks the Admiral, or considerably earlier than March 6, and may be sixteen days ahead of Sir Ernest's time.

"What makes it certain," said the Admiral, "that the south pole will be captured is that southern conditions are such that the south pole can be taken by siege. The north pole could only be taken by assault. If you miss the north pole once the second attempt begins where the first one began. If you miss the south pole your second attempt begins where the last one left off.

"Even if a man should set out now to reach the north pole, with all my work ahead of him, he would find that work of little service save as a general guide. Of my trail to the centre of the arctic circle no vestige now remains. Some of it—an igloo, perhaps, or a stray tin can—is floating around on ice fields of varying sizes in the shifting currents of the ocean. Other parts of the trail have floated away into the Atlantic and melted there. My trail could guide no one because it is no longer a trail."

In the south, on the other hand, the Admiral pointed out, the pole stands in the middle of a vast frozen continent. Land hems in the pole for hundreds of miles on every side, and a trail once made, unless it be obliterated by snowfalls, will remain forever. Bases of supplies can be made and found again, even the next year, while in a single dash to the pole stations can be made for holding supplies for the homeward trip, and left there to be picked up on the way back, thus lightening the load on the outward journey. In the north, however, over the shifting fields of ice, the Admiral found that the pound of food he was to eat after he had reached land on his homeward journey had to be carried all the way to the north pole and back.

One point the Admiral wants stressed is the part remaining for American explorers in the antarctic field, no matter what is the outcome of the two expeditions now returning thence. The Admiral speaks little of his own efforts, but evidently he feels that something commensurate with them should be done in the South by his countrymen. If the present expeditions fail to reach the pole the whole field will remain open to our adventurers, he said, but even if the pole is reached there will still be a wide scope for scientific work by American explorers. This is the kind of detailed work not done on the first dash to the pole, but carried on over several seasons afterward in specially fitted ships. This is what Admiral Peary wants Americans to do in a cruise around the Antarctic Continent in a ship fitted with all apparatus and manned with scientists.

There is much data to be gained by such work, and even the quick dash to the pole will disclose much that will be of interest to scientists. There will not be the interesting observations of currents that the Admiral himself made, but there will be important observations on geographical, geological, meteorological, and glacial subjects. The expedition, however, will have no biological or zoological interests, said the Admiral, for the simple reason that not a single mammal has been discovered on the Southern continent.

The present expeditions have set out from New Zealand and approached the pole from that side. An American expedition, thinks the Admiral, should start from the American sphere of influence south from Cape Horn, go down through the Weddell Sea, and touch the continent just opposite the beginning of the routes which Admiral Peary considers pre-empted by the other explorers. This route he considers just as easy, and every foot of it would be a bona fide American discovery, without utilizing the data obtained at such cost by the English.

Of the relative chances of the two expeditions now in the field the Admiral is not certain. Amundsen has the great advantage, in the Admiral's opinion, of being equipped with dogs for motive power. Capt. Scott has ponies and an automobile.

"I am old fogey enough," laughed the Admiral, "not to believe in a motor for arctic work, though it may work on the solid land of the South. But dogs, I think, are best. They are the only draught animal that can go everywhere a man can go. They are hardier than ponies. With their divided weight, they run over the loose snow of a crevice when a pony would be lost in it. They are smaller units, so that you can better afford to lose one. And, most important, when a dog dies he is food both for the remaining dogs and for the men. When a pony dies, the men can eat him, but the other ponies can't."

The two expeditions started from two points on the periphery of the Southern continent, about four hundred miles apart, Amundsen being about sixty miles nearer the pole in a straight line. But Capt. Scott, as the successor of Sir Ernest Shackleton, has a known course to within 97 miles of his destination, and that counts for much. That course is 350 miles over a solid ice floe to the great Antarctic barrier, 10,000 feet above the sea. That barrier Sir Ernest climbed up, via the 100-mile course of the Beardmore Glacier, which he discovered, and then remained the 250 miles over the plateau to the pole.

It has been reported, however, that Amundsen intends to deflect from his straight line to strike the Beardmore Glacier. That will give him a certain passage over the barrier, and that passage, with his dogs, as against the ponies and the automobile of the other expedition, will give him a great advantage, in the Admiral's opinion. But if he sticks to his own line it is just a chance whether he ever mounts the barrier or not.

In any event he will have a steep ascent of a hundred or more miles ahead of him without knowing when his trail will end entirely before an impassible wall.

Hebrew Association's Concert.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association of New York held its annual entertainment last night at the association hall, Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street. Hans Kronold, the 'cellist, and Mrs. William Cowen, the pianist, played, and Simon Schlager, cantor of the Temple Emanu-El of this city, sang. Mrs. Cowen amused the audience by playing the sextet from "Lucia" with her left hand. Miss Helen Reusch of the Temple Emanu-El choir, sang several songs, and A. Weinstein gave violin selections.

SHOOTING IN PARK AVENUE.

Gang Members' Argument Ends Seriously, and Victim May Die.

Persons in Park Avenue near 110th Street at 7 o'clock last night saw a young man approach two others who stood on the corner talking. The newcomer said a word of greeting and suddenly jerked a revolver from his pocket, pressed the muzzle close against the chest of one of the youths and pulled the trigger. There was a report, a yell from the wounded boy and a cry from his companion. The youth who had fired fled down 110th Street toward Third Avenue, a crowd at his heels.

Half way down the block the fugitive turned and fired at his pursuers. The shot went wild, but the pursuit stopped for a moment. The youth ahead gained several yards. The crowd was in chase again, however, when the youth neared Third Avenue, and once more he turned and sent a couple of bullets flying toward his pursuers. Then he disappeared.

By the time Policeman Sullivan of the East 104th Street Station came up, having heard the shots, he found only the crowd and the wounded man on the sidewalk. Sullivan called Dr. Hobbs, who sent the injured one to the Harlem Hospital. The bullet had entered his chest just above the heart, and the surgeon said he probably would die.

The wounded man said he was Patrick Boyce of 436 East 126th Street, who, the police say, is a member of "the Pickles Berg Gang." Boyce, according to the police, gave the name of his assailant as "Scarface" Jake, another member of "the Pickles Berg Gang," whose last name and address are not known to Boyce.

The police say that Boyce told them that in the afternoon he and "Scarface" Jake had an argument in a poolroom at 108th Street and Madison Avenue. They argued until Boyce suggested that they go into the street and settle it with their fists.

Boyce said, according to the police, that after a lively fight he beat Scarface Jake and made him beg for mercy. Jake then disappeared after the fight, declaring that he would get even. According to the police, Boyce said that he and Nathan Lawless of 1,440 Park Avenue were talking on the corner when Scarface came up and exclaimed:

"Now I've got you."

Before Boyce could move to defend himself Scarface had fired. Last night half a dozen detectives were looking for Scarface, whom they expect to arrest soon, as they know him well.

CAN CHECK SOCIAL EVIL.

James B. Reynolds Says That Only Determined Effort Is Needed.

The social evil was discussed yesterday afternoon at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association by Assistant District Attorney James B. Reynolds, who prosecuted the white slave cases in this city a few years ago and worked with the White Slave Grand Jury. Mr. Reynolds declared in his address that the social evil and the white slave traffic were now at a reducible maximum and that they could be brought to a minimum, like any other evil, just so soon as there was determination on the part of the people, the police, and the prosecuting authorities to reduce them.

"With the investigations that have been made in the last decade and that are now going on," said Mr. Reynolds, "it is becoming more and more certain that the moralists have been right all along and that the people who have said that the social evil was a necessity have been mistaken. A knowledge of the facts as they are being brought out by scientific investigation will furnish a more powerful argument than any sentiment or abstract theory that has yet been presented. We will not have done our duty until we have put into action the knowledge that is already substantiated by the facts, that the social evil is absolutely and wholly intolerable.

"In the cases that have come to my attention," continued the speaker, "I have found that nine times out of ten they are due to the profits that are made from the maintenance of the evil, and the profits are often very large.

"The theory that vice is a protection to virtue has the sanction of such a historian as Lecky, and as great a moralist as St. Augustine, but it is utterly false. The fact is that ninety-five out of a hundred criminals are familiar with all the ways of vice and that has not saved them, but brought them down. And even if it were true, who could demand the sacrifice of the daughters and sisters of some for the sake of the others?"

Mr. Reynolds said that it had never been accurately determined how extensive the social evil was in New York. The facts, he said, had never been brought out, and he added: "It is freely alleged, as you know, that they have not been brought out for very good reasons."

WILD DOG ATTACKS CHILDREN

Six of Them Bitten by Stray Mongrel Before Bullet Ends His Career.

A brown mongrel dog appeared in South Third Street near Hooper in Williamsburg yesterday afternoon and sprang at fifteen-year-old Edward Flecker of 21 Stagg Street. The boy kicked at the dog, but missed him, and the dog bit the boy's leg. Then the dog sprang away and nipped four-year-old George Leavitt of 355 South Third Street in the leg.

Nine-year-old Samuel Fischenbaum of 365 South Third Street was the next to be attacked, and he also was bit in the leg. Tillie Schwilk, 10 years old, of 361 South Third Street, stood spellbound as the dog ran toward her, but when she felt the animal's teeth fasten in her flesh she screamed and the dog released its hold and ran into Hooper Street and on down to South Fifth Street.

A crowd, armed with sticks and stones, pursued, but the dog kept ahead and presently disappeared. It reappeared a few moments later at Graham Avenue and Bayard Street, where it sprang on Jacob Goldberg of 163 Bayard Street and ripped his coat, but did not bite the boy. The dog kept on and in Graham Avenue near Driggs Avenue it bit seven-year-old Harry Harkin of 62 Eckford Street and twelve-year-old Reuben Skansky of 544 Graham Avenue.

Policeman Walsh of the Bedford Avenue Station finally encountered the dog and stunned it with his club. Then he shot it. Dr. Hutchings of St. Catherine's Hospital cauterized the wounds of the victims.

PASTOR FINDS MONEY TRUST

The Rev. Mr. Reisner Also Urges Public Ownership of Utilities.

The Rev. Christian F. Reisner told his hearers last night of a recent combination by which J. P. Morgan gained control of banking institutions commanding over a billion dollars. Dr. Reisner was preaching at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in 104th Street. He further stated that a "Money Trust" existed, regardless of what the findings might be, should the question be investigated by a Congressional committee.

"Money and Manhood" was the topic of the sermon. Dr. Reisner contrasted the United States with Great Britain and other countries. He said that we are practically the only people who do not own our telegraph and telephone lines. In this country, he said, $125,000,000 annually is made by these two forms of business, while in foreign nations this revenue remains in the hands of the people.

Forty per cent. of the cities of England own their own railroads, he said, while New York is compelled to take its subways on terms dictated by the moneyed powers. He stated that the Supreme Court dissolution orders in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco Company cases added greatly to the wealth of those firms. John D. Rockefeller alone, he said, netted $72,000,000 by it. Dr. Reisner also touched on the Brandt case, the use of instruments of torture in Michigan prisons, and the growing tendency in this country to reverence monarchical institutions.

Young Australians in Concerts.

Forty-four members of the Young Australian League, a group of boys from 9 to 19 years of age, who are touring the world, will give concerts to-morrow and Wednesday evenings in the Café Elysees of the Hotel Breslin, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street. Brian Day and Leslie O'Meara, each 10 years old, will sing at the concerts. Immediately after the concerts the boys go to Europe.

WRIT TO SAVE GIRL ORDERED DEPORTED

Habeas Corpus Invoked in the Case of Young Dora Goldstein, Held as Insane.

LAWYER HINTS AT A PLOT

Declares Immigration Ruling Follows Great Wrong Inflicted Upon Her By a Former Employer.

A writ of habeas corpus signed by United States District Court Judge Learned Hand was served yesterday on the immigration authorities. The writ stops the deportation of Dora Goldstein, which was ordered by a special board of inquiry.

Judge Hand will give a hearing on March 1 to witnesses in the case. Mortimer W. Solomon, attorney, of 135 Broadway, who obtained and served the writ, sets forth in his petition that he expects "unusual circumstances" in the case.

Mr. Solomon says that Miss Goldstein, whose deportation as an alien pauper insane person was ordered, is not a pauper and is only temporarily insane. Her insanity, he declared in his court papers, is due to proceedings following a wrong inflicted on her by a former employer.

For some reason which he has not been able to ascertain, Mr. Solomon says the city and Federal authorities have resisted the efforts of Miss Goldstein's relatives, who are amply able to care for her, to have her removed to the Rivercrest Sanitarium. Her nervous condition, he says, has been aggravated by her detention among violently insane charity patients at the State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island. She can be cured, he says, of her hysteria if she is given proper treatment in a private institution.

Formerly a Russian Soldier.

The petition for the writ of habeas corpus was sworn to by Herman Goldstein, an expressman of 94 Division Street, the girl's father. She is 19 years old, and has an 11-year-old brother and two younger sisters. Herman Goldstein was formerly a soldier in the Russian Army, and served out his full term of conscription.

Isaac Cohen of 97 Monroe Street, the girl's uncle, supplemented the father's affidavit in proceedings before the Board of Inquiry by declaring that he had ample funds and would care for the girl. In spite of this and the affidavits of Max Krakowsky of 197 Clinton Street and Harris Brownurne of 8 Allen Street, cloak and suit manufacturers, who swore that they had once employed Miss Goldstein and would assist in providing funds for her care, the Board of Inquiry persisted in regarding Miss Goldstein as a public charge.

Mr. Solomon said yesterday that he regarded it as certain that influences were at work to railroad the girl out of the country to protect a man against whom her father had brought a ten-thousand-dollar suit in the Supreme Court, New York County, for a wrong he says was done his daughter.

Attempts to have the man indicted on a criminal charge failed, Mr. Solomon said, because the law requires that the injured woman shall have corroboration. As he described the circumstances, a policeman was attracted to the man's house by the girl's cries. The man told the officer, Mr. Solomon said, that the girl was crazy, and asked that she be taken away. This was on Nov. 27 last. She was removed from the house to Lebanon Hospital, then to Bellevue Hospital, and then to Ward's Island. The suit was instituted against the man and deportation proceedings against the girl followed.

In her father's affidavit before the Board of Inquiry he declared that on the night of Nov. 26 he had escorted his daughter to the elevated railroad station at Allen and Canal Streets, and that she was then all right in every particular.

Former employes of the girl, including one of her last ones, Charles Diamond, a hair goods manufacturer of 100 Norfolk Street, and several girls who worked with her since her arrival in the United States from Russia on Dec. 10, 1909, swore that she was always bright and cheerful and strong physically.

Girl Had Money in Bank.

Notwithstanding these statements, the Board of Inquiry held that she had been suffering from a mental ailment when she entered the country, and had become a public charge within three years. On this her deportation was ordered.

At the time Miss Goldstein was taken to Lebanon Hospital she had $65 of her own in a private bank, money she had saved out of her earnings. Charles Diamond, who employed her before she went into the service of the man accused in her father's suit, said:

"When she first took the position of general helper in my place of business she worked consecutively for four months. Then, owing to lack of work, she remained away a short time and came back to work. She was employed then for about six or seven months, altogether amounting to about a year.

"During this time I had occasion to see her almost every day, and can testify that I found her bright, industrious, in good health and suffering no ailment whatsoever. She began at a salary of $5 a week and by perseverance earned about $10 a week.

"She never appeared to be of unsound mind, and the reason that she is no longer in my employ is that at the time she left I had no work sufficient to employ her."

MISSING BRONX GIRL FOUND.

Margaret Bell Lost a $5 Bill, Then Deliberately Lost Herself.

Margaret Bell, sixteen years old, who had been missing since last Monday from her home at 1,780 Eastburn Avenue, the Bronx, was taken home yesterday from Newark, where her brothers found her working as maid for Mrs. Koch, at 31 Bremen Street. The last seen of the girl on Monday was when she started for the Young Women's Christian Association in 123d Street, where she was taking a business course. At that time she had $5 to pay her tuition fee.

On Friday her mother and two of her girl chums received notes from her which bore the address 32 Bremen Street, Newark. Her brother's discovery late that night that the address was a vacant lot led to a request that the police send out a general alarm. A more thorough search yesterday revealed her across the street at No. 31. According to the story she told her family, she lost the $5 and vowed she would work until she had earned enough to replace it before she returned home. The position at the Koch home was obtained on the third day of her absence.

EDITOR'S AGE STARTS A ROW.

Rival East Side Newspapers Fight a Battle in Words.

There is a word war on in the east side between two of its chief newspapers and their respective readers as to whether Abraham Cahan, editor of The Jewish Daily Vorwärts, has or has not for the last thirty years been an American citizen. The Jewish Warheit (which means The Truth) says he hasn't been; that Mr. Cahan, who through all these years has been calling on Jewish workingmen to become American citizens and as such vote the Socialist ticket, hasn't been an American citizen himself. Mr. Cahan insists angrily that he has been, and that The Truth isn't telling the truth.

The trouble started, according to The Warheit faction, when several workingmen on Monday last saw Mr. Cahan take out his citizenship papers in the Federal court. Whereupon, The Warheit declares, the workingmen fell into great amazement, scarcely able to believe their eyes that their champion and constant exhorter into citizenship wasn't himself a citizen.

Mr. Cahan explained yesterday. He said he came to this country from Russia in 1882. Twenty-two years ago, he said, he took out his citizenship papers, and at various times since then voted. But about six years ago, at the death of his mother, he says, he ascertained that "owing to a mix-up in the Russian records" in his birth certificate, he was a few years older than he had believed himself to be, and that the age stated in his citizenship papers was therefore not correct. Of his own accord, he said, he pointed out this irregularity to the Federal District Attorney, and on advice surrendered his old papers and applied for new ones. These he received in court on Monday.

"The editor of the rival paper," declared Mr. Cahan, "wishing to boost his circulation at my expense, at once seized upon this and made unfair fun of me. But every one knows the facts."

Meanwhile The Warheit chortles that Cahan, who talks about knowing the facts, doesn't even know his own age.

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A New Comedy THE TRUTH WAGON

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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT, 7:30—WALKUERE. Matzenauer, Morena, Homer; Burrian, Weil, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
TUES., at 8.—PHILA.-CHICAGO Opera Co. 1st Time here. JEWELS OF THE MADONNA. White, Dufau, Berat, Wittkowska, Galli; Bassi, Sammarco. Gen. Mus. Dir., Campanini.
WED., at 8:15—TOSCA. Fremstad; Caruso, Amato, Ross, Pini-Corsi, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
THURS., at 8:15—DONNE CURIOSE. Farrar, Alten, Maubourg, Fornia; Jadlowker, Scotti, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
FRI. MAT. at 2.—RIGOLETTO. Pasquali, Homer; Caruso, Renaud, Segurola. Cond., Sturani.
FRI. at 8.—TANNHAEUSER. Destinn, Fremstad; Slezak, Weil, Griswold, Hinshaw. Cond., Hertz.
SAT. MAT. at 2.—ARIANE. Farrar, Matzenauer, Maubourg; Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
SAT. at 7:45. Pop. Prices—LOHENGRIN. Morena, Homer; Jorn, Goritz, Witherspoon, Hinshaw. Hertz.
NEXT MON. EVG. at 8.—OTELLO. Alda, Maubourg; Slezak, Scotti, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
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WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
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Symphony in C minor, Saint-Saens; Piano Concerto, Grieg (Miss Cecile Ayres).
(her first appearance in New York)
Symphonic Poem "Villon," Wallace.
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Sunday Afternoon, March 3.
Soloist—MME. JEANNE JOMELLI.

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JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER will preside.
Tickets at Waldorf and 46 E. 29th St., $2.00.

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Fifth and last subscription Concert
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY
MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor.
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"PATHETIQUE," and "NUTCRACKER." Miss Kitty Cheatham prefacing each number.

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Seats 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $12 & $15.
At R. E. Johnston's office, 1133 B'way, & Box Office.

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Leopold Lichtenberg Violin
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WEDNESDAY NIGHT at 8:15
MME. SIMONE playing in English will present for first time in English
EDMOND ROSTAND'S Mediaeval Romance,
"THE LADY OF DREAMS"

PARK 59th St. B'way, Columbus Circle. Ev. 8:10. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50.
The Quaker Girl with CLIFTON CRAWFORD.

GARRICK 35th St., near B'way. Eves. 8:15. Wed. Matinee. Popular Prices.
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This smashing play of laughs and thrills has for two weeks during Miss Barrymore's time at the Criterion.
LOUIS MANN in "Elevating a Husband"
Entire Balcony $1.00. Seats also at McBride's, Cadillac Hotel. No advance.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Ev. 8 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
OTIS SKINNER IN AN ARABIAN NIGHT KISMET

New Amsterdam W. 42 St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
BEGINNING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK SHARP
THE LIEBLER CO.'S
Dickens Centenary Celebration Production of
"OLIVER TWIST"
(The Comyns Carr version, as used by Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree at His Majesty's Theatre, London), with a
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CONSTANCE COLLIER..........as..........Nancy
LYN HARDING (courtesy of W. A. Brady) as Bill Sikes
MARIE DORO (courtesy of Charles Frohman) as Oliver Twist
OLIVE WYNDHAM..........as..........Rose
HOWARD GOULD..........as..........Monks
SUZANNE SHELDON..........as..........Mrs. Maylie
COURTENAY FOOTE..........as..........Harry Maylie
CHARLES HARBURY..........as..........Mr. Brownlow
FULLER MELLISH..........as..........Mr. Grimwig

LIBERTY 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Best Seats $1.50.
GENUINE HIT GREAT COMPANY—MUSIC—CHORUS.
MARIE CAHILL in THE OPERA BALL with HARRY CONOR.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Another Cohan & Harris success,
WILL YOU LEND ME THE LOAN OF YOUR SHIELD?
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GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
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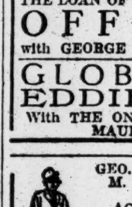
With THE ONLY CABARET ON THE STAGE. MAURICE IN NEW DANCES.



GEO. M. COHAN Theatre, B'way & 43 St. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
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OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 708 Stuyve. Mat. To-day. Home of High-Class Burlesque. ROSE SYDELL'S LONDON BELLES. Amateur Night Every Thursday. SEATS, 25c.

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AUCTION SALES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—In the matter of the Assignment of HYMAN RUDERFER to GEORGE L. STAMPER for the Benefit of Creditors.
Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named assignor will be sold under the direction of George L. Stamper, the assignee herein, at public auction, at No. 1,800 Pitkin Ave., in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on the 28th day of February, 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The said property consists of fixtures and merchandise, consisting of cloaks and suits.
The said property may be inspected at the above premises on any business day prior to the sale, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M. The assignee reserves the right to withdraw any of the said property from sale.
Dated February 26th, 1912.
GEORGE L. STAMPER, Assignee.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attys. for Assignee, 299 Broadway, New York City.

LIQUIDATION SALE OF FAULKNER, PAGE & CO.
Office Fixtures
Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, will sell this day, Monday, Feb. 26th, at 10:30 A. M., at 78 Worth St., Borough of Manhattan, entire stock of office fixtures of above concern, Consisting of
Roll, flat top, and bookkeepers' desks; stools. Smith & Underwood typewriters, Elliott-Fisher typewriter, tables, benches, railings, office partitions, electric fans, safes, etc., etc.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL AT PUBLIC auction at No. 539 Broadway, at 10:30 A. M., on the 27th day of February, 1912, a rich assortment of Glassware, Chinaware, Silverware, Linen, Furniture, Tables, Leather Chairs, Carpets, Chandeliers, Portieres, Card Tables, Telephone Booth, Barber Chair, and general club furnishings.
These goods will be on display at said premises from February 21 to February 26, and written bids for the whole or any part of the goods will be received until 5 P. M., February 26; bids should be sent to Louis Burgess, at 15 Broad Street, New York City. The goods not bid for before February 27 will be sold at auction at 10:30 o'clock on February 27, 1912.
CHARLES SHONGOOD, Auctioneer.

RUSSIAN BRASS AND COPPER ANTIQUES
Sam Kanney, Auct., sells to-day, Monday, and to-morrow, Tuesday, Feb. 26 and 27, at 10:30 A. M., at premises 4 West 22d St., city; valuation $10,000. Auctioneer's offices, 297 Broome St. Tel. 3320 Orchard.